ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, February 15, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' anniversary insertion may be obtained on application. To avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for ten lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 13s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BELCHER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Tibberton Green, Salop, to DOROTHY DAINTY (née Hayn), wife of JOHN MORRIS BELCHER—the gift of a son.

COCHRANE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Chicago, Illinois, to LYDIA, wife of CAPTAIN A. KENNETT O. COCHRANE —a daughter (BARBARA HELEN). (By cable.)

COSTIN.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, Farnborough, Hants, to VIOLET (née Saltmarsh), wife of MAJOR E. B. COSTIN, The Manchester Regiment—a daughter.—Letters to Sandrikye, near St. Albans.

DOUGLAS-HAMILTON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at the Bungalow, Rowledge, Farnham, to BARBARA, wife of PERCY DOUGLAS-HAMILTON—a son.

DU BUISSON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Cheriton, Dartford-road, Sevenoaks, to ROSAMOND (née Berryman), wife of J. M. DU BUISSON—a son.

GARFIELD.—On Feb. 13, 1930, to MARGUERITE GARFIELD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (née Elman), wife of Montagu Garfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., of Palmerston-square, Hove—a son.

KENT.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Holyford-close, Colyford, Devon, to QUEENIE, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. H. F. KENT, R.N., retired—a daughter.

LAW.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 5, Walpole-street, S.W., the wife of CAPT. FRANCIS LAW, Irish Guards—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On Feb. 9, 1930, in Brisbane, to KATHLEEN, wife of C. W. A. SCOTT, late R.A.F.—a daughter.

WILKINSON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 9, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, to DOROTHY (née Purdon), wife of CAPTAIN P. C. E. WILKINSON, The Royal Scots Fusiliers—a daughter.

YOUNG.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 66, South Edwardes-square, W.8, to JESS (née Forrest), wife of LYLE YOUNG —a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BAYLEY : GOODWIN-NORRIS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, J. K. BAYLEY Bayley, eldest son of the late J. G. Bayley, Esq., and Mrs. Bayley, to BETTY, second daughter of Mr. F. Goodwin-Norris, of New House, Ellerton-road, Wimbledon.

BOWLBY : ALLEN.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Birmingham, SIR ANTHONY H. M. BOWLBY, Bt., to DORA ALLEN.

BROWNE : ARNOTT.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Brasted, Kent, the HON. JOHN F. A. BROWNE, elder son of Lord and Lady Kilmaine, to WILHELMINA PHYLLIS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SCOTT ARNOTT, of Brasted.

CARROTHERS : LAWS.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Paddington Register Office, CHARLES GEORGE, second son of EDWARD CARROTHERS, of Liverpool, to FLORENCE GLADYS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK WILLIAM LAWS, of Littleport, Cambridgeshire.

GARLAND : FINCH.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Mary's-on-the-Rock, Ellon, by the Rev. T. M. Bayley, M.A., JOHN LEONARD GARLAND, son of Major and Mrs. Garland, Cairnamheen House, Aberdeen, to EDITH HAMILTON, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CUTHBERT W. FINCH, Ranorma, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

LANG : MACKAY.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, HUGH LANG, Act Ningary, Worplesdon Hill, to MAYO E. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MACKAY, of Avalon, Tadworth. (Chinese papers, please copy.)

FLOWDEN : BUTLER.—On Feb. 7, 1930, in New York, RODEN STANLEY FLOWDEN, son of the late Roger Herbert Flowden, of Strachur Park, Argyll, and of Mrs. Helen H. Flowden, of Dawnedge, Aspley Guise (Beds), to MARY RUSSELL BUTLER, daughter of the late George Prentice Butler and of Mrs. Butler, of King's Grant, Windsor, Vermont.

WETHERALL : BENSON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Little Heaton, JOHN RADCLYFFE WETHERALL to JANET MARY BENSON.

WHITE : MILLS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at St. Agatha's Church, Dawlish, FRANCIS WHITE, of Norton St. Philip, Bath, to MURIEL, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Mills and Mrs. Mills, of Dawlish.

WIGLEY : HIGGINS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Gordon Goutt, WILLIAM FRANK, son of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WIGLEY, of "Kingates," Forest Hill, S.E.23, to EDITH MURIEL, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. HIGGINS, of Streatham, S.W.16.

DEATHS

BALL.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Croydon, HERBERT CANNON BALL, late of Borough-road, S.E., aged 98. Interred at Mitcham-road Cemetery.

BARLOW.—On Feb. 9, 1930, killed in an attack by Ibibio natives, at Sheadam, Nigeria, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN BARLOW, M.C., Nigerian Political Service, elder twin son of the late Rev. Canon Barlow, Lawford Rectory, Essex, and Mrs. Barlow, 26, Huntingdon-road, Cambridge, aged 31.

BARLOW.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly, GEORGE HOWARD BARLOW, of The Cottage, Sunbury (formerly of Mill Hill), aged 55.

BARNARD.—On Feb. 14, 1930, JOHN HENRY BARNARD, late of Upper Norwood and Holborn-rows, aged 72. (Funeral Sutton Congregational Church, Tuesday, 1.45, afterwards Dorking. Please accept this, the only intimation.

BLUNDEN.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 37, Bolingbroke-grove, Wandsworth, EMMA BLUNDEN, aged 87. Cremation Norwood to-day (Saturday). Funeral Thornham, Suffolk, to-morrow (Sunday).

BRUNSKILL.—On Feb. 14, 1930, after a long illness, at Stansted, Essex, ALICE, widow of JOHN BRUNSKILL, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Funeral at Bishop's Stortford on Monday, at 2 p.m.

BUTLER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at a private nursing home in Dublin, WILLIAM F. BUTLER, D.Litt., Assistant Commissioner, Intermediate Education, President, R.S.A.I., eldest son of the late Thomas Butler, Esq., R.M., of Sligoville, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, aged 60. R.I.P.

BUTTERY.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Heathwood, 8, Wildwood-road, N.W.11, after long suffering patiently borne, GERTRUDE EMILY, widow of AYERST H. BUTTERY. Cremation, Golders Green, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 11.30 a.m. Memorial service at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, at the same time.

DAVIS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, CHARLES ISAAC, beloved husband of SARA BELLA DAVIS, and father of Frank and Bernard Davis and Katie Joel, aged 81.

DEANE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 13, Southwood-road, Ramsgate, AGNES CATHERINE DEANE, aged 74.

DYMOND.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Ferney House, Southgate, S., MARY STOCKS, widow of JOHN DYMOND, aged 88. Interment Felkirk, Wentworth, Yorks, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 3.15 p.m.

FORTUNE.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 7, London-terrace, Glasgow, SARAH, wife of ERNEST G. FORTUNE, M.B., C.M., and daughter of the late Thomas Kennedy.

FYLER.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Matfield, Kent, MRS. MARY J. FYLER, widow of Colonel Arthur Fyler, 50th Queen's Own Regiment. Fortified with the Rites of Holy Church. Funeral at St. Augustine's, Tunbridge Wells, Monday, 10.45. R.I.P. (Florentine papers, please copy.)

GILBERT.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Beckenham, HANNAH LUCOCK, the widow of HENRY GREENWOOD GILBERT, aged 80.

GOOLDEN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Bognor, MARY widow of W. HUGH GOOLDEN, and daughter of the late J. G. Bergman, aged 84.

HAWKINS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Ferndown, BLANCHE J. HAWKINS, late of Sunningdale, Molesey, formerly of Southampton, in her 91st year.

HAZELTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, 1930, at 15, The Leas, Folkestone, HELEN HAZELTON, widow of Robert Hazelton, F.R.C.S.(Ireland), of 96, Oxford-gardens, W., in her 97th year. (Irish papers, please copy.)

HINTON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Wanganui, New Zealand, DORA LOUISA HINTON, M.A., eldest daughter of the late E. W. Hinton, B.A., first Headmaster of the Haberdashers' Hampstead School, aged 57. Letters to Mrs. Palmer, 49, Glenloch-road, Belsize Park, N.W.3, London.

HURRY.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at "Hinton Fire," Bournemouth, JAMESON BOYD HURRY, M.A., M.D., J.P., late of "Westfield," Reading, aged 72.

KERR.—On Feb. 12, 1930, SARAH EMILY, beloved wife of W. H. KERR, L.R.C.P., Anvers, Deal, Kent.

LAWRIE.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Bournemouth, after a short illness, DR. W. J. LAWRIE, M.D., formerly of Ayr, Scotland.

LLEWELYN-JONES.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Beachampton, Gerrards Cross, JOHN LLEWELYN-JONES, M.D., formerly of 1 Parish Church, Chalfont St. Peter, on Monday, Feb. 17, at 10.30. Cars will meet the train leaving Marylebone at 9.20.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at "The Firs," Annandale-avenue, Bognor Regis, ELSIE MARY (née Cook), of Molesey, dearly loved wife of F. J. MARTIN.

MEADOWS.—On Feb. 13, 1930, BENJAMIN FREDERICK MEADOWS, formerly Town Clerk of Hastings, of 5, Whitehall-mansions, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 73. Funeral service at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 12.30 p.m. Cremation at West Norwood at 4 p.m. No flowers, by his request.

MUSPRATT.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Toronto, MAX LLOYD, the younger twin son of the late RUDOLPH MUSPRATT, of Liverpool, aged 11 months.

OSWALD.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at "Earlehurst," Bournemouth, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, widow of REV. HENRY MURRAY OSWALD (formerly Rector of Great Hallingbury, Herts) and second daughter of the late Sir John Stewart Richardson, 13th Baronet of Pencaitland, aged 92.

PEARSON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 33, Great Quebec-street, W.1, RICHARD SAMUEL PEARSON. (Australian papers, please copy.)

PIM.—On Feb. 13, 1930, in London, HENRY RICHARD PIM, late Captain, 3rd (K.O.) Hussars, second son of the late George Pim, of Brennanstown, Co. Dublin, aged 86. Cremation at Golders Green, Monday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock. No flowers. (Irish papers, please copy.)

DEATHS (continued)

PORTER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, Reading, Dr. WILFRED GEORGE PORTER, of Whitchurch, Reading, dearly beloved husband of Eleanor Green Porter and only son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Porter, of Teddington. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Whitchurch, at 2 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 17.

RALLING.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at his residence, Holmlands, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, ARTHUR WILLIAM RALLING, in his 80th year.

REES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1930, at Abbotsbury, Dorset, SURGEON-CAPTAIN OSWALD REES, M.D., R.N. (retired).

RELTON.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Glebe House, Rugby, after many years of suffering most patiently borne, GEORGINA KATE RELTON, dearly loved wife of Bernard Relton.

SCOTT.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at "Arrowhill," 24, Stumperlowe Crescent-road (late of Woodhouses), ARTHUR WILLIAM SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., in his 68th year.

SIMCOCK.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at his home, Melbourne, Australia, EDWARD-JOSEPH SIMCOCK loving husband of Anne and affectionate father of Millicent and Arthur, aged 68 years.

At Rest.

(Melbourne papers, please copy.)

SIMPSON.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at 11, Portland-place, HANNAH JANE, widow of HENRY GRAHAM SIMPSON, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Smalley, of Castleton, Manchester. Cremation at Golders Green Monday, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment privately at St. Alban's Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. No mourning, by her special request. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

SOWLER.—On Feb. 12, 1930, passed away at Cobden-street, Durlington, ELIZABETH, for 42 years at Norton House, Redcar, Yorkshire, the much loved and respected Nannie to Gerald, Sybil, Kenneth, Greta, and Grizel, children of Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, now at Stanhope Court, Easthourne. With gratitude from your "bairns" and their parents.

STEVENS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, in a London nursing home, the result of a flying accident, ALEC JOSEPH STEVENS, husband of Phyllis Stevens, of Cedar Cottage, Addlestone, and only son of the late William Joseph Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, late of Ewell Park, Surrey, and the Argentine, aged 30.

TUCKER.—On Feb. 9, 1930, after brief illness, LEOFOLD FENTON TUCKER, of Dallas House, 19, Alexandra-road, Hampstead, aged 58. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery Feb. 18, 12 noon. (This only intimation.) (Foreign and Colonial papers, please copy.)

TYRRELL.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at Sidford, near Sidmouth, ARTHUR WILLIAM NAIRNE TYRRELL, eldest surviving son of the late John Tyrrell, Judge of Her Majesty's County Court for East Devon, in his 79th year. Funeral service Parish Church, Sidmouth, 12 noon Monday, Feb. 17.

WADE-BROWN.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at the residence of her daughter, 66, Croxted-road, Dulwich, ELIZA OLIVE WADE-BROWN, aged 89.

WALKER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, just after his 85th birthday, HENRY WALKER, 4, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead. Cremation and service at Golders Green Crematorium Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1.30. No flowers, by request. Will friends accept this, the only intimation.

WHEELER.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at 15, York-road, Edgbaston, CECIL, husband of FLORENCE, and third son of the late HERBERT and ELIZABETH WHEELER, in his 68th year.

WOOD.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, 1930, very suddenly, at Shrublands, Ringmore, Teignmouth, WALTER JAMES WOOD, of Marly, Wembley Park, and late of Southend-on-Sea. Funeral St. Augustine's, Wembley Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2 p.m.

WOODWARD.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 40, Melville-street, Ryde, EDITH GRACE WOODWARD, dearly-loved wife of Captain Walter E. Woodward, R.N., and youngest daughter of the late General E. M. Boxer, R.A. Cremation Woking, 1.30 p.m., Feb. 17. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HEYWOOD.—In memory of ROBERT MYLES HEYWOOD, Lieutenant, 2nd Batt. "The Buffs," Flanders. Feb. 15, 1915.

BROWN.—In loving and honoured memory of ARTHUR HENRY BROWN, of Brentwood, Choirmaster of Church music. Born July 24, 1830; died Feb. 15, 1926. Jesu, mercy.

DIDHAM.—In loving memory of my husband, CHARLES JOHN DIDHAM, late of Leybourne Wood, Kent, who died Feb. 15, 1920. Deeply mourned.

ELLIOTT.—In always very loving and tenderest memory of my darling father, EDWARD JAMES ELLIOTT, M.A., Rector of Broadwater, Worthing, who entered God's care Feb. 15, 1927.—CHATTERIS.

"Yet soul of mine look up with stronger hope,
Pray through the night, and in your praying ponder.
He is waiting for me there and life and joy and God
yonder."

GILBY.—Loving thoughts, darling son, for your 25th birthday to-morrow. Always remembered.—MOTHER.

MASTERS.—Feb. 15, 1929.—To the ever-present memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM JAMES MASTERS, late of White Lodge, Talbot-road, Bournemouth, and Rothesay, Melville-street, Ryde; I.W. Greatly missed.

PEDLER.—In ever-dear memory of JOSEPH RIDGAL PEDLER, a devoted husband and most loving father, who fell asleep Feb. 16, 1920.

PENNINGTON.—In ever-loving memory of my Father, EDGAR PENNINGTON, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

"Life's work well done."

—A. E. PENNINGTON, Beer, Devon.

RICARDO.—In dear memory of HALSEY R. RICARDO, F.R.I.B.A., who died on Feb. 15, 1928.

SOLOMON.—In ever-loving memory of Lewis SOLOMON, dearly loved husband of Dollie Solomon, who passed away Feb. 15, 1928.

WELLS.—In ever-loving remembrance of DOROTHEA NANCIE, Feb. 15, 1927.

"The sweetest Soul that ever looked with Human Eyes."

WILDE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Father, WILLIAM GEORGE WILDE, who passed away Feb. 16, 1925.—His daughter JULIA.

To the dear memory of POLE, on this his birthday.
"He was a verray parfit gentil knight."

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES. Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 258, KELLY and Co., Cranch Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

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FUR.—CRUSADE AGAINST SKINNING SEALS ALIVE and other Horrors. FUNDS and HELP needed.—Major C. Van der Byl, Wappenham, Towcester.

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POVERTY, SICKNESS, and DEATH.—In despair I plead for LONDON'S WORST SLUM AREA: fireless grates and empty cupboards; donations, any clothing.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

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WANTED, Flat, four-five rooms, Central London, with restaurant preferred.—Write Box G.424, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN would like ARRANGE HOLIDAY with GANGLEADER.—Write Box M.1654, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, small FURNISHED HOUSE, six-eight weeks, from Feb. 20th; Aylesbury, Tring, Buckingham district.—Write Box M.1655, The Times, E.C.4.

PARIS at EASTER.—Educational tour for schoolboys; strictly private party.—Apply C., 5, Ivy-street, S.W.3. 4749. The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor people urgently need Clothes. Send anything.—Rev. A. Millns, S. Matthias's Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

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"COME ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths." Isa. ii. 3.

WILL IDA MARIE GRIFFITHS, or anyone knowing her address, please write Box M.1636, The Times, E.C.4?

WILL EDWARD LADBROOKE HURLEY, late Indian Steamship Co., or anyone knowing his address, WRITE "May," Box 56, Smith's Library, Sutton?

NOTICE is hereby given that Miss BERTHA FRECH, of 16, Pelham-crescent, London, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

WANTED HOUSE in THE BOLTONS, S.W.—Write with particulars, Y. Z., care of Turner's, Stationers, Victoria-grove, W.8.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS. —DAVIES and LAING. See Educational Column.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page five?

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Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 28	Mar. 6
*Ranchi	11,000	Brooks	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 14	Mar. 20
Mewa	11,000	Holland	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Viceroy of India	11,000	Thornton	Mar. 28	Apr. 3
Malwa	19,700	Gibson	Apr. 4	Apr. 10
*Kaisar-i-Hind	21,000	Browning	Apr. 11	Apr. 17
Rampura	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
Macedonia	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 25	May 1
Naldera	11,000	Morton	May 2	May 8
Connemara	16,000	Harrison	May 9	May 15
Morea	15,000	Cartwright	May 16	May 22
	11,000	Holland	May 23	May 29

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From London and Marseilles.

Chakdina	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
Shirala	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Mundavia	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Naldera	16,500	Allin	Apr. 18	Apr. 24
Mongolia	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Nevasa	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Nogunda	16,500	Townshend	June 27	July 19
Moultan	15,000	Griffin	May 30	June 6
Comorin	21,000	Cartwright	June 13	June 19
	15,000		July 25	Aug. 1

Taking passengers for Australian ports.
* Algiers. † Malta. ‡ Port Sudan.

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Ningpo (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28
Perlin (cargo)	7,548	—	Mar. 14
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Beltana (cargo)	11,167	Cadiz	Feb. 24	—
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Mantua	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 7	—
Khiva	11,000	Diggett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Rampura	16,600	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
†MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Apl. 5
*MASULA	7,231	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apl. 29	May 3	May 10

*Cargo Steamer.
† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MANTOLA	5,066	—	—	—	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 22
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Apr. 5
MERKARA	8,296	Mar. 29	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 26

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MANTANA	9,087	—	—	—	Mar. 8
MALDA	9,068	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 5	Apl. 11	Apl. 22
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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A Rare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or bed and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

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58, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1, for BOARD-RESIDENCE; good food, every comfort; gas fires in bed rooms; moderate prices. 'Phone, Museum 4045.

60, CHEPSTOW-VILLAS, W.11. Park 9288. FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, handsome sitting rooms, service, cooking, bed-sitting rooms 21s., 25s., 30s. Also 3 rooms, 45s.

112, CROMWELL-ROAD (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Gas fires bed rooms. Terms from 57s. 6d. Bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d. Kens. 3480.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.9.—MAIDA VALE. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

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GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate; moderate.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

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A N ENGLISH LADY returning from the Argentine offers really good terms for herself and two daughters, 9 and 3, as PAYING GUESTS where the girls can attend school and be well looked after.—All Souls' Association, 2 and 3, All Souls' place, London, W.

CONTINENTAL

ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVES

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOOTBALL AND MUSIC

The principal items in the London programme this evening are an eye-witness account of the football match between West Ham and Millwall, and a Popular Concert, arranged by Mr. Allan Brown, which is to be relayed from the Kingsway Hall. At 7.30 p.m. Daventry (5GB) will transmit a concert of chamber music to be given by Miss Irene de Volodimeroff (soprano), Mr. Bernard Shore (viola), and Mr. Angus Morrison (pianoforte). The programme will include Brahms's Sonata in E flat, a Sonata by Hindemith, and a group of songs.

The next Bach Church Cantata in the series is "Then a tumult arose." The performance will be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music and broadcast from 2LO and 5XX. At 5.45 p.m. a pianoforte recital will be given by Franz Osborn, who will play Chromiatic Fantasia and Fugue, by Bach, and Beethoven's Sonata in F minor. Later in the evening the Brosa String Quartet will give a concert of chamber music, which will include Beethoven's Quartet for Strings in F.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK END

The broadcasting programmes for today, February 15, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., 10.50 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Saving the Countryside, 2—Roads Unification, or the Quickest Way of Spoiling England, by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—Marsden St. Andrew's Prize Band, from Newcastle ; Tom Kinniburgh (bass), from London. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : The Gorgan's Head, a legend of Ancient Greece, in five scenes, by L. du Garde Peach, incidental music by the Olof Sextet. **6 (2LO and 5XX)** :—Eye-witness account of the fifth round of the F.A. Cup, West Ham v. Millwall, by Mr. Derek McCulloch. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Mozart Pianoforte Trios, played by Dorothy Churton, Edith Churton, and Lucille Steward. **7** :—My Day's Work (continued)—by a Steeplejack, Mr. W. Larkin. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Students' Songs. **8** :—A popular Concert, arranged by Allan Brown—Howard Fry (baritone) ; Leonard Henry (entertainer) ; Megan Thomas (soprano) ; Allan Brown (Grand Organ) ; Margaret Balfour (contralto) ; Eira Vaughan (solo pianist) ; Andrew Clayton (tenor) ; Will Gardner (entertainer) ; accompanist, George Ison, relayed from the Kingsway Hall. **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Buried Treasures of the World, 7—A Treasure Hunt in the Mediterranean, by Mr. Leslie McMichael. **9.40** :—Old Time Vaudeville, produced and presented by Philip Ridgeway, book by Ralph Neale, music arranged by Dorothy Hogben. **10.50-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (6.26kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30 :—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey ; Jean and Pierre Gennin (duet for two piccolos) ; Philip Dore (organ) ; Robert Maitland (baritone), relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children : Snooky and the Pirates, by Phyllis Richardson ; Dance Music ; Anna the Anaconda, by Mary Haras. **6** :—Josephine Tilley in Musical Monologues. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet ; Nino Maudini (tenor). **7.30** :—Irene de Volodimeroff (soprano) ; Bernard Shore (viola) ; Angus Morrison (pianoforte). **8.30** :—Readings from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—The Wireless Orchestra conducted by John Ansell ; Joan Cowan (soprano). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **7** :—See London. **7.30** :—See Glasgow. **8** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.30-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3.30**:—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. G. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.30** :—Music. **7.50** :—See London. **9.15** :—See London. Lionel Monckton, with David Wilson, Albert Prozzatti, Mary Johnston, Jean Bennett, the Revue Chorus ; the Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway. **9-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-12.45** :—Children's Concert, The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitas), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. T. E. Williams' Sporting Events. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Chairman's Address : A Series of talks on the affairs of Wales and the West. **7.20** :—See London. **7.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Light Orchestra), Keyes (soprano), John Burke (baritone). **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time ; Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—News. **7.36** :—Time Signal and Talk by Frank Fay on scenes from Shakespeare. **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—Concert. The Aumented Station Orchestra ; Jean Roper (contralto), Orchestra Suite in A minor, Flute Solo, Mamie Dingle (soprano). **8.50** :—Dorothy Day and Company in The Evil that Men do—Radio Drama. **9.50** :—Concert by Orchestra and M. Magrath ('Cello and Vocal Recital) ; the Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **7** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.30-12** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—The Shotts Foundry Band, conducted by Herbert Bennett ; Nora Leslie (contralto) ; Livingstone Smith (euphonium). **5.15** :—Radio Circle Picture Postcards, relayed from the Albert Hall. **5.55**:—Birthdays. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Eye-witness account of Scottish Cup-tie, Partick Thistle v. Motherwell, by Mr. Alfred Wilson. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. A. Arthur Gray : A Review of the Early Season in Scotland. **7.20** :—Scottish Music. **7.30** :—See London. **8** :—An Ulster Evening, by Ethel Legg. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Arthur Raine (baritone). **3.30** :—Marsden St. Andrew's Prize Band (from Newcastle) ; Tom Kinniburgh (bass), from London. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. Reginald Bowers—British Cotton Industry. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra. Programme Items : Estelle Lynes (soprano). **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12.1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **3.30** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **9.15** :—See London. **9.20-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3.30** :—See Manchester. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—See London. **7.30** :—See Manchester. **9.15** :—See London. **9.20-12** :—See Manchester.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. 1 :—Sextet selections and Gramophone Records. 6 :—Weekly Talk, following Fortnightly Report of the Institute of Hygiene. 6.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 6.30 :—Baritone Song Recital. 7 :—Agricultural Talk. 7.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 7.50 :—Spanish Song Recital. 8.30 :—Orchestral Selections. 9.40 :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (429m., 2.5kw.—8 a.m. :—Divine Service. **4.30** :—Concert. **6.30** :—Relay from the Home for the Blind at Zemlin. **7** :—Song Recital. **7.30** :—Cabaret Concert. **9** :—News and Time. **9.15** :—Rumanian Songs. **10** :—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw., 6 a.m.-5 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Bible Reading. **6** :—Talk. **7.10** :—See Langenberg, following by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.55** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church. **8** :—Morning Recital. **10** :—See Königswusterhausen. **11.15** :—See Langenberg. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes. **12** :—Orchestral Concert from the Theater am Bülowplatz.—Invitation to the Dance (Weber) ; Overture, The Thieving Magpie (Rossini) ; Le Carnival des Animaux (Saint-Saëns) ; Kleine Dreigroschenmusik for Wind Instruments (Weill) ; Overture, La Belle Hélène (Offenbach) ; Les Sylphides (Chopin). **1.30** :—Topical Programme. **1.15** :—Reading from Max Kowalski Recital. **2.30** :—Reading. **3.10** :—Programme from Breslau. **4.30** :—Gramophone Recital of Modern Dance Music. **5.30** :—Evident Songs. **6.10** :—Reading. **6.30** :—Topical Programme. **6.45** :—Theatre Review. **7** :—Orchestral Concert from the Bach Saal.—Overture, Donna Diana (Reznicek) ; Selections from Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach), op. 34 (Nicode) ; Two Finnish Concert Waltzes, (a) Waltz triste, op. 44 (Sibelius), (b) Vals (Yuhajuhlo Palangren) ; Overture, Raymond (Thomas), Aus aller Herren Ländern, op. 23 (Komzak) ; Selections from Artists' Carnival (Svendsen) (Launer), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERN (440.8m.)—1.5kw. :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Organ Recital. **7.45** :—Orchestral Selections. **8** :—Concert of Old German Chamber Music, from Aarau. **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. **9.40** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (270m., 12.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—See Prague. **8** :—Service from the Cathedral. **9.45** :—Programme from Brünn. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—7.45 a.m. :—Concert. **8.15** :—Christ Church Chimes. **8.30** :—Concert. **9.30** :—Evangelical Service. **10.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **12.35**:—Midday Report. **12.40** :—Gramophone Concert. **1.50** :—Chimes from Cross Church. **2** :—Agricultural Talk. **1.30** :—First Round of the South-East German Football Championship, relayed from the Sportplatz Südpark. **3** :—Orchestral Concert from the Breslau Sports Club 06 (relayed from Beuthen). **3.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—Short Stories (Alfred Wolfenstein). **5.10** :—Weather Report for Agriculturists. **5.20** :—Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Weather. **6.2** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Educational Talk. **6.50** :—Introduction to the following (Transmission. **7** :—Excerpts from Opera in Four Acts (Puccini), relayed from the Municipal Theatre. **9.50** :—News. **10.50** :—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—6 a.m. :—See Bratislava. **9** :—See Prague. **12** (noon) :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—See Bratislava. **4.30** :—See Prague. **5** :—German Transmission.—Songs and Airs. **6.40** :—See Prague. **8.45** :—Children. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—From Brünn to Brünn—popular revue, relayed from the Municipal Theatre. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—2.30 :—Wagner Festival Programme. **5** :—Dance Music. **6** :—Violin Sonata (Lorenzo). **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.—Selection from The Water-Carrier (Cherubini) ; Selection from Mireille (Gounod) ; Excerpts from Coeur-à-Coeur—Pastorale Suite (Ramsay) ; Waltz, Andalusia (Popy) ; Two Songs (Chausson)—(a) Amour d'antan, (b) Le temps des lilas ; Peccolo (Gillet) ; Le Rêve Passe (Hahn) ; Fête à Trianon (Popy) ; Song, Elegie (Massenet) ; Gavotte (Lincke) ; Songs ; Selection from The Count of Luxembourg (Lehar) ; Selection from Cas and Carpenter (Lortzing). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—8 a.m. :—News. **9** :—Protestant Service. **10** :—Orchestral Music. **11.15** :—Radio Programme from the Comedy Theatre. **2.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **3** :—Hungarian Song Recital and Talks. **4.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.10** :—Sports Notes. **6.30** :—Dance Music. **7** :—Literary Programme. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Lehar. **9** :—Concert of Tzigane Music, from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—9 a.m. :—Divine Service, from the Hadersley Cathedral. **10.30** :—Meteorological Report, and 12 noon to 3 p.m. on Saturday ; vehicles may not wait in any street in the scheduled area for a longer time than is necessary for persons to board or alight therefrom ; (ii) That in any case with the loading and unloading of vehicles can be conveniently undertaken in a side street outside the scheduled areas it shall not be effected in a thoroughfare within such areas ; and (iii) That where the loading and unloading must be performed within those areas a vehicle shall not stand for a longer period than 15 minutes.

The Regulations will also place under control certain practices in connexion with the loading and unloading of vehicles which causes obstruction to traffic, for example, depositing goods on the footway and carriageway, the use of ropes, chains, &c., across or over the carriageway or footway whether by the use of cranes, derricks, &c., or otherwise, and the passing of goods from hand to hand across the footway or carriageway.

A specific exception is made in respect of vehicles employed on building operations, and exceptions are also provided in favour of persons in charge of vehicles used in connexion with the removal of obstructions to traffic or urgent repairs to the streets, pipes, mains or underground conveniences. Any person acting in contravention of any of the provisions of the Regulations will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

The Regulations, which will contain illustrative diagrams of the areas to which they relate, are being printed, and copies will be obtainable in the course of a few days from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 2d.

THE INFANCY PLEA

MR. REGISTRAR DELL, in giving judgment on Thursday in the Mayor's and City of London Court against a young man of 19 for the price of goods supplied, said the youth had given formal notice to the Court that he intended to rely upon the statutory defence that he was an infant at the time the order was given. "He has learned a little law, apparently," said the Registrar, "but he should learn a little more. It is necessary for an infant, in law, to attend Court and prove his infancy. The mere statement on paper is not enough." Judgment was entered against the defendant in his absence.

Law Report, Feb. 14

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Romer—in allowing an appeal by the defendants, the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, from a decision of the Judge of the Birkenhead County Court awarding the plaintiff £100 damages for personal injuries received from a board which fell on her near to the ticket office after she had bought her ticket—which was an excursion ticket issued subject to conditions against liability for injury—held that the injury occurred on premises on which the ticket was available and that there was no evidence to justify the finding that the journey had not begun. (ROGERS v. L.M. AND S. RAILWAY COMPANY.)

To-day was the ninth day of the hearing of the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 1*i*, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Milesnca, in the district of Doroholu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants.

Before evidence for the defence was continued, SERJEANT SULLIVAN said that during the trial the *Evening Standard* had, by means of variations in the size of print referring to different passages in reports of the case, trenched on counsel's domain of advocacy. He asked his Lordship to look at the headings in last night's (Thursday's) *Evening Standard*. What had occurred was calculated to create a feeling of prejudice in the minds of the community among which the newspaper circulated. It might have been inadvertent, but, if that line of conduct were proceeded with, he (counsel) would have to make a certain application to his Lordship.

Mr. BIRKETT said that he was sorry that it had been thought necessary to draw attention to the matter. It was fair to say that the reports of the case published by the *Evening Standard* had been full and very fair.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Certainly. Except for the headings.

Mr. BIRKETT.—I am sorry that they should have been a cause of complaint.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—I do not think it desirable that the defendants should put in headings on the top of their newspaper what they think is strongly in their own favour.

Mr. BIRKETT said that any intimation of that kind would be dealt with in the proper way. The defendants had no desire to present other than a fair report to their readers.

M. Dmitri Vladimirescu, Inspector-General of the Surety Police at Bucharest, continuing his evidence for the defendants, said that a cadet in the Rumanian Army would not be promoted to be a lieutenant until he had had a year's schooling in the school of reserve officers. He would also have to pass an examination.

Dealing with the entries in the military record of Moritz Leiba—" April 1, 1916. Sent to the Recruiting Circle on completion of three months' dissention. October 24, 1916. Sent for trial by Court-martial by the military commandant of Jassy " [Mr. Jonesco has stated that in 1916 he was in London]—the witness said that the word " sent " referred to documents relating to a soldier and not to the soldier himself.

INSTRUCTED TO MAKE RESEARCHES

Cross-examined, the witness agreed that he knew about the methods of the Rumanian police. (Laughter.) He was instructed by the Director-General of the Surety Police to make researches to establish the identity of Barbu Jonesco.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Was it to establish the identity of Barbu Jonesco with Moritz Leiba ? —Yes.

He did not go to Sacelu to collect evidence, but a colleague of his did so, said the witness.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did your colleague arrest five people in Sacelu ?—No. I heard that five people had been arrested by the examining magistrate.

What for ?—Making false declarations.

Were the false declarations that they had known and remembered Barbu Jonesco ?—No.

What were the false declarations ?—They declared that they remembered the birth of a child on the farm of Seceleanu [a landowner by whom Mr. Jonesco has said that he was brought up].

What was the name of the child ?—They said that they remembered the child to be of the name of Barbu.

Why were they arrested ?—Because the register of births was examined and it was found that no such child had been born, and pages had been torn from the register.

Were these people kept in gaol for more than a month ?—I cannot say precisely for what time they were there.

Did your colleague go to see them in prison ? —I do not know.

Do you know that they were let out when they had promised to contradict what they had said ?—I do not know.

The witness said that one of his agents went to see Leon Leibovici [who, the defendants allege, is Mr. Jonesco's brother]. Leibovici was not arrested and kept in gaol for seven days. An agent was also sent to see a woman named Clara Silberman.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did the agent tell her what the Government wanted her to say ?—I sent an agent with a photograph of Barbu Jonesco and she recognized it as one of her brother.

Did you get into your possession all the documents you could find relating to Mr. Barbu Jonesco ?—Yes.

Did your agent get the register of births at Sacelu ?—Yes.

Did the mayor make a complaint when the register was returned by the police ?—He did not complain, but he said that the leaves of the register had been torn out by a man from Bubi Sadoveanu [a friend of Mr. Jonesco].

The witness agreed that his agent got the passport register.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Is the entry of Barbu Jonesco's passport in 1914 cut out of the register ?—Yes.

Did you get the piece that was cut out ?—Yes.

What has happened to it ?—I do not know.

Who cut out the piece ?—I do not know.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Who handed it to you ?—The sub-inspector.

The man whom you had sent ?—Yes.

Why was it cut out ?—To enable us to prove that in 1914 Barbu Jonesco had obtained a passport.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Could you not have obtained a copy of the passport register ? —I believe so.

Then why was it necessary to cut out the original ?—Because the Home Secretary [of Rumania] had orders to inquire whether Barbu Jonesco had obtained a passport in 1914.

Did the Home Secretary order you to cut it out ?—It was cut out because the Home Secretary ordered us to cut it out. We could not take the whole book.

Why would a certified copy not have done ? —I do not remember.

Can you give any reason ?—I cannot say.

Is not a man required to establish his identity before he gets a passport ?—Yes.

Answering counsel, the witness said that, before a passport was issued the applicant had to produce his birth certificate and military record book.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Did the entry that was cut out of the passport register state the year of Barbu Jonesco's birth ?—Yes.

Do you recollect what it was ?—No.

Do you recollect where it was stated that he was born ?—In the commune of Sacelu.

What did you do with the extract from the register ?—I sent it to the Foreign Office.

Why to the Foreign Office ?—All the documents were asked for by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Then both the Foreign Secretary and Home Secretary were interesting themselves in this matter ?—Yes.

The witness said that the passport authorities in Rumania retained the birth certificates and military records of applicants until the passports were surrendered on expiry.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Is the passport officer a servant of the Government ?—Yes.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Was it the duty of the Rumanian police to bring to the Court of Inquiry [which sat to take evidence in Rumania] the witnesses which the Court demanded ?—Yes, but some took the precaution of being ill and others of disappearing. (Laughter.)

Turning to the Mobilization Notice, which Mr. Jonesco has said he received from the Rumanian military authorities in 1928, the witness agreed that the paper was the same as that used for proper notices, but the signature of the commanding officer and the seal of the Minister of War were not genuine. The form itself, and the print which it contained, were smaller than was the case with genuine notices.

Mr. BIRKETT (re-examining) read the decision of the Rumanian Court, which showed that the old people of Sacelu, who were charged with making false declarations, were acquitted on the ground that, as births had to be proved by certificates, they, in giving their verbal evidence, had not committed any offence against the penal code.

Mr. BIRKETT (to the witness).—Have you suppressed any document relating to Barbu Jonesco ?—No.

Was the entry in the passport register cut out to injure Mr. Jonesco ?—No.

Was it available for Mr. Jonesco's advisers to see, if they thought fit to do so ?—Yes.

Has search been made for any birth certificate or military papers of Barbu Joncsco in Rumania ?—Yes.

With what result ?—Negative.

REGISTER OF BIRTHS AT SACELU

M. Stere Papasotir, Sub-Inspector General of the Rumanian Criminal Investigation Department, said that in 1928 he was instructed to make certain inquiries at Sacelu to ascertain whether a person named Barbu Jonesco was born at Sacelu in 1885. He examined the register of births for 1885, but he found no one of the name of Barbu Jonesco. The first four pages of the register were torn out.

Mr. MATHEW.—Had you anything to do with the tearing out of the pages ?—No.

The witness said that he also examined the duplicate register at Tarcu-Jiu. That register was complete, but he was unable to find the name of Barbu Jonesco.

The four old people of Sacelu were ordered by the magistrate to be arrested after he (the witness) had drawn up certain papers and sent them to the magistrate.

Mr. MATHEW.—Did you see them in prison or send anyone to see them ?—No.

Had you anything to do with the withdrawal of their declarations ?—After I had made the inquiries I never saw them.

The witness said that he examined the passport register at Ploesti and found that a passport had been issued to Barbu Jonesco in 1914. He did not find the application for the passport.

" I cut out the portion of the register relating to the issue of a passport to Barbu Jonesco," the witness added. " In doing so, I was acting in pursuance of orders." In the passport register Barbu Jonesco's birthplace was stated as Sacelu, but he (the witness) could not remember the date.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN (cross-examining).—Is the magistrate appointed by the Government ? —Yes, by the Minister of Justice.

And can he be dismissed by the Minister of Justice ?—He cannot be dismissed.

Can he be shifted from place to place ? I do not know.

The witness said that, according to the register, no child was born at Sacelu on July 25, 1885.

M. Vasile Miculescu, an advocate of the Rumanian Bar, who has been advising the defendants, said that, before the tribunal sat at Ilfov last June and July to take evidence on commission, he took steps to secure the attendance of witnesses, but all of them did not appear. He then asked for a fresh date for them to appear.

Mr. HEALY.—Can the Government of the day in Rumania remove a Judge from office, or punish him, if he is disagreeable to them ?—No.

Did any harm come to the witnesses who did testify before the tribunal at Ilfov ?—No.

Was any suggestion then made that the police had tampered with the records ?—No.

The witness said that he had examined the Rumanian Army List. The only Barbu Jonesco mentioned in it was a captain and a doctor of medicine.

Mr. Arnold Maplesden, a solicitor, formerly employed by Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co., the defendants' solicitors, said that he visited Sacelu with M. Papasotir and examined the register of births. There was no record of the birth of Barbu Jonesco there, nor at Tarcu-Jiu. He was present when the tribunal sat at Ilfov to take evidence.

Mr. BIRKETT.—So far as you could judge, was there any hindrance to the freedom of action of the lawyers appearing for Mr. Jonesco ?—There was none.

Did there appear to be anything in the nature of terrorism or oppression ?—There was none.

Were they at liberty to call what witnesses they desired ?—Absolutely.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse and Trustram ; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Milesnca, in the district of Doroholu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants.

Before evidence for the defence was continued, SERJEANT SULLIVAN said that during the trial the *Evening Standard* had, by means of variations in the size of print referring to different passages in reports of the case, trenched on counsel's domain of advocacy. He asked his Lordship to look at the headings in last night's (Thursday's) *Evening Standard*. What had occurred was calculated to create a feeling of prejudice in the minds of the community among which the newspaper circulated. It might have been inadvertent, but, if that line of conduct were proceeded with, he (counsel) would have to make a certain application to his Lordship.

Mr. BIRKETT said that he was sorry that it had been thought necessary to draw attention to the matter. It was fair to say that the reports of the case published by the *Evening Standard* had been full and very fair.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Certainly. Except for the headings.

Mr. BIRKETT.—I am sorry that they should have been a cause of complaint.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—I do not think it desirable that the defendants should put in headings on the top of their newspaper what they think is strongly in their own favour.

Mr. BIRKETT said that any intimation of that kind would be dealt with in the proper way. The defendants had no desire to present other than a fair report to their readers.

M. Dmitri Vladimirescu, Inspector-General of the Surety Police at Bucharest, continuing his evidence for the defendants, said that a cadet in the Rumanian Army would not be promoted to be a lieutenant until he had had a year's schooling in the school of reserve officers. He would also have to pass an examination.

Dealing with the entries in the military record of Moritz Leiba—" April 1, 1916. Sent to the Recruiting Circle on completion of three months' dissention. October 24, 1916. Sent for trial by Court-martial by the military commandant of Jassy " [Mr. Jonesco has stated that in 1916 he was in London]—the witness said that the word " sent " referred to documents relating to a soldier and not to the soldier himself.

INSTRUCTED TO MAKE RESEARCHES

Cross-examined, the witness agreed that he knew about the methods of the Rumanian police. (Laughter.) He was instructed by the Director-General of the Surety Police to make researches to establish the identity of Barbu Jonesco.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Was it to establish the identity of Barbu Jonesco with Moritz Leiba ? —Yes.

He did not go to Sacelu to collect evidence, but a colleague of his did so, said the witness.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did your colleague arrest five people in Sacelu ?—No. I heard that five people had been arrested by the examining magistrate.

What for ?—Making false declarations.

Were the false declarations that they had known and remembered Barbu Jonesco ?—No.

What were the false declarations ?—They declared that they remembered the birth of a child on the farm of Seceleanu [a landowner by whom Mr. Jonesco has said that he was brought up].

What was the name of the child ?—They said that they remembered the child to be of the name of Barbu.

Why were they arrested ?—Because the register of births was examined and it was found that no such child had been born, and pages had been torn from the register.

Were these people kept in gaol for more than a month ?—I cannot say precisely for what time they were there.

Did your colleague go to see them in prison ? —I do not know.

Do you know that they were let out when they had promised to contradict what they had said ?—I do not know.

The witness said that one of his agents went to see Leon Leibovici [who, the defendants allege, is Mr. Jonesco's brother]. Leibovici was not arrested and kept in gaol for seven days. An agent was also sent to see a woman named Clara Silberman.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Did the agent tell her what the Government wanted her to say ?—I sent an agent with a photograph of Barbu Jonesco and she recognized it as one of her brother.

Did you get into your possession all the documents you could find relating to Mr. Barbu Jonesco ?—Yes.

Did your agent get the register of births at Sacelu ?—Yes.

Did the mayor make a complaint when the register was returned by the police ?—He did not complain, but he said that the leaves of the register had been torn out by a man from Bubi Sadoveanu [a friend of Mr. Jonesco].

The witness agreed that his agent got the passport register.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Is the entry of Barbu Jonesco's passport in 1914 cut out of the register ?—Yes.

Did you get the piece that was cut out ?—Yes.

What has happened to it ?—I do not know.

Who cut out the piece ?—I do not know.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Who handed it to you ?—The sub-inspector.

The man whom you had sent ?—Yes.

Why was it cut out ?—To enable us to prove that in 1914 Barbu Jonesco had obtained a passport.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Could you not have obtained a copy of the passport register ? —I believe so.

Then why was it necessary to cut out the original ?—Because the Home Secretary [of Rumania] had orders to inquire whether Barbu Jonesco had obtained a passport in 1914.

Did the Home Secretary order you to cut it out ?—It was cut out because the Home Secretary ordered us to cut it out. We could not take the whole book.

Why would a certified copy not have done ? —I do not remember.

Can you give any reason ?—I cannot say.

Is not a man required to establish his identity before he gets a passport ?—Yes.

Answering counsel, the witness said that, before a passport was issued the applicant had to produce his birth certificate and military record book.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Did the entry that was cut out of the passport register state the year of Barbu Jonesco's birth ?—Yes.

Do you recollect what it was ?—No.

Do you recollect where it was stated that he was born ?—In the commune of Sacelu.

What did you do with the extract from the register ?—I sent it to the Foreign Office.

Why to the Foreign Office ?—All the documents were asked for by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Then both the Foreign Secretary and Home Secretary were interesting themselves in this matter ?—Yes.

The witness said that the passport authorities in Rumania retained the birth certificates and military records of applicants until the passports were surrendered on expiry.

M

Sporting News

RACING

NEWBURY MEETING

VICTORY OF LORDI

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The conditions at Newbury yesterday were much better than had been anticipated by many visitors who had left their homes earlier in the day in quite thick fog. The racing was always interesting and was watched by quite a large attendance of visitors. The going was as good as could be desired.

Two important races were decided during the afternoon, the one over hurdles and the other over fences. The latter, which was the more valuable, was the Newbury Steeplechase, for which seven of the starters are still in the Grand National. Two of the seven have been mentioned as having quite good chances at Aintree next month—namely, Grakle and Donzelon. The favourite for yesterday's race, K.C.B., also has some admirers for the Aintree race, but he has never seemed to me really a National horse. After yesterday's race many people looked up to see what weight Lord had in the great race and found that he was much better handicapped there than he had been yesterday. There was a time when Lordi was thought much of, but he has for some time been a most erratic customer, and yesterday, in spite of the fact that he was ridden by the invincible Stott, he started with "the others" at 100 to 7. As a spectacle the race was excellent, for coming to the last fence there was nothing to choose between K.C.B., Eagle's Tail, Boomlet, Lordi, and Blaris. Blaris actually landed on the flat about half a length in front of the others, but was at once challenged by Lordi, on whom Stott rode a fine finish to win by a length from Blaris, with Eagle's Tail the same distance away third. Boomlet was fourth, Grakle fifth, and K.C.B. sixth. Coral Reef II. fell at the last fence when still in the race with a chance. Donzelon apparently failed to stay.

There was an excellent race for the February Hurdle, for which Moontoy was made an absurdly short-priced favourite. Ridden, as at Hurst Park, by Payne, he started at 11 to 8 against, odds not in any way commensurate with his chance on known form. He was certainly entitled to be a better favourite than Arctic Star on their previous form over this course, but he did not appear on form to have any better chance than Ennis Bridge, who had been going very well when he fell in a race at the last meeting here. If the race had been on the Flat Ennis Bridge would certainly have had a better chance at the weights than Moontoy over a mile at Newbury, which may be said to compare with a two-miles hurdle race over the same course. The well-backed Song of Essex, who has been mentioned favourably in connexion with the Lincolnshire Handicap, and who was a well-backed second favourite yesterday, was the first to show in front. He was for a time passed by Regain, but was in the lead coming into the Straight, where his nearest opponents were Bedguard, The Sirdar, and Ennis Bridge. Approaching the last market no doubt will indicate his chance or lack of one. Gainsharp, another hurdler, has already shown ability as a steeplechaser, for he finished second over this course earlier in the year. Swift Rowland, Royal Defence, and Brimps are others who might run well. I shall take a chance with GAINSHARP, who missed a race here yesterday to run here, and suggest that the danger may be Rolie, who will be ridden by Stott.

GREENHAM HURDLE (2m.).—Kinnaird is very useful and consistent, especially over this course. The course will also suit Blue Mist, who, on their form here last autumn, has the beating of Kinnaird. Sandro ran well this week at Hurst Park and will be ridden this afternoon by F. B. Rees. He seems very nicely handicapped. The Brown Talisman never runs the same way twice. On some form he has a chance. He, however, has none on his running this week at Hurst Park. On form I must take BLUE MIST as the probable winner.

OPEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Mr. Dutton will ride BLENNERHASSET, who seems to have quite a good chance of winning.

MODERATE HURDLE (2m.).—Abdul runs for Wootton and must, in this company, have quite a good chance of winning, especially as the apprentice allowance will be claimed for his rider. Lordland sooner or later will win some such race as this. The same comment can be applied to Pounce, who will be ridden this afternoon by Stott, which suggests that he may be fancied. Zinita won a similar event at the last meeting here and will again be ridden by Mr. Bostwick. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. Perhaps ABDUL will win.

NEWBURY RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The BERKSHIRE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

GREEN WHEAT, b g, by Junior—Corn Sheaf (Mr. A. H. Saxby), aged, 10st. 5lb.....E. Foster 1
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g, by Arch-Gift—Avoona (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb.....J. Browne 2
ARTABANUS, b g, by Hapsburg—Argola (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb.....F. Cox 3

Corlach (Mr. C. R. Taylor), aged, 12st. 7lb. K. Piggott 0
Battalion (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. J. Lenehan 0
Cyclone (Mr. S. Savile), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. E. Foster 0
Plumado (Mr. V. Hobbs), aged, 11st.....S. Turner 0
Creciente (Mrs. E. M. Rayner), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. W. Stott 0
Sonny Boy (Mr. W. J. Rimell), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. W. Stott 0
Shining Light (Mr. V. Smyth), aged, 11st. W. Gilchrist 0
Little Squib (Mr. J. Tiller), aged, 11st. 13lb. M. Scott 0
Hopeful Bill (Mr. C. A. Rogers), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. D. Connors 0
St. Croix (Mr. H. J. Joel), aged, 10st. 9lb. C. Mallon 0
African Mine (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. J. Turner 0
My Toy (Mr. R. N. Willett), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. S. Kavanagh 0
Astir (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 11st. 9lb. R. Everett disq. (Winner trained by Saxby, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Green Wheat, 7 to 2 Dunshaughlin, 4 to 1 Sonny Boy, 10 to 1 each Creciente and Battalion, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a length; a dead heat for second place. Artabanus was fourth and African Mine last.
Astir dead-heated with Dunshaughlin for second place, but was disqualified, and Artabanus was placed third.
The winner was bought in for 65 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The SWINDON SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

OLD HICKORY, b g, by Grave Green—Walnut (Mr. F. A. Clark), aged, 12st. 3lb. Mr. A. Bostwick 1
SHADOW, ch g, by Lally—Terra d'Ombra (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 11st. 12lb.....F. Rees 2
SECOND NATIONAL, br g, by Achtol, dam by Fristrum (Mr. B. Warner), aged, 11st. 12lb. Mr. Madcap (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 12st. 3lb. J. Ward 0
West Countryman (Mr. T. F. Hooley), aged, 11st. 12lb.....S. Mulcaster 0
Porphyrion (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 11st. 7lb. Owner 0
Lemon Squash (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb.....E. Everett 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Mr. Madcap, 4 to 1 Shadow, 5 to 1 each West Countryman and Second National, 6 to 1 each Old Hickory and Lemon Squash, 50 to 1 agst Porphyrion.
Won by half a length; a length separated second and third. Porphyrion was fourth and Mr. Madcap last.
There was no bid for the winner.

3.0 (3.2).—The FEBRUARY HURDLE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles.

ENNIS BRIDGE, ch c, by Soldennis—Inver Bridge (Major A. Bonsor), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. R. Everett 1
SONG OF ESSEX, br c, by Essexford—Cradle Song (Sir H. Nugent), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb.....F. Brookes 2
ARCTIC STAR, br g, by Achtol—Skypress (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 12st. 7lb.....F. Rees 3

Appledore (Mr. F. Handsley), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. A. Waudby 0
The Sirdar (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 7lb. P. Donoghue 0
Young Middleton (Mr. M. Markham), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. J. Hamey 0
Moontoy (Mr. V. H. Jones), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. W. Payne 0
Yearly (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. S. Pellerin 0
Mail Fist (Lady Zia Wernher), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. D. Morgan 0
Bedguard (Brigadier-General C. Winser), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. J. Doherty 0
Regain (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. R. Lyall 0
Kinprilis (Mrs. E. M. Rayner), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. H. East 0
Lambin (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Moontoy, 4 to 1 Song of Essex, 5 to 1 Ennis Bridge, 7 to 1 Arctic Star, 10 to 1 each Appledore and The Sirdar, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Moontoy was fourth and Kinprilis last.

3.30 (3.32).—The NEWBURY STEEPLECHASE, a handicap of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Three miles.

LORDI, br g, by Lormi—Santa Visto (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 11st. 11lb.....W. Stott 1
BLARIS, b g, by Achtoi—Oppliger (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), aged, 12st. 7lb.....R. Everett 2
EAGLE'S TAIL, ch g, by White Eagle—Addenda (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 11st. 4lb. D. Morgan 3

Grakle (Mr. C. R. Taylor), aged, 12st. 6lb. K. Piggott 0
Donzelon (Colonel G. Foljambe), aged, 12st. 2lb. R. Lyall 0
Boomlet (Mr. E. E. Large), aged, 11st. 8lb. Mr. Whitfield 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyser), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Payne 0
Kakushin (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), aged, 11st. 5lb. J. Hamey 0
K.C.B. (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 11st. 1lb. J. Moloney 0
Coral Reef II. (Major I. Straker), aged, 10st. 5lb. G. Goswell 0
Paris Flight (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 10st. 5lb. E. Vinall 0
Ballyhanwood (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 8lb. E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Turner, at Singleton)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst K.C.B., 6 to 1 each Donzelon and Boomlet, 13 to 2 Blaris, 7 to 1 Grakle, 8 to 1 Coral Reef II., 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by a length; the same distance separated second and third. Boomlet was fourth and Kakushin last.

4.0 (4.1).—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BOB STONE, b g, by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 11st. 12lb. Mr. R. Morel 1
CASTLEDERG, br g, by My Prince—Cymorette (Mrs. Whitelaw), aged, 12st. 12lb. Captain Weber 2
KENTISH PLOVER, ch h, by Buchan—Willonette (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Whitfield 3

Faithful Garry (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. Mr. West 0
Silent Spirit (Mr. H. Deterding), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. Owner 0
Tuck Box (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb. Mr. McKeever 0
Dove's Pride (Mrs. Mundy), aged, 10st. 10lb. Mr. J. Sheehan 0
Cross Roads (Major D. Mairs), 4 yrs, 10st. 13lb. Captain McMullen 0
Why Worry II. (Mrs. M. Bailey), 5 yrs, 10st. 8lb. Mr. M. Bailey 0
Sling Along (Mr. R. E. Parker), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. Mr. A. Parker 0
Gugnune (Mr. J. Read), 4 yrs, 10st. 6lb. Mr. Scratchley 0
White Violet (Mr. Thackray), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. Mr. F. Thackray 0
Spot Cash (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 10st. 7lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst Castlederg, 11 to 2 Bob Stone, 6 to 1 each White Violet and Tuck Box, 7 to 1 Silent Spirit, 8 to 1 each Dove's Pride and Kentish Plover, 10 to 1 Spot Cash, 100 to 8 Faithful Garry, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. Faithful Garry was fourth and Why Worry II. last.

4.30 (4.31).—The WEYHILL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 250 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

TIDE, b g, by Tidal Wave—Ormesu (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson), aged, 11st. 2lb.....W. Stott 1
COLLIERY BAND, ch g, by Polyphonic—What Fettle (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 6 yrs, 12st.....R. Everett 2
THE DRUCE MACHINE, ch g, by Duke of Brandon, dam by St. Primus (Mr. R. O. Gray), aged, 12st. 7lb.....W. Gurney 3

Italian Summer (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 10st. 10lb. E. Brown 0
Labrador (Mr. M. Field), aged, 10st. 13lb.....D. Morgan 0
East Africa (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), aged, 10st. 11lb. W. Parvin 0
Burning Ash (Mr. G. Henderson), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. G. Goswell 0
Olor (Mr. E. Martin), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb.....J. Lenehan 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Tide, 7 to 2 agst Colliery Band, 6 to 1 East Africa, 7 to 1 The Druce Machine, 100 to 7 each agst the others.
Won by a length; six lengths separated second and third. Italian Summer was fourth and Labrador last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Green Wheat, WIN 20s., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Dunshaughlin, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Artabanus, PLACE 2s. 3d.
2.30.—Old Hickory, WIN 18s. 3d., PLACE 5s.; Shadow, PLACE 7s. 9d.
3.0.—Ennis Bridge, WIN 13s., PLACE 4s. 6d.; Song of Essex, PLACE 4s. 9d.; Arctic Star, PLACE 7s. 3d.
4.30.—Tide, WIN 2s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Colliery Band, PLACE 2s. 3d.; The Druce Machine, PLACE 4s. 9d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

KEMPTON PARK ENGAGEMENT.—Blue Peter III.
MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Phyale Ball, Persian Prince, Dounsier.
BROCKLEBURY TRIAL PLATE, LINCOLN.—Bright Steel.
DERBY ENGAGEMENT, FEBRUARY 18.—Silverhild.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Foster.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14.—The International Skating Association has decided to annul the European figure skating championships which were decided at Tatra (Czechoslovakia) recently, and to have them decided over again at Berlin on March 16.—*Reuter.*

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The READING SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
PRIORITY (Mr. C. E. Bennett) ..... Thrale	a	12	7
OLD HICKORY (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	7
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	12	6
MIRATHORN (Mr. S. C. Wells) ..... Pufford	a	12	4
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Benufoy) ..... A. Law	a	12	4
JARGOON (Mr. R. O. Gray) ..... E. Payne	a	12	2
HARD COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	1
GROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	13
MITCHELIS (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	a	11	13
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. R. Pritchard-Gordon) ..... Powell	a	11	13
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ..... Cockton	a	11	12
HENNEGOUWEN (Mr. J. B. Balding) G. Balding	a	11	11
aPINE BLUFF (5lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	11	11
INDIAN ACE (Mr. G. Blaker) ..... G. L. Ward	6	11	10
HACKDAILE (Mrs. Whitelaw) ..... Private	a	11	9
RITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	7
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. A. G. Dorey) ..... Rayson	5	11	7
THE ADMIRAL (Mr. G. Valiance) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	6
EXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hulbert) ..... Rayson	a	11	5
aMANAMBAR (Mr. E. B. Skey) ..... Private	a	11	5
aGUIDANCE (Mr. J. Holcken) ..... Blencoe	a	10	12
aSIMON'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	8
SUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. B. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; OLD HICKORY, Mr. Bostwick; PINE BLUFF, J. Browne; INDIAN ACE, A. Knight; HACKDAILE, Captain H. Weber; EXPERT, E. Foster; MANAMBAR, Owner; GUIDANCE, K. Piggott; SIMON'S LIGHT, J. Ward.

2.30.—The LAMBOURN SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TED (Captain J. D. L. de Wend-Fenton) ..... De Wend-Fenton	a	11	10
LITTLE GREY (Mrs. E. M. Bell) ..... H. Bell	a	11	10
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	11	10
COMICAL CHARLIE (Mrs. E. A. Pearce) Whiting	a	11	10
SWANTOWN (Mr. J. R. B. Cramse) ..... Cramse	5	11	6
ZERO (Mr. W. G. Ransom) ..... Smyth	5	11	6
LADY LOVE (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton	5	11	6
MONTPELIER (£50) (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	5
ZARAZE (£50) (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	a	11	5
ACCIDENT (£50) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	5
MANDELIEU (£50) (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	a	11	5
THE OCK (£50) (Mr. W. E. Robinson) ..... J. Hall	a	11	5
SONNY (£50) (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	6	11	5
BATTLER (£50) (Miss V. Coe) ..... W. Nightingall	6	11	5
aCRATLOE (£50) (Mrs. M. Williams) ..... Rennison	6	11	5
PROSPICE (£50) (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Wootton	a	11	5
MITTAGONG (£50) (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	5	11	1
aWADI HALFA (£50) (Mr. B. Warner) ..... Anthony	5	11	1
PERSICOPE (£50) ..... Lewis	a	10	13
INTENDITE (Mr. C. D. Peachey) ..... O'Neill	4	10	10
BLOOD MAY TELL (£50) (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Tom Hall	6	10	9
PHOBOS (£50) (Mr. D. White) ..... Rintoul	4	10	5
aRED MOROCCO (£50) (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MONTPELIER, Thrale; THE CRACK, D. Butchers; ACCIDENT, Prendergast; MANDELIEU, W. Crump; CRATLOE, R. Lyall; PROSPICE, S. Ingham; WADI HALFA, G. Pellerin; PERSICOPE, Everett; INTENDITE, Pigott; BLOOD MAY TELL, J. Moloney; RED MOROCCO, F. Sergeant.

3.0.—The SPRING STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs.; second to receive 60 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
BATTLESHARP (Mr. G. Ransom) ..... Rayson	a	11	12
aROLIE (Mr. T. E. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	a	11	12
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	12
aGAINSHARP (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	12
aGLADSTONE (Mr. W. A. Bankier) ..... I. Anthony	5	11	7
FIERY FOOT (Mr. P. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley	6	11	7
aSWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. F. Leader	a	11	7
MR. DARBEN (Mr. W. Charters) ..... R. Payne	a	11	7
BRITISH WARM (Mr. G. Goswell) ..... Edwards	a	11	7
SLAVEDRIVER (Captain J. A. G. Emmet) ..... Emmet	a	11	7
ROYAL AMBASSADOR (Lord Fingall) Woodland	6	11	7
aKARIBA GORGE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... R. Thompson	a	11	7
aROYAL DEFENCE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	7
INDIAN WARRIOR II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) Beeby	a	11	7
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. Michael Stephens) Blair	6	11	7
THINK (Mr. F. Watson) ..... Martin	6	11	7
WORKER (Mrs. Whitehead) ..... Hobbs	6	11	7
BEDEGUAR (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton	a	11	7
BRIMPS (Mr. M. Dodson) ..... Thrale	a	11	5
SIDI GARA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11	5
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall) ..... Stedall	5	11	5
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Crosman) ..... Whitaker	5	11	0
WARRIOR (Mrs. Mundy) ..... A. Brown	5	11	0
aSIR DENNIS (Mr. J. R. Thornton) ..... Rennison	5	11	0
aBURNING BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	4	10	5
aLOCKSLEAD (Countess di Sant Elia) F. Hartigan	6	11	4
CHIEF OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	6	11	4
MR. TOOTS (Mr. C. Dixon) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	3
WALDORF (Mr. T. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	a	11	2
aODYSSEY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	a	11	1
aFIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	5	11	1
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	5	11	1
SAUTELLE ALONSO (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	1
aZINITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	4	11	1
LOUGH MOR (Mrs. Mundy) ..... D. Harrison	6	11	1
SWAN MILL (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	4	10	12
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10	11
RUBE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	10	11
WHITE VIOLET (Mr. F. Thackray) ..... O. Anthony	6	10	11
aLEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. C. Glasscock) ..... C. Chapman	4	10	11
aBURNING BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	4	10	10
aBERNADOTTE (Mr. E. Osborn) ..... Osborn	6	10	9
HURRICANE JAMES (Mrs. M. R. Forrest) Milnes	6	10	9
HISTORICAL (Mr. Noel Hardy) ..... T. E. Leader	5	10	8
KRAIOH (Mr. G. E. Bennett) ..... J. Hall	5	10	8
aTHE GAWK (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	a	10	7
VALDORE (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	10	7
BEN BAWN (Mr. E. W. Sharples) ..... Anthony	4	10	7
MONARCH (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	5	10	6
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. B. Lawrence) ..... Poole	4	10	6
SWEET OCEAN (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..... Powell	4	10	4
BEDEGUAR (Sir E. Wills) ..... De Winton	a	10	3
SOUTHFORD (Captain H. E. Broughton) ..... T. E. Leader	5	10	3
PRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	4	10	3
aPOUNCE (Lady Warrender) ..... H. A. Brown	4	10	2
aKEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Pulford	4	10	1
ANTON (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... C. Pigott	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANTHOME, Owner; ST. GOWAN, Mr. Sheehan; ABDUL, J. McGonigal; ON AVON, J. Homan; LORDLAND, E. Everett; CHIEF OFFICER, T. James; FIREBALL, G. Pelkerin; HIPPOLYTUS, Mr. Thackray; ZINITA, Owner; LOUGH MOR, J. Hamey; SWAN MILL, J. Moloney; RIGHT HO, W. O'Grady; LEXINGTON LASS, —; BURNING BUSH, —; BERNADOTTE, R. Lyall; THE GAWK, —; VALDORE, P. Thrale; BEDEGUAR, W. Parvin; POUNCE, Stott; KEFALIA, S. Ingham; OSPRAY, —.

MOTOR-CYCLING

The Auto-cycle Union recently refused permission for Amateur Tourist Trophy races in the Isle of Man this year, but have now granted permission to the Manx Motor-cycle Club to hold two races in the Isle of Man on September 9 and 11.

The conditions of the races are that all entrants must be British or Irish subjects resident in the British Isles or the Irish Free State, and must hold Open Competition licences. They must not since 1920 have been entered as competitors in any International road race or have held any world's motor-cycling record. No reserve riders are to be permitted. The machines used in the race are to be standard models, as listed in the Manufacturers' Catalogue, which must have been published before January 31, 1930. The races are for machines up to 350c.c. and 500c.c. capacity respectively, and to be over six laps of the T.T. course.

The races will be known provisionally as "the Manx Grand Prix."

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE FIXTURES

CLUB MATCHES

MANCHESTER.—Manchester Picked Side v. Oxford University.
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Surbiton.
KENTON.—Hampstead v. Cambridge University.
CATFORD.—Catford v. Lee.
BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill v. Willoughby.
CATFORD.—St. Dunstan's College v. Old Dunstonians.
OXFORD.—Oxford University Iroquois v. Buckhurst Hill II.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lee II. v. Wallington.

JUNIOR LEAGUE

CATFORD.—St. Dunstan's College II. v. Hampstead II.
HAMPTON COURT.—Willoughby II. v. Catford II.

WESTERN CENTRE

CLIFTON.—Clifton South v. Clifton North.
KINGSWESTON.—Kingsweston v. Wilts.
KEYNSHAM.—Keynsham v. Old Fairfieldians.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

ENGLAND AND WALES

STAGHOUNDS

BERKS AND BUCKS FARMERS'.—Tu., Kimble; F., White Hart, Winckfield—11.30.
DEVON AND SOMERSET.—Tu., Molland; Th., Wootton Courtenay; S., Tarr Steps—10.30.
NEW FOREST.—M., Royal Oak, Fritham; F., Wilverley Lodge—11.

FOXHOUNDS

ALBRIGHTON.—M., Plough Inn, Weston (by-day); Tu., Hartley Arms, Wheaton-Aston; Th., Victoria Hotel, Newport; S., Lane Green (adjourned collection for R.A.B.I.)—11.
ASHFORD VALLEY.—M., The Chequers, Hith Halden; W., Beech Hill, Woodchurch; F., Northaw, Surrenden Dering (cap for R.A.B.I.)—11.
ATHERSTONE.—M., Harris Bridge; W., Lullington —11; F., Broughton Astley—11.30; S., Arbury North Lodge—11.
AVON VALE.—To-day, Bennacre Halt; W., Bewley Common; S., Hilperton Grange—10.45.
BEAUFORT'S, DUKE OF.—M., Bradenstoke; Tu., Jackamente Bottom; W., Lansdown; Th., Bushton; F., Toghill; S., Littleton Drew—10.45.
BEDALE.—M., Constable-Burton Village; W., Norton Conyers—11.
BERKELEY.—M., Lower Almondsbury; Tu., Whitminster; Th., Morton Maypole—11; S., Kennels —11.15.
BERKELEY, OLD.—M., Bedford Arms, Chenies; Th., Hampden Common—11.
BERKS, OLD.—M., Shrivenham Station; W., Clanfield; F., Great Coxwell—11.
BICESTER.—M., Hornage Farm, Oakley; Tu., Stoke Lyne; Th., Quainton; S., Hellidon—11.
BLACK VALE.—M., Clifton Wood; Tu., Kingsdon; F., Bishop's Cnundle; S., Hinton St. Mary—11.
BLANKNEY.—M., Southtey; Th., Temple School; S., Wellingore—11.
BRECON.—W., Merthyr Cynog; S., Llanddew—10.45.
BROCKLESBY.—M., Elsham Station; W., Tealby; F., Yaboume; S., Stallingborough Station—11.
BURTON.—M., Market Rasen; W., Corringham; S., Wickenby—11.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—M., Ashwell Station; Tu., Park Farm, Buckden; F., Boxworth; S., Stowe Fox—11.
CATTISTOCK.—M., Puncknole; Tu., Sandhills; W., Hillfield; F., Portisham; S., Mosterton—11.
CHIDDINGFOLD.—To-day, Graffham Grange; W., Gorebridge Green; S., Hermongers—11.
CLIFTON-ON-TEME.—W., Sapey Bridge; S., The Fox—11.
COTSWOLD.—M., Dowdeswell Wood; Tu., King's Head, Norton; W., Five-Mile House; F., Fat Stock Show and Sale at Andoversford; S., Hawling—11.
COTSWOLD, NORTH.—Tu., Barton; Th., Chipping Campden; S., Stanton—10.45.
COTTESMORE.—M., Hardwick Farm; Tu., Tugby Village; Th., North Witham; S., Manton—11.
CRAVEN.—M., Dairy House Farm; W., Elcot Farm; S., Baydon Manor—11.
CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM.—M., Lyons Corner Gate; Tu., Apsley; Th., Brunton Cross-roads; S., Dan Hill Cross-roads.
CROOME.—Tu., Alfrick Schools; Th., Rous Lench; S., Coventry Arms, Upton Snodsbury—11.
CUMBERLAND.—W., Plumbland Rectory; S., Brayton Station—11.
CUMBERLAND FARMERS'.—M., Welton; Th., Dalston Bridge End—11.
CURZON'S, LADY.—M., Five Lanes; Th., Llanishen —11.
DARTMOOR.—Tu., Tor Royal; W., Marjery Cross; F., Dean; S., Cornwood Common—11.
DAVIES'S, MR. DAVID.—W., Old Hall; S., Dolfor —10.
DEVON, EAST.—W., Holly Ball; S., Clyst St. George —11.
DEVON, SOUTH.—Tu., Cheyford; Th., Belstone; S., Tauton Gate—11.
DORSET, SOUTH.—M., Piddletrenthide; Th., Lytchett Matravers; S., Waddock Cross-roads—11.
DOWNTON.—W., Bawsey Sand Boy; S., Foddestone Gap—11.
DULVERTON.—M., Brayley Bridge; W., Castle Bridge; F., Heasley Mill; S., Bottreaux Mill—11.
DURHAM SOUTH.—M., Three Horse Shoes, Fishburn; F., Travellers' Rest—11.
EGGESFORD.—M., Holmedown, Exbourne; Th., Furze Park Cross—11.
ERIDGE.—S. (to-day), Crow and Gate; W., Rose and Crown, Mayfield; S., Crowborough Station—11.
ESSEX.—M., Asheton Farm, Stapleford Abbots; W., Mole Inn, Tawney Common; S., King William—11.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK (ESSEX SIDE).—Tu., Live and Let Live, Tendring; F., Lawford Street —11.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK (SUFFOLK SIDE).—M., Stoke-by-Nayland; F., Elmsett Crown—11.
ESSEX UNION.—Tu., Belchamp St. Pauls—11.15; Th., Messing; S., Green Dragon, Black Notley —11.
ESSEX UNION.—Tu., Doesgate Corner; Th., Woodham Ferrs; S., Bedgwar Arms—11.30.
EXMOOR.—M., Larkbarrow; W., Whitfield Down; F., Hillhead Cross—11.
FERNIE.—M., Gilmorton; Th., Church Langton; F., Goadby—11.
FITZWILLIAM.—M., Orton; W., Hinchingbrooke; Th., Thornhaugh; S., Barnwell—11.15.
FLINT AND DENBIGH.—Tu., Eryl; Th., Carthewin; S., Pontrytydd—11.
FOUR BURROW.—Tu., Golden Lion, Carmenellis—11; F., Trekenning Hill—10.
GARTH.—M., Standard, Binfield; W., Holdshot Mill; F., Mattingley Green; S., Cæsars Camp—11.
GLAMORGAN.—M., Pentremeyrick; W., Welsh St. Donats; F., Cross Parc—11.
GRAFTON.—M., Maidford; W., Silverstone; F., Turweston; S., Hanslope—11.
GROVE.—M., Rampton; W., The Mantles; F., Eaton Hall—11.
HAMBLEDON.—M., Butser Hill; W., The Rooback, Wickham; Th., East Leigh House, Havant (by-day); S., Bishops Waltham—11.30.
H.H.—M., Blackmoor; Tu., Hedge Corner; Th., Windmill Hill; S., Golden Pot—11.
HEREFORDSHIRE, NORTH.—M., Fencote Station; Th., The Hermitage; S., Pudleston Court—11.
HEREFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.—Tu., Broad Oak; Th., Rotherwas Tunnel; S., Trecilla, Llangarron—11.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—M., Rabley Heath; W., Pirton Cross; F., Billington Village; S., Norcott Hill —11.
HEYTHROP.—M., Dean Cross-roads; W., Burford; F., Broadwell; S., Shipton Barrow—10.45.
HOLDERNESS.—M., Dunnington Manor; Tu., Holme-on-Spalding School; Th., Rise Park; F., Westella—10.45; S., Weston—11.15.
HURWORTH.—Tu., Appleton Wiske; S., Otterington Hall—11.
HURSLEY.—M., Braishfield School; F., Mottisfont Village—11.
ISLE OF WIGHT.—M., Albany Barracks; F., Tapnell—11

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

HOCKEY

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

The annual hockey match, the 36th, between Oxford and Cambridge Universities will be played on the Beckenham Cricket Ground, Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, this afternoon. The bully-off is at 3 o'clock. Both sides have shown fair form during this term and last, and have won the majority of their matches, but neither has revealed a uniform standard of play consistently. Teams which have beaten Oxford easily have been just as easily beaten in turn by Cambridge, and others which beat Cambridge have failed to overcome Oxford.

Cambridge, who won the match last year, have seven of the team which played then in the side this year, and but for an injury they might have had an eighth, J. F. Alston, who was their outside-left forward then. The seven who played last year are evenly distributed between forwards and backs, and they should so leaven the whole team as to make it a strong combination at all points. The four defenders who have previous experience of the University match include the goalkeeper, R. G. E. Dodson, the right back, T. G. Wilson, and the two wing half-backs, T. L. Rowan, the captain of the side, on the left, and T. N. Lamb on the right. G. M. Hindley, the left back, is a big, strong player, and, though erratic at times, he has great speed and quick powers of recovery and can cover up his slips. If there is a weakness behind it may be at centre half-back, perhaps the most important point in a team, for the player there has much to do both in attack and defence, and on him rests largely the successful pulling together of the whole side. A few weeks ago the Cambridge captain tried the experiment of playing in that position himself, but it did not meet with much success and he returned in due course to his former place on the left. Rowan is an excellent player, but he has hardly risen to the standard he set last year when he won a place in the English team.

At forward Cambridge are stronger in the middle than on the wings. The three inside forwards, R. Perfect, S. J. Berry, and A. H. Rocyn Jones, supply the experience, though Rocyn Jones was unable to play in the University match last year through an injury. He is probably the best forward on either side, quick in his movements, a clever dribbler with good control of the ball, and a hard and deadly shot once he is in the circle. The danger to Oxford will come chiefly through him. If he is held in check the play of the others may be greatly restrained and the whole forward line may suffer. Yet Berry in the centre, though often rather overshadowed by Rocyn Jones, is also an excellent shot, and Perfect as inside-right is even better still. The wing forwards are both fast, but there seems to be a tendency at present to keep play more in the centre of the field and they may not get the opportunities they should have.

Oxford, like Cambridge, have four former players in the defence. Two are half-backs and G. Theophilus, who plays in the centre, is certain to give his forwards plenty of chances. He is always well up with them, though at times there is a tendency for backs and half-backs to lie so close up that the forwards are so cramped and crowded that it is well nigh impossible to get clear away to attack. Lee and Garthwaite are both good backs. They are fast and quite capable of overtaking any one who should succeed in getting past them. They hit well, but not always with the best judgment or to their forwards' advantage. Oxford will be well served in goal.

At forward there is only one player in the Oxford side with previous experience of the University match, J. S. M. Paul, the captain, who is playing at inside-left. Their strength will lie, like that of Cambridge, in the middle and the three inside forwards. Oswald, Dashwood, and Paul are all quick to make the most of their chances to get into the circle, and shoot quick and hard once they are there. Dashwood, a freshman from Wellington, who will be in the centre, is big and fast. He is a powerful shot and if he is properly fed he will be the chief source of danger to Cambridge. A. D. Walmsley on the left wing is fast, but, like the Nawab of Pataudi on the right, he may suffer from lack of opportunity. Oxford play at times more to the right than to the left, and while the right is often crowded the left is at times altogether out in the cold.

Oxford have played more matches than Cambridge this year. They have won more but they have also lost several more. Cambridge have shown that they are a strong scoring side. If the Oxford defence can hold the Cambridge attack in the centre in check, they have sufficient strength in front to get the goals required to win, but the Cambridge forwards are likely to prove the deciding factor in the match.

Cambridge have won 18 times and Oxford 14, while three matches have been drawn.

The teams will be:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—*J. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church), goal; *G. S. Gee (Uppingham and Brasenose) and P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose), backs; *J. S. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), *G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence and University), and H. J. Linnell (St. Lawrence and Trinity), half-backs; the Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Balliol), D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), T. J. R. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), *J. S. M. Paul (Marlborough and St. John's) (captain), and A. D. Walmsley (Rossall and Queen's), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—*R. G. E. Dodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), goal; *V. H. Wilson (Caterham and Emmanuel) and G. T. Hindley (St. Lawrence and Christ's), backs; T. N. Lamb (Dean Close and Caius), R. Maslin (Leys and Emmanuel), and *T. L. Rowan (Tonbridge and Queens') (captain), half-backs; A. G. Hardie (St. Lawrence and Trinity), *R. Perfect (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), *S. J. Berry (Kingston Grammar School and Christ's), A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Leys and Downing), and T. A. D. Hewan (Marlborough and Clare), forwards.

* Old Blues.

WOMEN'S MATCH AT BIRMINGHAM

The West beat the Midlands by two goals to one at Bournville, Birmingham, yesterday. The ground was in perfect condition, and it took the players till half-time to get used to so good and level a surface. Though winning by a goal, the West had far the better of the play till the last few minutes, and that they scored only two goals was chiefly due to Miss Chambers, the Midlands goalkeeper. Her play was a pleasure to watch. No onslaught, however hot, found her disturbed, and her calmness and intelligent play were exemplary, though she was frequently unsighted by the defence in front of her.

For the West Miss Spear had a very quiet afternoon. Miss Whetham was good, but should frequently have cleared hard instead of using a scoop stroke or a flick to her half-backs. Miss Boucher played hard, and Miss Maddox has a nice style and her stickwork was good. The West changed nearly all their forwards round in the second half, and Mrs. Scott-Bowden was much more effective in the centre. Miss Tuckett was useful also. Miss Burman played well for the Midlands but got in the goalkeeper's way too much. She was always well backed up by Miss Carr. Miss Chamberlain was the best of the half-backs, while Miss Compton showed most dash amongst the forwards, but the shooting was poor, and the lack of anticipation among the attack was very noticeable. The wing forwards were neglected, and so came in to the middle too much at times, and cramped the inside players. The game was exciting, and the score was one all till near the end of the game, when Mrs. Scott-Bowden put the West ahead with a good shot. In spite of the excellent pitch, the play was not of a high standard. The goals were scored by Miss Tuckett and Mrs. Scott-Bowden for the West, and Miss Compton for the Midlands.

The teams were:—

MIDLANDS.—Miss B. Chambers (Derbyshire), goal; Miss A. C. Carr (Bedfordshire) and Miss M. Burman (Warwickshire), backs; Miss D. Chamberlain (Northamptonshire), Miss G. Ward (Northamptonshire), Miss I. Denton (Northamptonshire), half-backs; Miss E. Higgins (Northamptonshire), Miss A. Compton (Bedfordshire), Mrs. Mears (Derbyshire), Miss B. Newell (Bedfordshire) and Miss F. Bryant (Northamptonshire), forwards.

WEST.—Miss D. Spear (Gloucestershire), goal; Miss J. Boucher (Gloucestershire) and Miss J. Whetham (Dorset), backs; Miss P. Lawrence (Somerset), Miss Fowler (Dorset), and Miss R. Maddox (Dorset), half-backs; Mrs. Scott Bowden (Herefordshire), Miss A. Tuckett (Gloucestershire), Mrs. Jenks (Somerset), Mrs. Blakelock (Herefordshire), and Miss T. Lingwood (Somerset), forwards.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY

IRISH FINAL TRIAL (at Dublin)

IRISH XI.—*H. Greenfield (Ulster), goal; A. Scales (Munster) and P. Dobbin (Midlands), backs; R. O. Boyd (Leinster), G. Higgins (Munster), and J. B. Macdonald (Ulster), half-backs; T. Brewer (Leinster), *C. Duffy (Leinster), Harvey Chester, *C. Sully (Leinster), and W. P. Macdonagh (Ulster), forwards.

ANGLO-IRISH XI.—J. Freeman (Mid-Surrey), goal; *J. Smyth (Yorkshire) and A. Mullington (Teddington), backs; *V. Er (Army), W. H. Cox (Beckenham), and *J. N. Pratt (Nik-e-Vels), half-backs; *W. A. Brown (Mid-Surrey), *R. W. Tydd-Chapman (Teddington), Captain F. W. Eagar (Army), W. C. Cook (Teddington), and W. N. Spence (Teddington), forwards.

* An international player.

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL MATCH.—EAST *v.* SOUTH (at Chelmsford)

EAST.—Miss Anderson (Kent), goal; Miss Knott (Kent) and Miss Duncan (Kent), backs; Miss Cattell (Kent), Miss Swann (Essex), and Miss Blaxland (Hertfordshire), half-backs; Miss Pick (Lincolnshire), Miss Harris (Essex), Mrs. Stedman (Kent), Mrs. Cock (Cambridgeshire), and Miss Cocks (Kent), forwards.

SOUTH.—Miss Arnold (Middlesex), goal; Miss Frank (Middlesex) and Miss Collins (Sussex), backs; Miss Burmon (Surrey), Miss Armfield (Sussex), and Miss Bryan (Middlesex), half-backs; Miss C. Hodson (Sussex), Miss Summers (Sussex), Miss Vicks (Surrey), Miss Albright (Surrey), and Miss McArthur (Middlesex), forwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

AMATEUR MATCHES TO-DAY

England meet Wales in their first amateur match of the season at Aberystwyth to-day. Last Saturday the Welsh team gave an excellent performance at Hampden Park, Glasgow, when they were beaten by only one goal. For that result they were largely indebted to their goalkeeper, who saved in fine style. To-day Evans will have to face five forwards who all have experience of play with professional teams and who may be relied on to test him even more severely than the Scottish forwards did last Saturday. The Welsh side have a dashing forward, Williams, of the Northern Nomads, who is to play in the centre to-day. Last week he was the one on the side who most tried the Scottish defence. There are two new forwards in the team, J. Davis at outside-right and R. Davies-Owen at inside-left.

The English team is made up almost entirely of the Rest team which beat the originally chosen English team by seven goals to none in the trial match. Preston, of Leyton, and E. H. Gates, of London Caledonians, are a strong pair of backs. F. H. Ewer is a tireless half-back, and W. T. Whewell shows his worth in the Cup-ties for the Corinthians. G. H. Smithies has earned some renown as a goal-scorer for Preston North End, and another fine forward is H. L. Coates, of the Navy, who plays on the left wing.

The teams will be:—

ENGLAND.—A. E. Millington (Liverpool Police), goal; J. Preston (Leyton) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson (Ilford), W. T. Whewell (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; G. S. Watson (Charlton Athletic), J. C. Burns (Queen's Park Rangers), G. H. Smithies (Preston North End), E. M. Bewick (Bournemouth and Boscombe), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

WALES.—Len Evans (Cardiff City), goal; E. Hugh (Newport County) and J. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians), backs; E. Thomas (Lovells Athletic), Emrys Ellis (Nunhead), and E. Jenkins (Lovells Athletic), half-backs; J. Davies (Blaenau Festiniog), J. Nicholls (Cardiff Corinthians), S. H. Williams (Northern Nomads), R. Davies-Owen (Northern Nomads), and G. Davies (Bristol University), forwards.

Yorkshire Amateurs and Percy Main Amateurs will replay their tie in the third round of the F.A. Amateur Cup at Harrogate to-day; the Yorkshire Amateurs are likely to win, but the winner will have to play in the next round at Bournemouth against Bournemouth Gasworks Athletic. Though there are several county cup-ties to be played off to-day many league matches will be decided as well. Local rivals, Wimbledon and Kingstonian, meet in the Isthmian League, and at Kingston the Casuals play Oxford City. Two matches in the Essex Senior Cup are of interest; Clapton meet Leyton and Ilford, the holders, meet Walthamstow Avenue at Ilford. There are also three matches in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship.

F.A. CUP.—FIFTH ROUND

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa *v.* Blackburn Rovers (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough *v.* The Arsenal (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town *v.* Bradford City (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City *v.* Hull City (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United *v.* Brighton and Hove Albion (3.0).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland *v.* Nottingham Forest (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday *v.* Bradford (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United *v.* Millwall (3.0).

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ABERYSTWYTH.—Wales *v.* England (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham *v.* Liverpool (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers *v.* Leeds United (3.15).
BURNLEY.—Burnley *v.* Leicester City (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town *v.* Manchester United (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley *v.* Bury (3.15).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City *v.* Blackpool (3.15).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County *v.* Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).
PRESTON.—Preston North End *v.* Swansea Town (3.0).
READING.—Reading *v.* Stoke City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur *v.* Oldham Athletic (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

COVENTRY.—Coventry City *v.* Brentford (3.0).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace *v.* Exeter City (3.15).
FULHAM.—Fulham *v.* Luton Town (3.15).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham *v.* Northampton Town (3.15).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town *v.* Plymouth Argyle (3.30).
NORWICH.—Norwich City *v.* Southend United (3.15).
SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers *v.* Bournemouth Athletic (3.30).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United *v.* Swindon Town (3.15).
WALSALL.—Walsall *v.* Clapton Orient (3.0).
WATFORD.—Watford *v.* Bristol Rovers (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock *v.* Morton.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park *v.* Clyde.

OTHER MATCHES

TUFNELL PARK.—London Caledonians *v.* Cambridge University (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton *v.* Corinthians.
F.A. AMATEUR CUP—THIRD ROUND REPLAY
HARROGATE.—Yorkshire Amateurs *v.* Percy Main Amateurs.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE
WIMBLEDON.—Wimbledon *v.* Kingstonian.
CHAMPION HILL.—Dulwich Hamlet *v.* Wycombe Wanderers.
KINGSTON.—Casuals *v.* Oxford City.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
CHIPPENHAM.—Wiltshire *v.* Dorset.
WORTHING.—Sussex *v.* Hampshire.
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire *v.* Devon.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP
FOREST GATE.—Clapton *v.* Leyton.
ILFORD.—Ilford *v.* Walthamstow Avenue.

SPARTAN LEAGUE
PREMIER DIVISION
Chesham United *v.* Slough.
Crittalls Athletic *v.* Hayes.
Egham *v.* Brentwood and Warley.

DIVISION I.
Apsley *v.* R.A.F., Uxbridge.
Hertford Town *v.* Windsor and Eton.
Hounslow *v.* Watford Old Boys.
Leagrave and District *v.* Cowley.
Leighton United *v.* Hitchin Town.
Berkhamsted *v.* Polytechnic.

DIVISION II. (EASTERN)
Hitchin Town Reserves *v.* Bishop's Stortford.
Hoddesdon Town *v.* Letchworth Town.
Lyons Club Reserves *v.* Rovers.
Waltham Comrades *v.* Lea Bridge Gas.
Welwyn Garden City *v.* Polytechnic Reserves.

DIVISION II. (WESTERN)
Farnham United *v.* Wilesden Polytechnic.
Hayes Reserves *v.* Great Western Railway.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP—SECOND REPLAY
Eastbourne Comrades *v.* Wick.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE
Sutton United *v.* Finchley.
Southall *v.* Cheshunt.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE
Aquarius *v.* Cambridge Town.
Hartley Bowden *v.* Carshalton.
Midland Bank *v.* Old Lyonians.
Bank of England *v.* Westminster Bank.

NORTHERN SUBURBAN LEAGUE
Langham Athletic *v.* Aldenside.
Millington *v.* St. James O.B.
L.P.O.C. *v.* Waltham Town.

NEMEAN LEAGUE
Borough-road College *v.* Trinity County Old Boys.
U.S.A.C. *v.* Broomfield.
Siemens *v.* Mayfrook.
Old Elysians *v.* Old Johnians.
Æsean *v.* Old Actonians.
Old Isleworthians *v.* Old Hamptonians.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Bradfield *v.* Trinity College, Cambridge; Brentwood *v.* Old Brentwoods (away); Charterhouse *v.* Old Malvernians; Highgate *v.* Lancing Old Boys; Repton *v.* Trinity College, Oxford; Westminster *v.* Old Reptonians; Winchester *v.* Corinthians.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

BECKENHAM.—OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE.
PERIVALE.—London University *v.* Old Loughtonians.
READING.—Reading University *v.* Ashford (Middlesex).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham University *v.* Sheffield.
FALLOWFIELD.—Manchester University *v.* Crewe, P.W.
WEETWOOD.—Leeds University *v.* Doncaster L.N.E.R.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham University *v.* Olton.
DEVONPORT.—R.N.E.C. *v.* Bristol University.
DUBLIN.—Irish Final Trial (Irish XI. *v.* Anglo-Irish XI.).
EXETER.—Devonshire *v.* Dorset.
CRESSWELL.—Nottinghamshire "A" *v.* Yorkshire "A."
RICHMOND A.G.—Hampstead *v.* Wimbledon.
RICHMOND A.C.—Mid-Surrey *v.* Old Kingstonians.
RICHMOND C.G.—Richmond and Kingston Hill *v.* East Grinstead.
BUSHEY PARK.—Teddington *v.* Tulse Hill.
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command *v.* Surbiton.
SOUTHGATE.—Southgate *v.* Staines.
OSTERLEY PARK.—Brondesbury *v.* Hendon.
HERNE HILL.—Dulwich, Staff College, and Casuals *v.* Reigate.
REIGATE.—Reigate *v.* St. Thomas's Hospital.
WANDSWORTH.—Spencer *v.* Cheam.
PORTSMOUTH.—U.S. (Portsmouth) *v.* Purley.
CHATHAM.—Royal Engineers *v.* St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
ROTHAMPTON.—Bank of England *v.* N.P. Bank.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank *v.* Brentwood.
OSTERLEY PARK.—Crouch End *v.* Ilford.
CHISWICK.—Civil Service *v.* Blackheath.
BROMLEY.—Bromley *v.* Beckenham.
EALING.—Barclays Bank *v.* Barnes.
CHELMSFORD.—Chelmsford *v.* Colchester Garrison.
EPSOM.—Epsom *v.* Westminster Bank.
WATFORD.—West Herts *v.* Wallington.
SHOOTERS HILL.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) *v.* University College Hospital.
CAMBERLEY.—R.M.C. (Sandhurst) *v.* Maidenhead.
HAMPTON WICK.—Old Kingstonians "A" *v.* Guildhall.
CASTLE BAR PARK.—G.W.R. *v.* Old Southendians.
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison *v.* Wimbledon "A."
NEW MALDEN.—Latchmere *v.* Weybridge.
TEDDINGTON.—N.P.L. *v.* Metropolitan Police.
OTTERLEY.—West Middlesex *v.* King's College Hospital.
WEMBLEY.—Wembley *v.* High Wycombe.
FOLKESTONE.—Folkestone Optimists *v.* Wye College.
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks *v.* L.M.S.R.
HAYNES PARK.—Southern Railway *v.* Hawks.
CHARLTON PARK.—Old Charlton *v.* St. James's (Hatcham).

WOMEN'S MATCHES

CHELMSFORD.—East *v.* South.
HEREFORD.—Herefordshire *v.* Monmouthshire.
GRIMSBY.—Lincolnshire *v.* Nottinghamshire.
NEWCASTLE.—Northumberland *v.* Yorkshire.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Caterham *v.* Reigate (away); Dover *v.* St. Lawrence College; Gresham's *v.* West Norfolk; Hurstpierpoint *v.* Old Hurst Johnians; Marlborough *v.* Wiltshire; Marlborough II. *v.* Canford; R.N.C., Dartmouth *v.* Isca Rugby School *v.* Town; St. Edmund's School *v.* Milton Barracks; St. Peter's, York *v.* Northumberland Fusiliers (away); Tonbridge School *v.* Mill Hill School; Worksop College *v.* Town; Wrekin *v.* Wolverhampton.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLISH SELECTORS' PROBLEMS

The English XV. to play against France at Twickenham next Saturday has yet to be chosen, and for that reason any indication of experiments in this afternoon's programme of matches will be followed with a good deal of interest.

The Army, who will be playing the Civil Service at Aldershot, will have one of the most discussed players, A. L. Novis, in their three-quarter line, and apparently he will appear on the wing, his International position, and not in the centre, his usual Army and Blackheath position and where a number of people continue to hope he may yet appear against France. That will be no experiment. Nor have the Army this year any more players, backs or forwards, who are likely to play for England, though Hunt, at full back, has won an Irish cap. A. R. Aslett, the former English centre, unfortunately has fallen out of the side through indisposition. Last year, Aslett more or less won the match against France at Colombes with one heavy, frontal tackle of A. Behoteguy, who thence-forward passed the ball never less than a couple of strides too soon. Fit and well, Aslett would have been just the man for the Twickenham match, but evidently it cannot possibly be. The Civil Service three-quarter line will have for its centres A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, the old Cambridge Blue, and G. Goldsworthy, of Newport.

Where there is a distinct indication of an experiment, and an interesting one, will be found in the Harlequin side selected to play against Oxford on the Iffley-road ground, for A. Key will play not as a scrummage half-back but as a centre three-quarter back, and as partner to J. S. R. Reeve. This arrangement will be studied by members of the English Selection Committee, one of whose main problems is the strengthening of England at centre. As M. Robson will be playing for Oxford, there will be a further interest in this game, while, if H. C. C. Laird should happen to reproduce some of his best form in the stand-off position for the Harlequins, there also might be some second thoughts about this position. The play of A. G. Cridlan and P. W. P. Brook in the back row of the scrummage may be another factor of some importance, especially in view of the intense activity and speed of the three Frenchmen, Bioussa, Gallia, and Ribère.

Other forwards who are certain to be given serious consideration are H. Wilkinson, who last season promised to become a phenomenal try scorer, but somehow failed to survive the acid tests of an international forward, and J. McD. Hodgson, another Northern player of great promise.

Apart from these matches, nothing of greater interest, historic and otherwise, will occur than the 105th meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool clubs at Kersal. This fixture was first played in the season 1867-68, and it says something for the keenness and loyalty of the members and officials of both clubs that through all these years, and in areas where either professional Rugby or Association football, or both, have been highly organized, the game of amateur Rugby has survived with honour and a fair amount of success.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

ALDERSHOT.—THE ARMY *v.* THE CIVIL SERVICE
THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. Peddie (R.A.), Second Lieutenant Hon. P. Pyers (2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant J. A. M. Rice-Evans (2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers), and Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant R. H. Cole (2nd Battalion The Loyal Regiment) and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Second Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Lance-Sergeant W. A. Morton (1st Battalion K.O.R. Regiment), Lieutenant H. H. G. Withers (R.E.), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Captain C. H. B. Rodham (Indian Army), Second Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment), Corporal Townend (1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—John, back; P. A. Gunmore, G. Goldsworthy, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and Lt. G. Ashwell, three-quarter backs; J. T. Davies and G. E. Richards, half-backs; W. Sheppard, A. S. Walker, S. C. Tucker, J. R. Eight, F. Skuse, H. Beer, V. S. Thomas, and J. Vaughan, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL *v.* OLD BLUES (3.0)

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nielson, back; T. G. Jennings, A. C. Benacott, C. C. Offord and R. E. Jones, three-quarter backs; E. M. Undery and H. E. R. Wales, half-backs; J. N. Young, T. N. Pearce, J. Garrard, R. E. Peters, R. Read and C. G. Bayne, forwards. For F. N. Sheppard (captain), A. Dubbs, R. Evans, D. K. Rigby, J. E. Maw, G. V. Stevens, R. Danks, and C. F. Scooing, forwards.

LINCOLN.—K.C.S. OLD BOYS *v.* BECKENHAM (2.30)
K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. Horne, back; W. B. Pollard, H. Aitken, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and P. Twynam, three-quarter backs; L. Na Nanong and M. V. Finnis, half-backs; A. Hird (captain); L. M. Sivers, W. R. Taylor, H. Ryland, J. F. Carter, J. A. B. Powell, R. Coe, and F. E. Frost, forwards.

KERSAL.—MANCHESTER *v.* LIVERPOOL (2.45)
MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; H. T. Thorp, C. T. R. Leigh, R. S. Orchard, and D. Peak, three-quarter backs; J. P. Cooper and J. W. N. Barclay, half-backs; Dr. A. C. Gillies (captain), H. C. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, F. Hughes, M. C. Layton, J. Kendal, R. H. Marchington, and A. N. Other, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—T. Murry, back; H. R. L. Prothero, J. M. Bryce-Smith, G. C. Huston, and A. M. Russell, three-quarter backs; E. L. Prothero and G. B. Brown, half-backs; E. Henshaw (captain), L. G. Ludlow, W. K. Vernon, F. King, and T. Bethell Jones, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD *v.* NORTHAMPTON (3.0)
BEDFORD.—R. Eidsforth, back; J. G. Cook, A. R. Jenty, N. F. Reed (captain), and A. R. Alston, three-quarter backs; E. E. Williams and Flying Officer D. L. Maclean, half-backs; A. Marshall, R. Perkins, F. Holmes, E. A. Joy, C. Ross, R. Willsher, W. H. Stanley, and H. W. S. Coward, forwards.

EDGWARE.—EDGWARE *v.* CARDIFF (3.15)
EDGWARE.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Scully, F. H. R. Turney (or T. Mahoney), R. Drake, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Edwards and C. Williams, half-backs; W. H. Hicks, T. M. Dankel, E. Oliver, G. L. Gunn, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, and E. D. Bowie, forwards.

CARDIFF.—T. Williams, back; C. Mills, S. G. Hughes, C. Davies, and J. Roberts, three-quarter backs; J. Price and C. Harris, half-backs; Dr. J. Pittard, V. R. Osmond, D. Westwood, D. O'M. Deane, forwards.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—WESTON *v.* ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (3.0)
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—R. E. Adam, back; C. N. Polverstaf, C. J. P. Pearson, W. H. E. Jones, and L. T. Bond, three-quarter backs; F. S. Hodder, P. Coote, and T. W. Caverhill, half-backs; F. Y. Hicks, E. J. Goldsmith, R. Stanley, T. J. Miles, J. R. Graves, H. K. Childs, R. M. Thornton, and B. Schilling, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES *v.* OLD LEYSIANS (3.0)
OLD PAULINES.—R. E. Wise, back; A. Jankel, C. R. Cook, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; G. H. Olliff and S. J. Mischler, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, R. Klemin, A. Higgins, J. S. H. Wolfe, and G. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, E. H. B. Nicholls, and N. Embleton, forwards.

OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back; W. R. B. Brash, I. Lindsay, C. M. Wake, and G. M. Philp (captain), three-quarter backs; T. D. Page and H. G. Sanderson, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, E. J. Boston, H. S. Hargreaves, E. H. Proudfoot, F. W. E. Holloway, A. McM. Buchanan, D. R. Macpherson, and A. Lumsden, forwards.

HEADSTONE-LANE.—OLD MILLHILLIANS *v.* R.M.C. (2.45)
OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. F. Clement, back; G. M. Meikle, W. R. Lackie, A. J. McLennan, and T. A. Warren, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, N. T. Thorncloe, H. D. Carnaghan, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, R. J. Edwards, J. E. Benham, and E. T. Hancock, forwards.

BROXBOURNE.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS *v.* U.C.S. OLD BOYS
OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—V. S. Venables, back; H. F. W. Holmes, S. F. Robinson, J. E. Sturt, and J. W. Hannay, three-quarter backs; E. L. Clark and W. B. S. Miller, half-backs; R. F. Bonallack, T. D. Craven, C. S. Sturt, R. C. T. Tangye, A. S. Cash, D. H. McLeod, R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker, and G. F. M. Davis, forwards.
U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. R. Moore, back; C. E. Brown, B. L. Sutcliffe, R. A. Amiot, and F. S. L. Moore, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and E. M. Wingate, half-backs; M. W. Knapp, D. A. G. Kelly, L. Watson, C. T. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Wilsdon, H. G. Loxdale, and R. Almenrader, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK *v.* LENSBURY (3.0)
LLOYDS BANK.—A. R. Taylor, back; J. R. McWean, J. H. Jones, V. G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; R. L. Elvis and H. R. Thomas, half-backs; T. M. Woodham, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Featherby, E. C. Monkhouse, L. W. Dinsley, H. G. Parr (captain), and R. E. A. Foulger, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK *v.* OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.45)
WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; R. C. Thompson, S. E. P. Edenborough, G. F. Nichols, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; A. J. Adkins and H. E. Fisher, half-backs; H. W. Gilbert, J. N. Russell, G. Stokoe, M. B. Helder, J. M. Bradley, J. B. Mills, F. Bradford, and F. B. Helder, forwards.
OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. W. Thompson, back; J. B. M. Stableford, A. H. P. Kilcoin, J. Gothe, and R. S. Baker, three-quarter backs; C. E. Barnard and R. P. Shankey, half-backs; D. H. Foulds, C. J. B. Manning, S. Jennings, G. G. Cameron, G. W. Summers, C. Wootten, J. R. Abbott, and E. H. Stenning, forwards.

SOUTHEND.—SOUTHEND *v.* WOODFORD (3.0)
WOODFORD.—J. S. Payne, back; O. D. Philips, J. S. Freebourough, H. H. Walker-Arnott, and G. A. Cripps, three-quarter backs; J. S. Oscroft and L. L. Dyball, half-backs; C. A. M. Cooke, J. H. Bourne, H. F. Gillham, G. C. Wathen, R. R. Cripps (captain), T. F. Wolver, D. W. Humphrey, and A. P. Usher, forwards.
SOUTHEND.—H. R. Barnes, back; E. S. Morden, H. O. Harrup, D. S. Clarke, and R. Seel, three-quarter backs; H. W. Lovelay and P. Markham, half-backs; N. R. Elliot, A. N. M. Thomson, C. R. Barham, H. K. O'Ren, N. J. Randall, E. T. Chamberlain, M. Woodcraft, and N. C. Mellush, forwards.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—BISHOP'S STORTFORD *v.* BARNET
BARNET.—J. W. Kennett, back; F. W. Harris, L. R. Woolner, G. Fraser, and J. A. Stephens, three-quarter backs; F. H. Parr and A. H. Hawkins, half-backs; F. F. N. Grange (captain), A. H. Livsey, I. Macmillan, J. K. Carnegie, F. E. Williams, D. A. Brown, C. G. Metson, and S. Henry, forwards.

NORTHFIELDS.—CHARTERED BANK *v.* OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS (2.45)
CHARTERED BANK.—A. Chapman, back; H. G. Banham, T. E. E. Murray, E. F. Angier, and J. H. McLeod, three-quarter backs; J. M. Houghton and I. M. Scott, half-backs; B. M. Parser, S. E. Tear, T. M. D. Robertson, D. MacLennan (captain), W. G. G. G. Brown, E. H. Moffat, J. D. Macdonald, and B. E. Hutton Williams, forwards.
OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; W. E. Weatherill, V. A. Acratopulo, G. F. Harrison, and V. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and G. F. Carter, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, D. Timberlake, D. S. McKinnell, W. J. R. Carter, W. E. W. Jennings, S. W. Perring, and N. McKinnell (captain), forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. *v.* BOROUGH-ROAD COLLEGE (2.45)
L.C.C.—J. G. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, M. Phillips, A. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. L. Whittaker, D. Paddon, E. James, J. M. Miller, R. C. Gell, and A. Costes, forwards.

MITCHAM.—KING'S COLLEGE *v.* OLD WESTCLIFFIANS (3.0)
OLD WESTCLIFFIANS.—C. G. Ormiston-Smith, back; J. Delmar, M. C. Herbert, N. W. Howard, and R. F. Weatherley, three-quarter backs; C. Gray and E. J. Roosey, half-backs; L. G. S. Oliver, G. Marshall, E. Harding, A. B. Hall, W. Bawtree, W. L. Wastnage, P. A. Wells, and H. A. Richard, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD SCHOOL *v.* ARTISTS' RIFLES (3.0)
ARTISTS' RIFLES.—F. G. Livingstone, back; H. K. Littlewood, W. Thyne, G. C. Raynes, and A. W. Reid, three-quarter backs; F. A. Rowker and C. G. Hutchings, half-backs; R. H. Rogers, W. H. Horton, G. W. Foster, L. P. Candler (captain), E. F. Stanton, L. K. Sweet, A. G. Cook, and A. B. Duddington, forwards.

SUDBURY.—WASPS *v.* SIDCUP
WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. C. Meadows, G. S. Airey, E. C. R. Hopkins, and H. G. L. Harvey, three-quarter backs; J. W. Burton and R. H. Jeans, half-backs; J. Y. Broughton, N. Compton, W. P. Garbutt, R. Bleasby, P. S. Morris, O. S. Ruane, R. M. Swyer, and D. S. Valentine, forwards.

FAIRLOP.—OLD BLUES "A" *v.* MIDLAND BANK (2.45)
MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back; C. F. E. Howard, R. P. Dewey, P. J. Shaw, and W. F. Wells, three-quarter backs; T. H. Smalling and S. S. Tiernan, half-backs; W. H. Glock (captain), S. F. Burgess, L. H. Timbrell, N. J. F. Nobbs, J. D. Scott, L. G. Butt, R. Parker, and A. E. J. Morley, forwards.

CH

Parliament

MUNICIPAL TRADING

LABOUR BILL READ SECOND TIME

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, FEB. 14

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, which is designed to extend the powers of local authorities in matters of finance and municipal trading. He said that the Bill was purely permissive and would put local authorities on the same footing as companies under the Companies Act and enable them to trade generally, although he personally would be satisfied if they traded only in coal, meat, milk, and bread, and had a municipal bank such as had been so signal a success in Birmingham, and were able to buy land for general ownership. The Bill protected the community from any rash or ill-advised attempts on the part of a council to set up trading departments without adequate exploration, and any attempt to set up an undertaking must be agreed to by a majority of the council at a special meeting.

In the clause dealing with borrowing powers explicit safeguards were given by the sanction of the Board of Trade being required for loans. The consent of Parliament through a Board of Trade provisional order was required when the loan exceeded one quarter of the annual rateable value. The Board of Trade might also authorize the council to exercise its powers outside its own area. Two or more councils would be enabled to join together in pursuit of an undertaking. A council was prevented under the Bill from selling or leasing an undertaking for more than seven years. The council would be required to place the profits from its undertakings in a common fund not to be used for the reduction of rates. Further protection to the community and the ratepayers was provided by the Board of Trade exercising, through their auditors, the closest scrutiny over the work of the council.

So far as milk was concerned, the report of the Food Council last year with regard to the milk ramp should convince any who were still in doubt as to the necessity for giving municipalities power to deal with the matter. The work of a local authority which might be specializing on its health services was largely negatived if an unsatisfactory condition of affairs with regard to food was allowed to exist. Millions of pounds were wasted by the national and local governments in trying to recover the health of the people from the serious effects of adulterated food.

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.) seconded the motion. He said that practically every local authority was at present deliberately breaking the law, because the law was impossible. There was one case, well known to many members, where a public body provided a valuable social amenity which had been commended by Cabinet Ministers and received the blessing of the Bishop of the diocese, and yet that authority was breaking the law in establishing this amenity and could be stopped at once by legal process if any evil-disposed person chose to invoke the law. This Bill asked that those medieval restrictions, which were entirely unsuitable to present-day conditions, should be swept away. He was instrumental 18 years ago in founding a bakery, which had grown until to-day it supplied the daily bread of 60,000 persons. During the whole of that time he had been secretary of that concern, and practically its managing director, so that he understood the business, and he could say that, if ever there was an industry that needed rationalizing, it was the industry of supplying bread. With proper automatic plant in a large bakery 38 men could manufacture the whole of the bread supply for a borough of the size of Bermondsey, with a population of 120,000, and 57 men could comfortably do the work of delivery. That was a total of 95 men to make and distribute bread for 120,000 persons. At present, however, there were in that area 62 small bakeries, and 330 persons were employed in the supply of bread. The number of persons employed could be reduced by two-thirds to-morrow, and a more efficient service given than was given to-day, and this meant that the present cost of the loaf was higher than it ought to be. Though he approached the question of the milk supply more from a public health than an economic standpoint, he was prepared to claim that the saving to the public purse would be just as great by the municipal supply of milk as of bread. It was almost impossible to-day to obtain a pure milk supply in any of the great towns, and the greatest danger was tuberculosis. If a municipality were allowed to give a milk supply to its citizens he thought that a rapid change in the circumstances would be seen.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

SIR G. HURST (Moss Side, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that local government to-day had quite enough to do; it was already difficult to find men and women to devote sufficient time and attention to its responsibilities, and there must be some limit to its activities. The only security against the abuse of the powers contained in the Bill was that the majority of a council must consent to the proposals. But it was the misfortune of the country that Socialists were in the majority on very many local authorities (Ministerialist laughter), and if a majority of the members were extravagantly minded, that was no protection against extravagance. It had been said that municipalities would be able to run apple stores; but why should they run apple stores? (Laughter.) The people from whom the local authorities derived the money that enabled them to embark on these enterprises were the ratepayers; and the ratepayers were entitled to be heard on proposals to run businesses at their expense in competition with those in which they were engaged. The Bill would enable local authorities to compete, with the whole wealth of the community behind them, against shops owned by ratepayers—a totally unfair form of competition. Municipalities would be able to undercut the other traders. The Bill would enable municipalities to run newspapers to propagate the views of the majority for the time being, and they could also engage in the sale of literature. They could sell such books as "How to Conquer Unemployment" (laughter); they could spread such fairy tales as "Labour and the Nation" (renewed laughter), and they could deluge the whole community, at the expense of the ratepayers, with Marx's book on "Capital."

The most amazing clause was Clause 4, which would enable local authorities to run multiple shops. These enterprises need not be confined to their own areas. It would be possible for Poplar to run multiple shops in competition with people in Manchester, Liverpool, or Birmingham. They could even run racecourses, not only in their own area but throughout the length and breadth of the country. (Ministerialist laughter.) There would be no relief to the rates under the Bill; the profits had to be accumulated, apparently for still further extensions of municipal enterprises. Without any financial responsibility, municipalities could compete with their own chief ratepayers in manufacturing and mercantile business. The scheme was a mad one, and its framework seemed to be uncommon even among the bad Bills produced by the Socialist Party. It would cause increased rates and add prodigiously to the great burdens that trade and industry already had to bear.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.), who seconded the motion for rejection, said the Bill was an attempt to give effect to the advice that Mr. Snowden offered some years ago to his party, that if they could capture local government they would gain the greatest instrument for the achievement of Socialism. Municipal services had been successful because they had been monopolies. If the municipalities were to undertake further schemes of municipal enterprise, they would be turning their attention away from their primary duties. Years ago, when the so-called Progressive Party had a majority on the London County Council, they were so interested in running tramways and steamboats that they neglected the main drainage system and the fire brigades, and the Moderate Party, when they came into power, had to put those things right. (Ministerialist laughter.)

DR. SALTER.—That is the best fairy story I have heard for some time.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON said that the Bill deliberately loaded the dice against the private trader. If the private trader, or a group of traders failed, he and they had to bear the loss. But if a municipally conducted business lost money or altogether failed, the municipality did not close down but fell back on the wretched ratepayer to make good the loss. Even if the business run by the municipality were successful, the private trader with whom it competed did not gain anything because, under the Bill, there could be no reduction of rates on account of that success. He reminded hon. gentlemen opposite that the president of the International Cooperative Alliance recently urged that the cooperative movement should be prepared to resist to the utmost of its power any attempt at legislation in the direction of permitting the intervention of the State or the municipality in the marketing and distribution of commodities no matter by what party such legislation was proposed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MILNER (Leeds, S.E., Lab.) drew attention to the fact that local authorities over a very large part of the Continent and in the United States were empowered to carry on such businesses and do such work as were not specifically forbidden by the national legislature, and surely it could not be suggested that local authorities in this country were less capable than those of foreign countries. If it were true, as had been urged, that private enterprise could compete successfully with publicly conducted undertakings, why should the representatives of private enterprise be afraid of the powers which the Bill sought to confer on local authorities? (Hear, hear.) Public enterprise could only survive if it gave better and cheaper service to the community, and they on that side of the House believed that it could and did.

Mr. E. D. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) said that his complaint against local authorities was not that they were too enterprising, but that they were too timid and were not exercising fully many of the powers they possessed. The benefits in regard to bread and milk would not be obtained under this Bill, for those benefits would come not because it was municipal trading, but because there was a monopoly, and it would mean a separate Bill to get that monopoly. Where there was a monopoly municipal trading was almost invariably the best form of carrying it on, and there were cases, such as milk, where it was desirable to create a monopoly and hand it over to the municipality; but that could not be done under this Bill. The Bill would, however, reduce very considerably the necessity for coming to Parliament for private Bills, and in that way it would be a real advantage to local authorities.

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.) said the Bill attempted to introduce "Socialism in our time," and would sweep away safeguards which had hitherto operated for the protection of the ratepayers. It was really a challenge to the constitutional system of the country. The first step was being taken along the lines suggested in "Labour and the Nation." Instead of being called a Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill this measure ought to be called a Citizens and Ratepayers (Disabling) Bill.

Mr. SINKINSON (Berwick and Haddington, Lab.) said the Bill would make a great contribution to social welfare if it enabled the municipalities to form themselves into companies with a view to reducing the cost of house-building, and so reducing the rents of houses.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said there was no public demand for the Bill, as private enterprise could supply all the needs of the community. The promoters would find themselves confronted with the opposition of the cooperative movement. There were certain services, which he would call services for the people, in which a municipality ought to engage; but, on the other hand, there were certain lines of business in which the public could not, and would not, get cheaper or better service by reason of their being engaged in as municipal enterprises. The Bill was a piece of pure Socialism, an attempt at nationalization on a small scale, and the House ought to reject it, as he was convinced the country would reject it if it were submitted to a referendum.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said that in criticizing this relatively innocent Bill (Opposition laughter), hon. members opposite were speaking against past history which they themselves had helped to make, and passing criticism on a system of local government of which they professed to be so proud. They assumed that local government in this country had reached its apex, and that there could not be any further development. The truth was that, not under a Socialist Government, but under Ministries administered by Conservatives and Liberals, powers had been given to local authorities to embark on activities which many people had opposed, and under the general law to-day there was quite a large number of services which local authorities could provide, and which many local authorities, dominated, not by Red Socialists, but by political reactionaries, had found it desirable to institute. In so far as they were approaching municipal Socialism in this country, it had been done by the people who were to-day decrying it. He would not say that all services were suitable for local administration; he was not satisfied that certain municipal services now ought to be administered on a purely municipal basis. But with an increasing consciousness of purpose among the public more and more services would pass in one way or another under public control. That movement could not be resisted. Even the late Government made two great experiments in types of Socialism—the Electricity Act and the foundation of the B.B.C.

This Bill was an attempt to allow local authorities a little more freedom with a view to feeling their feet for what they regarded as necessary new developments. As they gave increased freedom they must inevitably give increased powers. The true functions of local authorities were such functions as Parliament cared to lay on them. The Bill was not a minor Bill, and would, indeed, be a very big step in the development of local government. It would, therefore, be more appropriate as a Government measure. It would need substantial amendment, and should be administered by the Ministry of Health rather than the Board of Trade, as the former was in intimate contact with local authorities, while the latter was not. It would also be necessary to add further safeguards in order to avoid unnecessary mistakes in cases where there was little experience to guide local authorities. He was an unrepentant Socialist, and he had no objection to hon. members describing this Bill as a Socialist measure. It was designed to put into the hands of democratically elected local authorities wider powers, in order that those authorities might more effectively supply the needs of life of the citizens whom they existed to serve. There was nothing wrong in that. The Conservative Party was now afraid of the trend of local government and was trying to stem the further progress of local authorities. That, however, would never be done, for the tide which brought the Labour Government to Westminster was a tide that was still flowing. (Ministerialist cheers.)

POSITION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said that the Minister of Health for many years strongly supported this Bill, but he now said that the proposals ought to form part of a Government measure, and that there must be substantial amendment and many more safeguards. If he could help it, the right hon. gentleman would not touch the Bill with the end of a barge pole. They were told in "Labour and the Nation" that the Socialists were going to bring in this Bill, and yet the Minister of Health apparently wished it to be talked out. It was said that the Bill was permissive. The only people who would take it up were people like those at Poplar, West Ham, Bedwellty, and Chester-le-Street, and he knew of no more suitable Bill for them to take up. If Poplar or Bedwellty went in for this milk supply and made a loss, the ratepayers would have to pay, and that would be no great surprise to the ratepayers of those places. (Laughter.) If, by some miracle, they happened to make a bit of money, the unfortunate ratepayers were not to be recouped; it was to go to some common fund. He was not surprised, therefore, that the Minister of Health, in his position of responsibility, had shed his Socialism and said that safeguards would have to be inserted in the measure.

A word ought to be said on behalf of the great cooperative societies of this country. In the *Cooperative News*, on March 26, 1927, it was reported that Mr. S. F. Perry said that as a cooperator he thought they had more to fear from the Labour Government than from the Conservative Government.

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said it was characteristic of Sir K. Wood's fairness to his opponents that he had warned him of his intention to raise this point. He would ask the right hon. gentleman, however, to read the whole quotation and not just an extract that had been printed in millions of leaflets by his own head office, which he (Mr. Perry) had publicly described as a dirty Tory trick. The speech was made when he was at a conference appealing for an alliance between the cooperative and Labour movements.

SIR K. WOOD said that he would gladly give the whole quotation as he had got it. This was the quotation: "As a cooperator he thought they had more to fear from a Labour Government than from a Conservative Government. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) The policy of the Labour Party was to municipalize and nationalize, whereas, in his opinion, where the cooperative movement was doing its work well it should be left alone." (Opposition cheers.) But the hon. gentleman need not take the full responsibility on his shoulders. He (Sir K. Wood) observed that in 1926 they were told at a Cooperative Party conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Barnes of the conflicts between the local Cooperative and Labour parties and that the two executives were to discuss the situation and establish a closer working arrangement greatly to the advantage of both. (Ministerialist cheers.) Where was that in this Bill? (Opposition cheers.) There was no clause in it which said that wherever there was a cooperative society in any area carrying on business municipal trading should not take place. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) Dr. Salter had told a most distressing tale about the milk supply of the country, and had suggested that the only way to remedy it was by municipal trading. But a considerable part of the milk now distributed came from the cooperative societies.

Mr. PERRY said that the cooperative movement definitely stood for the collective ownership and control of the means of life. It was a definite challenge to private enterprise and competition. As one whose whole life had been spent in the working-class and cooperative movements he could say that the latter would never stand in the way of the development of collective ownership and control by the wider section of the people.

Mr. MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said the Bill must have been drafted before the War, because it provided that municipalities could only borrow to the extent of one-fourth of their rateable value. There was not a single local authority which could borrow a penny under that provision of the Bill. The Bill would have a serious effect upon local government, because it would be possible under its provisions for a local authority which had decided to engage in trading to carry their trading operations into a neighbouring area the people of which had decided against municipal trading. Apart from the merits of municipal trading, the Bill was so badly thought out that it should not obtain a second reading.

Mr. MARCUS (Dundee, Lab.) claimed that there was a mandate for the Bill in the fact that many municipalities now had Labour majorities. Corporations on which Conservative and Liberal members were in the majority had already shown an example in municipal enterprise by their tramway, water, gas, electricity, and housing undertakings. In his view the development of public enterprise was inevitable.

The closure having been agreed to,

The second reading was agreed to by 150 votes to 124—majority, 26. A motion that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House was defeated by 144 votes to 119—majority, 25.

The House stood adjourned at 16 minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Committee appointed to consider the standing orders and rules of debate.

WEDNESDAY.—Clacton-on-Sea Pier Bill read second time.

Debate on Railway management.

THURSDAY.—Milford Docks and Brixham Gas and Electricity Bills read second time.

Debates on trade with Russia and Soviet persecution of religion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

TUESDAY.—Railways (Valuation for Rating) and Abolition of Corporal Punishment Bills read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Access to Mountains and Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act (1924) Amendment Bills read first time.

Poor Law and Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water) Bills read second time.

Nationality of Married Women Bill withdrawn.

Debates on Housing Development and Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephone services.

THURSDAY.—Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

FRIDAY.—Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill read second time.

WORLD ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION CONFERENCE

Members of the International Labour Office are coming specially from Geneva to London for the three days' conference on "World Aspects of Unemployment," which is being organized by the League of Nations Union at the London School of Economics on February 25, 26, and 27.

Mr. H. B. Butler, the deputy director of the International Labour Office, who was the general secretary of the Labour section of the Peace Conference in 1919, will be one of the speakers on "Unemployment as an International Problem," for which Sir William Beveridge will be in the chair. The principal speech at the session devoted to "American Economic Policy and European Social Legislation," will be that of M. Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labour Office. Major J. F. Johnson, the chief of the League's Refugee section, will speak on "Re-settlement." Others who will take part in the proceedings are Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., Major J. W. Hills, M.P., Mr. Henry Mond, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Fox, managing director of the Stanton Ironworks.

Full particulars and tickets for the conference can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1.

NOTTINGHAM LABOUR PARTY TROUBLE

MOTION TO EXPEL ALDERMAN REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, FEB. 14

After a three hours' debate, lasting until nearly midnight, a special meeting of the Nottingham Borough Labour Party rejected a recommendation by the Labour members of the city council that Alderman W. Green, the Sheriff and present chairman of the board of guardians, be expelled from the party. The trouble arose out of speeches made by Alderman Green criticizing the action of various committees of the city council, of which some of his Labour colleagues are chairmen. The recommendation for his expulsion received a majority of only two among the Labour members of the city council, and was ineffective unless endorsed by the whole party, comprising delegates from all the affiliated trade unions, the Trades Council, the I.L.P., the Cooperative Society and the Ward Association secretaries.

Alderman Green alleges that the agitation against him was partly inspired by the announcement of his intention to stand for election to the local Cooperative board of directors. The resolution for his expulsion was proposed at both meetings by Alderman W. Halls, chairman of the Nottingham Cooperative Society, and seconded by Mr. Douglas Morgan, an official of the society. The delegate meeting was the largest and noisiest ever held by the party, and, though it was supposed to be private, the voices of some of the speakers could be heard in the street.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1830. Price 7d.

The intrinsic weakness of the separate bands which now, under the old names of Whig and Tory, oppose in Parliament a scattered and ill-combined resistance to the Government, is aggravated by their irreconcilable differences one with another.—*From a Leading Article.*

* * *

A little before two o'clock this morning, as a man was passing up Exeter-street, in the Strand, he observed flames and smoke issuing from the English Opera-house, from that part near the entrance of the 1s. gallery in Exeter-court which runs from Exeter-street into the Strand, adjoining the late Exeter-change; he instantly made an alarm, and the watchman lost no time in rousing the neighbourhood. The flames soon burst forth, and the body of the theatre in a short time was in a blaze. The engines speedily came up, and stationed themselves in the best possible situation to counteract the dreadful conflagration which now became truly alarming. A party of the 3d Guards, under Captain Robertson, afterwards made their appearance, and assisted the New Police. . . . Besides the theatre, there are four houses in Exeter-street, and the same number in the court, completely destroyed, and several others which are partially injured.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¾.

MR. BALDWIN IN ULSTER

UNIONISTS AND THE EMPIRE

SOVIET PERSECUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, FEB. 14

Mr. Baldwin had a rousing reception in Belfast to-day on the occasion of his first visit to Ulster since his election as leader of the Unionist Party. He addressed the delegates to the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council at a luncheon in the Plaza, Belfast, and large crowds greeted him and Mrs. Baldwin outside the building when they arrived, accompanied by their host and hostess, Lord and Lady Londonderry. There were about 800 delegates representing the Ulster Unionist Council and the Ulster Women's Unionist Council at the luncheon. Lord Londonderry, who presided, was supported by Mr. H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance and acting Prime Minister, and the other members of the Northern Ireland Cabinet.

LORD LONDONDERRY read a letter from Lord Carson, who said:—"I think I may join with all who are assembled to do Mr. Baldwin honour in the fervent hope that we shall shortly see him in power again as head of the British Government, and I know we can rely upon him at all times as a real and true friend of Ulster." Proceeding, Lord Londonderry said that Mr. Baldwin's recent statement on safeguarding had created great enthusiasm in Ulster. After referring to the depression in the linen industry, he said they had been confronted by a grave competition, by an unfair competition in the markets of the world which they felt, from Mr. Baldwin's courageous statements, would be remedied in the future. In Ulster and in Great Britain they never had reason or cause to fear fair competition. They were prepared to hold their own in all markets of the world so long as they were allowed to compete on fair terms with their competitors, but when they found in some cases longer hours, and in others lower wages, and when they had to face severe taxation in this country they realized that the competition was distinctly unfair and that the dice were loaded against them. They also welcomed Mr. Baldwin's appeal for Imperial unity.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Mr. BALDWIN, responding to the toast of his health, said that no Unionist leader could be said to have finished his education until he had been received in Ulster. (Cheers.) He recalled that three of his greatest friends in politics had been Lord Carson, Andrew Bonar Law, and Lord Craigavon, all of whom were closely associated with Ulster. As his friendship with Lord Craigavon became closer and more intimate, the more did he realize the great qualities possessed by James Craig. He possessed in a remarkable degree that rarest gift of a statesman—the gift of wisdom. Of all the men he had known in all the parties, he had never known one who was broader, more tolerant-minded, wiser, and more devoted than James Craig. History would bear tribute that he was the one man who could pull them through those awful difficulties of the years from the end of the War to the present time, and the peace of Ireland as a whole owed at any rate as much, if not more, to James Craig than to any man who lived on this side of the water. (Cheers.)

POLICY OF UNITED EMPIRE

Mr. Baldwin continued:—

In the course of events some of you may sometimes feel that the time has passed when the Unionist Party is predominantly a Unionist Party. Never has a party more deserved the name of the Unionist Party, giving it its wider significance and wider connotation, than the Unionist Party deserves that title to-day. We are the only party in the State which is Unionist in the sense of standing equally for all classes, and we stand besides as the one party which believes fundamentally in a policy for a united Empire. (Cheers.) Never was there a time when such a policy was more important, because we live in a moment of history when the tendency of all parts of the Empire is to emphasize in every way the manner in which separate parts have become autonomous. In those moments it is more than ever necessary to devise some means by which close contact may be created and maintained lest, before the component parts of that Empire are aware of it, their autonomous situation may lead them into a position which involves the risk of separation into a number of small nations, without that great unity which every one of us believes to be essential for the preservation of the civilization of the world, of world peace, and the prosperity of each component part of the Empire. (Cheers.) Now that you in Northern Ireland have your own Parliament, I do hope you will never lose the sense which we have that you are an essential and integral part of the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. I want to assure you how proud we are of that connexion, and how welcome your members are in the Imperial Parliament, and how we desire them, such a success, not only with regard to output, but with regard to labour. He resented extremely the Government's attempt to make with European nations what they called a "tariff truce."

He thought the day was coming when people in Great Britain would fight to secure fair employment. The mining industry was a perfect illustration of what he meant. Crisis after crisis had come through political intervention and through the whole direction of trade unions towards politics, and not towards the good of the industry. It was the linking up of the industry in 1925 that led directly to the general strike of 1926 and all the troubles that followed. The country could not tell how much the Socialist pledges were going to be redeemed; they only knew that if they were redeemed in any substantial proportion the burden of taxation would extinguish for good any hope of trade recovery.

HANDICAP ON BUSINESS

One word about Mr. Thomas. He made a speech the other day in which he spoke of a wave of pessimism passing through the country, which he affected not to understand, but he said that, knowing as much as he did, and consulting with the men he did, he was confident that this country would pull through. On that I would make but one observation. That wave of pessimism will last as long as this Government lasts, and the country will pull through the moment this Government goes out. (Cheers.)

Every country among our competitors (Mr. Baldwin added) was either static as regards its taxation or was reducing taxation. He went on:—We reduced taxation when we were in. It is the dread of increased taxation, the knowledge that there will be increased taxation, that is destroying confidence, because the increased taxation need not be limited by what takes place in the next Budget. There is no certainty, and uncertainty is by far the worst atmosphere for business to live in. The other great uncertainty is what is going to be done about the McKenna duties and the safeguarding duties. We have been told that they are to come off. Business men want to see their way clear 12 months ahead. As long as these circumstances persist, so long will industry flag, and I see no possibility at all of the restoration of that confidence, or of a lowering of any taxation, or even of the keeping of taxation stationary, which enables the industrial world and the financial world to make a close calculation of what savings there will be throughout the country to increase that capital which we all need so much to-day in our industries.

No, the process of disillusionment is beginning, and it is by that process of disillusionment that this Government will fall, far more than by any policy, however attractive it may be to the people. They will fall from the inherent rottenness of the situation, but the damage that will be done will grow, because disillusioned men are never happy men, and through whole areas in this country will run the distrust of the promises of politicians. Sound democracy can only be built up by the truth and respect for the men who try to lead it, and unless the country can trust its statesmen to tell it the truth—and it is not always easy to tell the truth to people who do not like it—(laughter)—it will have no chance of seeing that wholesome thing, democracy, which alone can function to the wellbeing of our own people at home, to the wellbeing of the world, and the wellbeing of that great Empire of which we are all proud. (Cheers.)

Speaking at the meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council before the luncheon to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Pollock, the Minister of Finance, referred to the "flapper" vote. He said that whether it had any influence in the disaster which the Conservative Party met at the polls in the English General Election was a matter for speculation. In Ulster there was no evidence that it had an effect. In almost every constituency, however, the women now outnumbered the men, and unless a candidate could keep on the right side of the ladies his chance of election was very precarious. They had reached the position that no further ventures could be made in social services, or new schemes for the benefit of agriculture and industry, without serious additional taxation. Unemployment and the depression in agriculture were serious questions. The only market for Ulster agricultural produce—Britain—was the dumping ground of the world, and until the British electorate changed its mentality they were helpless. Unemployment could be cured only by a revival of trade, and the Unionists thought they had the solvent ready to hand if only the contending parties in Britain could be induced to make up their differences on the subject.

FOLLY OF "TARIFF TRUCE"

Last night Mr. Baldwin attended a reception given by the Ulster Unionist Labour Association. In an address he said it was clearer to him than it had ever been that the only way in which they could look after their own industries in their own country was by employing freely and liberally those methods of safeguarding which they had found, in the few instances in which they had tried them, such a success, not only with regard to output, but with regard to labour. He resented extremely the Government's attempt to make with European nations what they called a "tariff truce."

He thought the day was coming when people in Great Britain would fight to secure fair employment. The mining industry was a perfect illustration of what he meant. Crisis after crisis had come through political intervention and through the whole direction of trade unions towards politics, and not towards the good of the industry. It was the linking up of the industry in 1925 that led directly to the general strike of 1926 and all the troubles that followed. The country could not tell how much the Socialist pledges were going to be redeemed; they only knew that if they were redeemed in any substantial proportion the burden of taxation would extinguish for good any hope of trade recovery.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

LORD DERBY ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Lord Derby, in a letter read at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Women Unionists' Federation last night, referred to a resolution of confidence in Mr. Baldwin's leadership on his policy of safeguarding and Imperial preference.

"I am glad that it is being proposed," he wrote, "and I sincerely hope it will meet with unanimous approval. The present moment is a very critical one in the history of our party, and I personally feel its future is safe in Mr. Baldwin's hands. I wish that all questions of tariffs could be treated as non-political, but as they cannot be I am sure that we ought to go very slowly, as a wrong move might mean disaster to the country.

"Unemployment was made the chief test of the last election, and with so many out of employment it was only to be expected that rash promises given by the Labour Party, that they would at once cure unemployment, should have led to their receiving great support. Now that all those promises have proved unavailing and unemployment, instead of diminishing, has largely increased, I feel certain that at the next election the electors will turn again to the party which, by sound administration, gives that confidence to the country which alone will bring employment and its subsequent prosperity."

The resolution of confidence was adopted.

MR. BEN TURNER IN SOUTH WALES

Mr. Ben Turner, Secretary for Mines, visited the South Wales coal-field yesterday and inspected the Oakdale Colliery, Blackwood, and the power station at the Bargoed Colliery, in the Rhymney Valley, of the Powell Duffryn Company. Speaking at a dinner of the Cardiff Yorkshiremen's Society last night, Mr. TURNER said he hoped that the Coal Mines Bill would mend and not mar the position of the industry. He was certain that anybody who had been down a mine would be convinced that a short working day was a natural necessity. The National Industrial Board proposed was, he believed, a first-class plan to provide a final tribunal to adjudicate on difficulties which the districts were unable to settle. The industry wanted fewer breaks by lock-outs and strikes.

Following a medical examination, the police court proceedings against Mrs. Gertrude S. Cane, of Lexden-road, Colchester, charged with sending postcards of a grossly offensive character to Alderman E. A. Blaxill and Mr. A. W. Alderton, Deacons at Colchester Lion-walk Congregational Church, were yesterday withdrawn. Mr. Gerald Denham, appearing for the prosecution, announced that the woman had been certified insane.

PIONEER WORK IN SURGERY

THE HUNTERIAN ORATION

The Hunterian Oration was delivered by Mr. E. W. Hey Groves, M.S., F.R.C.S., of Clifton, Bristol, before the president and council and a large attendance of members of the Royal College of Surgeons in the theatre of the College, Lincoln's Inn-fields, yesterday. The oration was founded nearly 120 years ago in honour of surgery and in memory of men by whose labours it has been advanced.

Mr. HEY GROVES said that there was now being spent on vital research a larger sum of money each year than was received by the college as its total income in the days when John Hunter received his diploma. They hoped that the recent endowment of research and the building of new laboratories might go a long way towards removing the reproach that, whilst they had treasured and added to the things which Hunter left, they had lost sight of the ideals for which he had ever striven. The recent elevation of their president to the peerage as Lord Moynihan was an auspicious event. Only twice had surgeons been made peers. The first instance was that of Lord Lister, who received his peerage when his days of active surgery were over, and when he was president of the Royal Society.

When he was preparing his oration, he thought it best to consult two great Scotsmen as to how he should speak of that other great Scotsman, Hunter. He asked Sir Arthur Keith and his answer was "Bones." He consulted Carlyle, and his reply was "Heroes." Therefore, he decided to speak of Hunter's pioneer work in bone-grafting experiments and of Hunter as a hero in surgery. No practical advantages could have followed in Hunter's time from his grafting experiments, but in the modern era of aseptic surgery bone-grafting had become an every-day method of repairing fractures and of making good defects in the bones. Hunter was a most strenuous worker. He came to London at the age of 25 and died at the age of 65, and in that time he amassed a great number of specimens. He actually left a bequest of about 13,600 specimens, which were in the college museum.

Hunter's chief claim to greatness was the driving force which lay behind his work. He was desperately in earnest. He was always seeking to know something of the truth of life and nature. In biological science he was probably one of the world's greatest seekers, although perhaps he was not its greatest finder. It was his desperate earnestness in seeking, and not merely the products of his search, which, then and now, riveted men's attention. It must have been an arresting spectacle, even in those days, to see a Scotsman spending £70,000 in collecting specimens which had no intrinsic value. (Laughter.) Hunter's faith and enthusiasm compelled others to follow. The pioneer did not himself, maybe, find the largest nugget or the purest gold, but he showed where it might be found and how to find it. Such a pioneer was Hunter, and to Lister, coming after him, was accorded the good fortune to bring to light the most precious treasure that the surgeon digger had ever given to his fellow-men. It was Hunter's faith and vision which raised surgery from the level of a craft and art to that of a great science, and which had proved an inspiration to his followers.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING

Mr. A. Greenwood, Minister of Health, and Lord Atkin were the principal guests at the Hunterian festival dinner last night at the Royal College of Surgeons.

The PRESIDENT, Lord Moynihan, proposing the health of the guests, said that Mr. Greenwood was holding office at an extraordinarily interesting period in the history of medicine, for he had a chance of creating something to which they had all been looking forward—a post-graduate teaching centre of medicine in London. That problem, which up to the present had seemed too hard, could now be solved if he had the patience to solve it.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, responding, said he shared with their President a passionate desire to see the ideal of a post-graduate teaching centre realized at an early date, and hoped that this country would shortly stand in the forefront of the world as a nation with the greatest home of post-graduate medical research.

LORD ATKIN urged the need for the study of medico-legal subjects and said we ought to have in this country a post-graduate institute for the study of those subjects, where magistrates, Judges, coroners, counsel, police surgeons, and others could be trained. It would attract students from all parts of the world.

After the health of the Hunterian orator had been drunk the toast of the memory of John Hunter was honoured in silence.

Those present included:—

Lord Knutsford, the Dean of Westminster, Sir John Anderson, Sir George Makins, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Dr. Thomas Loveday (Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University), Mr. Justice Hawke, Sir Banister Fletcher (president of the Royal Institute of British Architects), Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir George Newman, Mr. Nathaniel Micklem (Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Sir David Murray, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, the Masters of the Drapers', Skinners', Haberdashers', and Apothecaries' Companies, Dr. J. B. Baillie, Mr. G. Buckston Browne, Mr. R. H. Burne, Mr. E. Rock Carling, Mr. D. K. Cassels, Mr. H. S. Clogg, Sir Frank Colyer, Dr. Carey Coombs, Dr. A. M. Daniel, Mr. R. H. Fagge, Professor Edward Fawcett, Mr. Walter Fletcher, Professor F. Francis, Mr. Claude Frankau, Mr. E. C. Frere, Surgeon Vice-Admiral A. Gaskell, Sir Frederic Hallett, Dr. N. C. Horner, Mr. Sidney Howard, Mr. A. Charles Knight, Mr. T. W. P. Lawrence, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, Mr. T. P. Legg, Mr. R. Low, John Matthews, Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, Dr. E. C. Morland, Air Vice-Marshal D. Munro, Mr. H. D. O'Neill, Mr. C. A. Pannett, Mr. Leslie Paton, Mr. J. Lewin Payne, Mr. A. C. Powell, Mr. L. Rathe Rawling, Dr. C. Tate Regan, Mr. Horace H. Rew, Mr. Evelyn Sprawson, Dr. H. M. Stewart, Mr. Cecil P. G. Wakeley, Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, and Mr. Gwynne Williams.

The following members of the Council of the College were also present:—

Mr. C. H. Fagge and Mr. V. Warren Low (vice-presidents), Sir Holburt Waring, Sir John Lynn-Thomas, Mr. E. W. Hey Groves, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. F. J. Steward, Mr. R. P. Rowlands, Mr. H. Herbert Fisher, Mr. W. Sampson Handley, Sir Percy Sargent, Mr. G. E. Gask, Mr. W. McAdam Eccles, Mr. Wilfred Trotter, Mr. A. H. Burgess, Mr. Victor Bonney, Mr. G. Grey Turner, Mr. Hugh Lett, Mr. R. G. Hogarth, Mr. R. K. Kelly, and Mr. Graham Simpson, with Sir D'Arcy Power (honorary librarian) and Mr. S. Forrest Cowell (secretary).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

PROVOST'S TRIBUTE TO SIR GREGORY FOSTER

Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, attended the annual dinner of the Old Students' Association of University College, London, which was held last night at the College, Gower-street.

In proposing the toast of "The Guests," Sir FRANK HEATH, president of the Association, who was in the chair, said that Miss Lawrence was the first member of their association to attain Ministerial rank.

PROFESSOR ALLEN MAWER, Provost of the College, said that he had only been a student at the College for one year, but that one year at the University had given him greater inspiration and more ideas than any other experience in the whole of his life. The College had a sense of corporate life, and no one had done more to arouse that corporate sense than his immediate predecessor, Sir Gregory Foster.

Miss LAWRENCE supported the toast, and PROFESSOR HERBERT R. SPENCER replied. Mr. NORMAN H. BAYNES submitted that of the chairman.

OCEAN TELEPHONY

WIRELESS SERVICE FROM THE MAJESTIC

The Postmaster-General announces that, after the successful tests of wireless telephonic communication with the liner Majestic, which left Southampton for New York on Wednesday, a public service has been opened between the ship and telephone subscribers in this country. The service is somewhat experimental in character, and for the moment it is available only for calls originating on the ship, although it is hoped to extend it on the next voyage to calls originating on shore.

The Rugby wireless station is used for transmission to the ship and the Baldock station for reception.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations was held this week at the Central Office, Palace-chambers, Westminster, Mr. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P. (Chairman of the Party Organization), presiding. The committee considered the business to be placed before the meeting of the Central Council at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday, March 4, beginning at 11 a.m. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the committee on Tuesday, February 25, and the first meeting of the new committee on Tuesday, March 18.

M

Letters to the Editor

PRESERVING THE LAKES

A GENEROUS OFFER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You published in your issue of January 28 last a statement with reference to the very generous and public-spirited action of Mrs. Heelis in securing for preservation a large part of the Monk Coniston Estate between Coniston and Langdale, and in giving the National Trust the opportunity of acquiring for the public 2,600 acres of farm, woodland, and fell.

I am glad to be able to inform your readers that since that date the total amount of promises and donations received has increased to £3,000, so that Tarn Hows, Holme Fell, and Yew Tree

Farm may be regarded as definitely secured. There remains only the Tilberthwaite portion, which comprises Tilberthwaite Ghyll and Valley, together with the mountain Wetherlam (2,502ft.), which marches with the property already owned by the Trust in the Duddon Valley. For this area £3,500 is required, and the Council of the National Trust earnestly hopes that further generous donors will come forward to enable the Trust to take full advantage of Mrs. Heelis's offer. We have, as readers of *The Times* know, acquired many properties in the Lake District during the last 30 years. But not one of them, I venture to say, was better worth saving and holding than this glorious stretch of mountain, moor, and tarn. Every one who knows the district will, I am sure, confirm my statement and support our appeal.

Donations may be sent to the Secretary at 7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, who will gratefully acknowledge all contributions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BAILEY, Chairman of the National Trust.
7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, Feb. 12.

*** An illustration of Tilberthwaite appears on page 16.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The summary of the petitions published in your issue of the 12th inst. is hardly impartial on the subject, as the publication of extracts from petitions, the contents of which are more or less erroneous, is apt to lead the public to view the subject with a prejudiced mind." You recite from petitions which have not been before the Committee of the House of Commons and are therefore manifestly *sub judice* and calculated to injure the undertaking before its discussion in the House.

To reply to the extracts which you have published:—

1. "That the Bill is economically unsound." The petitioner did not know anything about the undertaking and was therefore not in a position to form an opinion. My company naturally, knowing all about the condition of affairs, would never have proceeded with the Bill in Parliament had it been "economically unsound."

2. "That it will bring no benefit to the shipping trade of Poole Harbour or to any form of commerce." The undertaking is several miles from Poole and was never intended for the benefit of Poole shipping, but for the benefit of tens of thousands of the public and for the development of property.

3. "No permanent employment." By means of this bridge some thousands of acres will be developed, thousands of men employed, large quantities of material used, and work promoted for many years to come.

4. "Profits of the undertaking." There is no mention that public money will be used, and whether it will pay or not does not concern the public, who, however, will greatly benefit. The last three years' working of the undertaking has definitely shown, unknown to the petitioners, that it will in the near future be a very profitable undertaking.

5. "Bridge being unsightly." Many cases arise where progress may interfere with the landscape, but these have to be dealt with for the sake of progress, otherwise railways, gasworks, factories, &c., could never be constructed. In this case a bridge will make practically no difference to the landscape.

6. Further it is stated that the bridge can only be justified if public money is raised for the construction of a free bridge. Here the statement entirely stultifies itself by implying that if it is built by public money and made a free bridge, apparently it will not interfere with the beautiful scenery, while if it is built by a private undertaking, it will do so.

7. "The bridge will be a danger to sailing craft." The open navigation under the bridge will be about 600ft., and as only small steamers can use this harbour, the width is more than ample. Southampton Water, where the largest Atlantic liners pass up and down every day, is in places only 600ft. wide.

8. "Height of the bridge." It is not nearly 183ft. as stated, but will be in accordance with the requirements of the Poole Harbour Commissioners.

9. "Safety of motor-cars in transit." The petitioner refers to an accident happening to a bridge some generations ago, which is ridiculous. The eminent firm of Sir William Arroll and Sons, who constructed the Forth Bridge, and who are the best known bridge builders in the Empire, in conjunction with the finest engineering ability procurable, should be well able to construct a bridge which would be absolutely safe.

I regret having to write at length, but the extracts from petitions you have published obviously lend themselves to imaginary ideas and require an explanation.

JOHN W. COGSWELL, Secretary.
The Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company, 108A, Cannon-street, E.C.4, Feb. 14.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th inst. in the columns of Imperial and Foreign News, your League Correspondent, writing from Geneva on February 11, reported that the Chinese situation in regard to the illicit drug traffic into China was not regarded with satisfaction by the Chinese delegate or by his fellow-members of the Committee. Your Correspondent went on to say that the Chinese delegate insisted that the traffickers were taking advantage of all forms of progress made in the development of communications—by land, water, and air—to smuggle drugs into his country, and continued:—"Russian opium was also finding its way in large quantities into Manchuria."

In a recent letter received by me from an important official in charge of one of the hospitals in Szechwan, West China, the following paragraph occurs:—"The military are forcing all farmers to plant opium; those who refuse have to pay the opium dues all the same. Yet the Chinese delegate at Geneva got up and blamed everyone else for China's condition." My friend's letter was dated December 22, 1929. I trust it may be possible to suggest that the Chinese delegate be asked to inquire whether the military could not be more usefully employed in assisting to prevent smuggling of opium into China than in compelling their fellow-countrymen to grow it.

I am your obedient servant,
ALAN J. STEWART.
16, Lauriston-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, Feb. 13.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

THE PROTEST MOVEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter which I addressed to you on the 11th ultimo was not concerned with Governmental action, but with the scope of the Christian Protest Movement. I observe that Lord Parmoor quoted some passages from it yesterday in the House of Lords as though it had been an opinion in support of the Government's doing nothing. Such an application is not justified. The Christian Protest Council is seeking to rouse, and is rousing, the spiritual and moral force of the country. The Government, however favourable it may be towards what we are doing, can hardly limit its motive power and policy in this way.

So far as the Protest Movement is concerned I cannot agree with the Archbishop of York—with whom Lord Parmoor apparently associates me—that our criticism can by any possibility rouse patriotic feeling in Russia to strengthen the hands of the persecutors. The people of Russia are not the persecutors but the persecuted. The deportations of religious persons stir nothing akin to the popular Roman cry of "Christianos ad leones." And, the more clearly Russia perceives that the heart and soul of the world care for what she has endured and is enduring, the more steadfastly will she continue her advance towards the victory on the spiritual battlefield where her triumphs are already so remarkable.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. W. GOUGH, Chairman of the Christian Protest Committee.
24, St. Stephen's House, S.W.1, Feb. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—How intensely the Soviet fears God! How sincerely the Bolshevists believe, not only in his existence, but in the certainty that His power will crush their abominable murderous parody of a Government. Hence their fierce efforts to root out all trace of His influence on the lives of the Russian nation. They should read history; it would save them the trouble of attempting the impossible.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. WELLER.
Glastonbury, Alexandra-road, Watford, Feb. 13.

THE SEVENTY CRUISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your report of Sir Samuel Hoare's address to the 1912 Club yesterday I notice that he stated: "The Government of which I was a member . . . agreed upon a programme . . . that would have given the British Empire 50 cruisers in 1936."

It would be interesting to know how Sir Samuel Hoare reconciles this statement with that made by his colleague, Lord Bridgeman (Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty), on the 15th of last month, when addressing a Navy League meeting at Chelsea Town Hall. Lord Bridgeman, when referring to cruisers, stated: "Unfortunately, the First Lord has recently confirmed the statement that we are willing to reduce our strength to 50, and his reason is most unconvincing. It is that the Kellogg Pact has made all the difference between the 70 we wanted in 1927 and the 50 he wants now. The danger of war was no greater in 1927 than now. Apparently it causes other countries to increase their cruisers, and Great Britain is the only one which is led to reduce."

Has Sir Samuel Hoare forgotten that Lord Jellicoe stated at Geneva in 1927 that the British Empire required 70 cruisers? As recently as December of last year, in the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, another member of the Conservative Government, and also Lord Beatty, who had only just relinquished the post of First Sea Lord, both criticized the reduction of our cruiser strength from 70 to 50. Sir Samuel Hoare's statement, if it means anything, implies that the Conservative Government was satisfied with 50 cruisers, now put forward as adequate by the Socialist Government. That statement I challenge.

Yours, &c.,
E. A. TAYLOR, Vice-Admiral (Retired).
15, Holland Park, W.11, Feb. 12.

MEDICINE IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Cecil Walsh's letter in your issue of February 6 raises a question which has vexed the minds of Europeans serving in India for more than 20 years. Lord Morley began the disintegration of that once magnificent Service the I.M.S. in 1909 by ordering, with the avowed object of fostering an independent medical profession in India, that no further increase of the civil side of the I.M.S. should be allowed and that a strong endeavour should be made to reduce it. Since that date the decline of the Service has been progressive and rapid.

The fallacies that underlay his object and the inevitable results of his action were patent, and his scheme was not the less popular in certain quarters by reason of the reaction it was bound to have on European recruitment to the other Services. This and all the disadvantages of the policy that Sir Cecil Walsh emphasizes were foreseen by the Europeans then serving in India, and a very large number of them memorialized the Secretary of State in terms of which I enclose you a copy. It was, however, the first ground, of personal attendance on the European official and his family, on which alone they based their request for a reconsideration of the policy, for they felt that their objections to its other effects would carry no weight with Lord Morley, and that it did not become them as public servants to criticize his policy or theories.

Of that memorial submitted more than 20 years ago to the Secretary of State for India the signatories still await an acknowledgment, but have long since abandoned hope of consideration.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
E. JOSEPH
(late I.C.S., Punjab).

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In order to prevent fraudulent transactions in companies' shares and other securities, such as have come to light recently in connexion with what is known as the Hatry case, correspondents in the daily Press are strenuously advocating amendment of the Companies Act regarding the regulations affecting the registration of transfers of stocks and shares.

The most debatable suggestion, to my mind, is that by which companies should be compelled to have a registration office entirely separate from the ordinary office of the company. It has been suggested that the registration work should be entrusted to the banks or some institutions of a similar nature. I believe this arrangement is already in existence in the case of many large companies and corporations, but I cannot see why the thousands of smaller companies in existence should be penalized by having increased expenses forced upon them owing to the unusual irregularities referred to above.

Many companies I know of adopt the simple expedient of having special transfer audits. These are carried out by the companies' auditors, and consist of the examination of transfer deeds, including the testing or examination of the seller's signature thereon and the checking of all old and new certificates, postings to registers, &c. After this has been done, a signed report is made to the directors, who can thereon confidently sign and issue the new securities without fear of any office irregularities. It is scarcely conceivable that there will be a repetition of the Hatry case, where important and trusted principals were involved. To my mind, no company law legislation can effectively overcome preconceived and intentional frauds of this nature. The system mentioned above is an effective safeguard against ordinary irregularities. Taxation and running expenses now bear far too heavily upon companies without the addition thereto involved in the further proposed legislation. Defalcations or fraudulent transactions in company management bear an infinitesimal proportion to the aggregate capital raised under the Companies Acts.

I enclose my card.

Yours faithfully,
CHARTERED SECRETARY.

A DEFINITION OF LIBERALISM

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., speaking at a Paddington Liberal Association meeting on Thursday, said that he could define Liberalism in four words—attack poverty, establish peace. He believed that the country wished that the two progressive parties should cooperate wherever possible. There was no secret intrigue, but the leaders of the two parties consulted openly together. Referring to Lord Beaverbrook's Empire free trade policy, he said that it was a deception to call it free trade. Lord Beaverbrook proposed to put a tariff wall around the Empire.

NATIONAL GALLERY

A REFERENCE LIBRARY WANTED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While there is now a great spirit of interest in the Old Masters arising from the Italian Exhibition, I would like, through your valuable medium, to attract some of it to the need of a reference library in the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square.

In the British Museum there are many historic examples, and to understand these there is a reference library in the same building. In the Victoria and Albert Museum there are many examples of the industrial and fine arts, and in the same building there is a reference library. These great institutions stand for efficiency. In the National Gallery there are examples of paintings by the Old Masters, but there is not a reference library for the public in the same building—a deficiency, surely!

A few years ago I put the question of a reference library to the Trustees of the National Gallery and got a laconic reply, "They had not the accommodation"; therefrom giving rise to the question, Should we have a full Gallery and a perforce perplexed public or a smaller collection and an efficient means to understand them? True, there is already a sort of library in the private rooms of the authorities. Why this secrecy? Is the Gallery run as a pet hobby for a few? I have been in the basement and in part of the private section of the Gallery, and in my opinion only the disease of some specific traditions need be eliminated to overcome the difficulty at once. The necessary library need not be bulky or excessively costly. For its contents I would suggest the following:—

1. Dictionaries of painters and their works, English and foreign.
2. Ordinary dictionaries—one each, English and foreign.
3. Histories and monographs on the Old Masters and their work.
4. Official catalogues of collections, public and private, throughout the world.
5. Faithful reproductions (photographs, &c.) of paintings by the Old Masters, grouped in schools, arranged in alphabetical order, and on the loose-leaf system (as in the excellent collection formed by Sir Robert and Lady Witt at 32, Portman-square).
6. Another series of reproductions as explained in No. 5, but that these should be grouped in subjects and arranged in chronological order.

One of the recent acquisitions in the National Gallery, known as the Wilton Diptych, cost £90,000. In *The Times* correspondence, the *Burlington Magazine*, and in earlier history we may read that one "expert" adjudicates the diptych as undoubtedly by an Italian master; another suggests that it is a work of the French School, and another cannot understand those who claim to know something about paintings not seeing in it the work of an English painter! Many guesses have been made on the date, or period, of its execution. I could mention many other examples in the Gallery that have had erroneous attributions. That it is human to err we must admit, but my contention is that had the reference library been established in the same building as the collection, more especially with No. 6 contents, and open to the public, fewer mistakes would have happened. However, a library in the Gallery for future reference should stand for efficiency—interesting and useful to the "authorities in charge" and to the owners, the British public.

I am, &c.,
JOHN HEWITT.
The Cottage, Harwood, Bolton.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The progress of the Economic Advisory Committee which has been formed "to advise on general economic questions, particularly those concerning national resources and production capacity, and the co-ordination of wealth," will be watched with interest. To the ordinary business man the problem would not appear unduly complex. In brief, the only way to "secure a fuller development of national wealth" is to export more goods. By this means, and this means only, can prosperity be attained. That point of view is, it seems to me, insufficiently emphasized both in the terms of reference of the Council and in its *personnel*.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. MORGAN.
6, Park-row, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, Feb. 14.

BUTTERFLIES IN WINTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have delayed replying to Mr. Frohawk's letter, published in *The Times* of January 18, until I had investigated some recent accounts of the hibernation of Red Admirals this winter. In each case in which the truth was ascertainable the insects were found to be Small Tortoiseshells. I have refreshed my memory by referring to Mr. Frohawk's communication (with knowledge of lepidopterists) to the *Entomologist* of February, 1913. He seems now to think that since that communication the question of hibernation has no longer been "an open question." Let me only remark that, even at the time, the Editor of the *Entomologist* himself—Mr. Richard South—by no means regarded Mr. Frohawk's evidence as final. Three months later, in the May issue of the same periodical, Mr. South, commenting on a letter from another correspondent, says that it "does not in any way lend support to the opinion that *P. atalanta* is a hibernating species; quite the contrary, &c." What then are the facts, so far as we know them?

In late autumn in many parts of England the Red Admiral is often the commonest of butterflies; and a beautiful thing it is as it flutters about the late Michaelmas daisies and dahlias in the garden, jostles with bees and drone flies on the bloom or disputes with wasps over rotting fruit in the orchard grass. There are six other species of British butterflies which are known regularly to hibernate here—the Brimstone, Small and Large Tortoiseshell, Peacock, Camberwell Beauty, and Comma. How and where each of these passes the winter is well known and all are found, in their torpid state, roughly in proportion to their abundance, the Small Tortoiseshells crowded into houses, churches and barns, the Brimstones in the hearts of holly bushes, and the rare Camberwell Beauty, brought into the house, perhaps, once in ten years among logs of firewood. The Red Admiral—except for the isolated cases cited by Mr. Frohawk—is never so found, although thousands of entomologists are annually on the look-out for it. Why is this? I think we find some explanation if we consider what the same butterfly does in other countries.

Over a great part of Southern Europe the Red Admiral is even more plentiful than in England; and, as in England, there are other species which do truly hibernate. At the onset of winter they all disappear. The Small Tortoiseshells, as here, take refuge in buildings and go to sleep, the Large Tortoiseshells snuggle into the hearts of junipers or among the stems of thick herbage, where they will only emerge after the February storms. And similarly with the other species. The Red Admirals alone do nothing of the kind. In the first dark sunless days they too go into hiding; but at the first gleam of sunshine they are out again, sunning themselves on southward-facing walls and fluttering about the flowers in gardens. So they continue all winter. I have seen an early almond tree in flower with so many Red Admirals (and not another butterfly) feeding on it that there seemed almost more butterflies than blossoms. Unlike all creatures which truly hibernate, they do not become torpid and they continue to take nourishment.

That in England a Red Admiral may similarly, by a happy conjunction of circumstances, manage to survive the winter is quite probable. Mr. Frohawk cites the case of a man who started the winter with 100 Red Admirals, fed them regularly and managed to keep three out of the 100 alive until March. It is about what one would expect. In a winter like the present, which has so far been without any prolonged frosts, it might well be that a certain proportion of the butterflies would manage to exist for a long time; and the two cases which have been reported in *The Times*, one of a Red Admiral seen on the wing near Dover and the other (where was it?) sunning itself on Christmas Day, we can readily accept as authentic. They may either have succeeded in lingering on by some such "happy conjunction of circumstances," as has been suggested, or they may have been migrants from the hosts which have certainly been about all through the winter in the South of France. The Red Admiral's first cousin, the Painted Lady (*P. cardui*), comes over every year, we know, in numbers; and the prolonged south-westerly gales this winter might well have blown many over. But all these things are far from proving that the Red Admiral in England is, in any proper sense, in Richard South's words "a hibernating species." And this with all respect to Mr. Frohawk, whom all entomologists esteem.

I am, Sir, &c.,
LEPIDOPTERIST.

Points from Letters

CARS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

I wonder if British motor-car manufacturers realize what an excellent market there is for their products in Portugal and Spain. These two countries are apparently just acquiring the motor-car habit, and Lisbon and Seville are crowded with cars, mostly small American, but also a good many French and Italian. These are exactly of our own light car type, and British cars of about 15 h.p. should have a ready sale—if the price be right. We should be able to compete with the United States in a neutral market so close to us, for the roads are excellent and petrol is dear—two things supposed to be in favour of the British light car. In the meantime, American and French agencies appear to be well established in Seville and Lisbon.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. E. WATERS, Seville.

SAFETY IN MINES

In your issue of the 8th inst. there appears a letter from Mr. Holford Knight giving the figures of 41,650 persons injured in underground haulage for 1928 due to antiquated mining equipment failures. This is a very sweeping and totally undeserved accusation against the present-day mining managers. But the display of unfamiliar knowledge of underground mechanical haulage is lamentable. The fixing of belt conveyors from the working coal face to the shaft bottom is impracticable. The proper and only practicable use of coal conveyors is along the working coal face, where the seam is only 2ft. to 3ft. in thickness and has been uncut by machine. These seams do not admit the ordinary tubs in general use. Accidents on the main endless rope haulage, which often extends to one, two, and more miles in length, are comparatively few, because no workers are required from the full tubs starting inbye to the shaft.—Mr. W. HUTTON HEPPLEWHITE, retired H.M. Inspector of Mines, Towcester, Northants.

CLIFF PROTECTION AT BRIGHTON

May I, in fairness to the residents in Rottingdean who are seeking to preserve the rural character of the village, point out that our objection is not to the cliff protection scheme, which is essential if the Brighton-Eastbourne road is to be preserved, but solely to the proposal to make a new road running east and west through Rottingdean Village, instead of widening the existing road? A new 60ft. road within 120ft. of the existing one, cutting across the "Gap" would not only destroy its present characteristic simplicity, but render our only approach to the sea highly dangerous. —The REV. LEWIS VEREY, vicar of Rottingdean.

THE TEA INDUSTRY

Tea from the Dutch Indies has been steadily replacing Empire tea in the home market. In 1920 the proportion of Java and Sumatra tea entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 9.1 per cent. of the total consumption; the proportion in 1929 had risen to 20 per cent. The Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations made an unsuccessful application last year for a marking order in regard to foreign teas. The need for such an order is even more urgent now than it was last year. The abolition of the duty on tea was both unfortunate and unnecessary. It is doubtful whether the consumer has derived any real benefit; he is certainly drinking a larger percentage of foreign tea in the blends supplied to him. The British producer has lost the advantage of the preferential rate of duty, and the trade generally feels the loss of the accurate statistics formerly prepared by the Board of Trade. The Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations are in the best position to safeguard the interests of both the producer and the consumer by maintaining a strict control over the production and sales of all teas grown in their respective countries. With the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board, the attention of the tea drinkers of this country might be drawn to the advantages of buying Empire-grown tea.—Mr. A. S. JUDGE, Cheltenham.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

With a Chancellor of the Exchequer who, I believe, has had some practical experience of tax collecting, may we not hope for encouragement of prompt payment either by a small interest charge on what of income-tax is overdue, or by a small rebate on what is punctually paid? The latter course, I am informed, would be only an extension of what is already allowed in one case of income-tax payments. The effects would be at least three: a probable financial benefit to the Government, a moral benefit in the distinction drawn between good and bad citizenship, and encouragement in a good practice offered to those who do without what they would like in order to pay what they owe, as soon as it is due.—CANON S. J. SYKES, Waterloo, Liverpool.

THE COCKNEY'S "R"

I cannot allow to pass without challenge Mr. Brooks's assertion that the Cockney cannot pronounce an "R." I can assure him, for instance, that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is invariably called the "Cha'ted Bank of Indier, Australeer, and China"; the "r's" in the last three words being as fully flavoured as those the Scotsman pronounces in the first word of the title.—Mr. R. H. B. FLEMING, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DR. JAMES'S POWDER

Perhaps it may be worth while to add a footnote to the interesting letter sent to you by Earl Spencer to explain that the physician whose vitriolated tartar was to be employed was the celebrated Dr. Boerhaave, whose reputation as physician and chemist stood very high at that time. Dr. James thought so highly of Boerhaave's preparation that he copied, verbatim, the formula for it, from Shaw's translation, into his "Medicinal Dictionary."—Mr. WILLIAM KIRKBY, Winster House, Thornfield-road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.

BUY BRITISH

It is not so simple a thing to buy British goods as the League of British Housewives suggest. A lady friend of mine bought a pocket knife as a Christmas present. It was in a cheap leather case having the inscription "made in England" very prominent. The recipient, being a man, was naturally more concerned as to the place of origin of the knife than of the unessential case, and an examination of it revealed the word "Foreign" rather obscurely marked on one blade only.—Mr. W. S. HAMILTON, Fingalton, Fleet, Hants.

REGULATIONS IN THE PARKS

Anyone using the London County Council parks has always been subject to various petty restrictions. In the Royal parks there was, on the other hand, a gracious air of treating one as a decent and responsible citizen and not as a potential criminal. This is changing. Last summer St. James's Park was plastered with notices that all dogs must be led. This even applies to the railed-in asphalt path leading from north to south over the suspension bridge. Possibly a few dogs may have invaded the flower beds. If this is so, the keepers have ample powers under the parks' by-laws to deal with their owners. Either this new regulation is that most objectionable form of tyranny—the collective punishment, under which the owners of well-trained dogs suffer because the keepers will not bother to control those in charge of badly-behaved animals; or it is a manifestation of the itch to make rules and regulations that afflicts parochial minds.—Mr. CLAUDE SISLEY, 48, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

The two articles in *The Times* will have served a useful purpose if they help towards a realization of the value of literature and the drama to a nation. Many valuable institutions have in the past originated from voluntary support, and I suggest that a scheme analogous, for example, to the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral might very usefully be devised to endow a national theatre in this country.—Mr. ALF C. WARD, 66, Chatterton-road, N.4.

PETT BOTTOM

This really beautiful valley of Kent is known as Pett Bottom, and, with the exception of my house, part of which dates back to 1460, and a few scattered farms, is absolutely unspoilt by any modern vandalism. Imagine my horror on Monday when someone from some Ministry in London called upon me and told me that a high-tension cable on steel pylons was about to be erected from Canterbury to Folkestone, and was to come right down this valley. I was politely asked if I would allow some of these monstrosities to be erected on my small property. I unhesitatingly refused, but was then told that they would come nevertheless. If these pylons are to come all over England, why cannot they be placed along the main roads, which are already made hideous by telephone and telegraph posts?—MAJOR W. H. BRADFORD, Bursted Manor, Upper Hardres, Canterbury.

STUDLAND HEATH

The penultimate paragraph of Messrs. Hankinson and Son's letter in your issue of the 8th foreshadows the very thing every effort should be made to prevent. They say "Studland Heath now enjoys an undeveloped sea frontage." It is this enjoyment it is wished to preserve. The proposed bridge will destroy it and open up the prospect of bungaloid growths such as are to be found at the sand-banks on the east side of the entrance to Poole harbour. Sandbanks was once a beauty spot. It is now so no longer.—Mr. ALAN DRUITT, Willow Lodge, Christchurch.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, FEB. 14

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 12

R.N.

Cdr. Engr. T. Allen placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (E.) (Feb. 12).

Lt. (Retd.) C. H. A. Mayne to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (Feb. 1).

R.N.R.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. E. Atkinson, R.D., placed on Retd. List with rank of Comdr. (Feb. 7).

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 14

REGULAR ARMY

Col. G. Harding, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Feb 9).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—

Maj. H. F. Dawes, D.S.O., M.C., R. Fus., G.S.O., 2nd Grade, Rhine Army (Feb. 3).

Capt. D. B. Aitken, D.F.C., Seaforth, Staff Capt. (Movement), Rhine Army (Feb. 11).

Capt. V. Booth, Gordons, Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 15).

Lt. K. W. D. Strong, R.S. Fus., Spec. Appt. (C. FF) (temp.), Rhine Army, and the local rank of Capt. (Feb. 1).

The follg. appts. are made:—

Maj. E. C. Miles, D.S.O., M.C., K.O.S.B., to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Feb. 11).

Maj. R. L. McCreery, M.B.E., M.C., 12th L., to be Bde. Maj., 2nd Cav. Bde. (Jan. 21).

Br. Maj. D. J. Steevens, M.C., R.A., from G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office, to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, Malaya (Feb. 7).

CAVALRY

L.G.—Sec. Lt. Sir John Gerard Henry Fleetwood Fuller, Bt., from Supp. List, Res. of Off., L.G., to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 31, 1930).

R.H.G.—Wt. Maj. G. B. C. Rees-Mogg, O.B.E., to be Vet. Lt.-Col. (Feb. 13, 1930).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Feb. 1):—H. A. Smith, and remains secd.; W. M. Sale.

10TH H.—Lt. C. B. C. Harvey to be Adjt. (Jan. 1); and to be Capt., under the provisions of Art. 111, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926.

17TH (21ST L.—Lt. G. F. Boles resigns his commn. (Feb. 5).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. C. E. Tyson, M.C., to be Adjt., vice Capt. M. S. Chilton (Jan. 21).

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

Lt. E. P. Amato-Gauci, b.p. 1st, late R. Malta Arty., to be Lt. (Feb. 15), with precedence next below A. J. Dunkerley.

INFANTRY

NORTH'D FUS.—Capt. D. E. F. Waight, M.C., is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 13, 1929); Capt. L. C. Thomas, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 13, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 24, 1929).

LINCOLN R.—Lt. C. R. Boxer is seed. for a language course (Jan. 24).

HEREFS. AND HERTS. R.—Capt. F. Hague, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 21).

CAMERONIANS.—Lt. J. E. B. Whitehead is restd. to the estabt. (Jan. 12).

E. LAN. R.—Capt. H. Johnson, M.C., is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 1, 1929); Capt. A. E. Wheatley, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 1, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Jan. 31); Capt. W. Arnold is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 13, 1929).

E. SURREY R.—Maj. H. V. Bayliss, D.S.O., M.C., from the h.p. list, to be Maj. (Feb. 15), with precedence next below Maj. J. A. Pilcher.

S. STAFFORD R.—Lt. A. E. P. F. M. G. van Ostryve d'Ydewalle is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 15).

GORDONS.—Capt. K. G. O'Morchoe to be Adjt. (Dec. 17, 1929), vice Capt. G. MacDonald, M.C., who remains supern.; Capt. V. Booth retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health caused by wounds. (Feb. 15).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. H. C. J. Yeo to be Adjt. (Feb. 9), vice Capt. A. C. Harcourt, D.S.O., M.C. Capt. A. C. Harcourt, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 3).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt.-Col. C. T. Boyd on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col., to be Brev. Col. (Feb. 15); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. G. H. Gill, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 15); Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) A. W. Cottrell retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (Feb. 15); Capt. A. Beale-Browne to be Maj. (Feb. 15); Capt. F. F. R. Nichols, M.C., is restd. to the estabt. (Feb. 15); Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) W. R. Dunbar, M.B.E., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (Feb. 15); 1st Cl. Staff Sergt.-Maj. A. W. Flood, M.B.E., to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 15).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The appt. of Lt.-Col. E. M. Henderson is antedated to May 9, 1928, but not to carry pay and allowances prior to May 9, 1929.

The follg. Lts. (on prob.) are confirmed in their rank:—G. Black, M.B.; D. A. O. Wilson, M.B.; T. E. J. P. Kerwick, M.B.; C. A. Levy; S. W. K. Arundell; A. H. Weston, M.B.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Lt.-Col. J. Nightingale, M.C., R.A., relinquishes the appt. of Exptl. Offr., Exptl. Estabt., Shoeburyness (Feb. 6); Lt. F. H. B. Jenkin, R.A., is apptd. Exptl. Offr., Exptl. Estabt., Shoeburyness (Feb. 6).

MEMORANDA

The follg. Lt.-Cols., h.p. list, retire on ret. pay:—C. J. Aston, M.C., late R. Signals (Feb. 14); J. W. Orange-Bromehead, M.C., late R. Signals (Feb. 14); W. R. Warren, C.I.E., D.S.O., late R.A., on account of ill-health (Dec. 11, 1929), and is granted the rank of Col.

Lt. H. V. Stanley-Stephens (late Lt., Devon R. Spec. Res., and T.F.) on conviction by the Civil Power is deprived of the rank of Lt. (Oct. 28, 1921).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—Maj.-Gen. R. St. C. Lecky, C.B., C.M.G. (Feb. 11); Capt. T. H. Poole (Feb. 14).

Capt. E. C. Campbell on termination of his appt. with the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commn., ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Feb. 15).

INFANTRY

Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) F. Crewe, O.B.E., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Feb. 15).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt. L. Dean, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (Feb. 2), with seniority Dec. 6, 1922.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Maj. H. Y. Stacker ceases to belong to the Res. (Dec. 30, 1929); Capt. G. Hamilton to be Maj. (Oct. 31, 1929).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

INFANTRY.—Lt.-Col. A. Stone, M.C., T.D., to be Lt.-Col. (Jan. 29); Capt. H. W. O'Brien, M.C., to be Maj. (Jan. 29).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

55TH (WESSEX) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. A. M. Channer to be Lt. (Jan. 26).

57TH (HOME COUNTIES) FD. BDE.—R. C. C. Lacey (late Cadet Corpl., Hurstpierpoint Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 15).

78TH (LOWLAND) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. I. C. Robson is seed. under para. 136 T.A. Regs. (Sept. 20, 1929).

97TH (2ND W. LAN.) FD. BDE.—C. S. Fraser (late Cadet, Birkenhead Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 21).

51ST (CORNWALL AND WARWICK) MED. BDE.—Sec. Lt. W. J. G. Kestell to be Lt. (Dec. 1, 1929).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

43RD (WESSEX) DIVL. ENGRS.—P. C. Girdlestone (late Off. Cadet, Oxf. Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 15).

44TH (HOME COUNTIES) DIVL. ENGRS.—Lt. L. F. Morling to be Capt. (Jan. 18).

54TH (E. ANGLIAN) DIVL. ENGRS.—Lt. C. K. Bowden to be Capt. (Jan. 18).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

55TH (W. LAN.) DIVL. SIGS.—T. C. Chilton to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 4).

INFANTRY

5TH BN. THE QUEEN'S R.—Sec. Lt. T. C. Grimshaw to be Lt. (Dec. 15, 1929).

5TH BN. NORTH'D FUS.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) E. W. Thompson to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 14).

5TH BN. ROYAL FUS.—Capt. J. D. Ramsdale resigns his commn. (Jan. 14).

6TH BN. K.O.S.B.—T. L. Birley (late Cadet Under-Off., Uppingham Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 15).

5TH BN. R. SUSSEX R.—Sec. Lt. H. J. A. Swann resigns his commn. (Jan. 21).

6TH BN. ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE R.—C. D. Kennedy (late Cadet C.Q.M.S., Devonport High Sch. Cadet Corps) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 15).

6TH BN. DORSET R.—E. W. Tory (late Cadet, Brighton Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Feb. 15).

5TH BN. ESSEX R.—Sec. Lt. A. J. Hills to be Lt. (Jan. 28).

22ND LOND. R.—Capt. K. E. Previté, late Royal Marines, to be Capt., with seniority Apr. 2, 1925 (Feb. 15).

HEREFORD R.—Sec. Lt. A. Wells resigns his commn. (Feb. 15).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. A

DRINK AND PUBLIC HEALTH

SIR G. NEWMAN'S SURVEY

INCREASING SOBRIETY

Sir George Newman, chief medical officer to the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, gave evidence at yesterday's sitting of the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

Sir G. Newman produced official figures showing the death-rates in England during the last three centuries, and pointed out that the highest rates were recorded between 1701 and and 1791. After 1871 there was a remarkable decrease. The high rates coincided with a wave of alcoholic excess, mainly spirit drinking.

LORD AMULREE (the chairman).—Generally speaking, I notice that London shows a higher death-rate than that for the whole of England. How do you account for that?

Sir George Newman.—I should account for that by saying that life in the provinces was more healthy than life in London. That difference does not exist to-day, because sanitation and civilization generally have undergone a much greater degree of evolution in London than throughout the country during the last 150 years. Probably the dietetic habits of the people are a greater factor in public health than anything else except heredity.

ORGY OF GIN DRINKING

The fact that between 1720 and 1750 the number of deaths greatly exceeded the births had been attributed not to pestilence so much as to the social habits of the people, the immigration into London, and particularly to alcoholic excess. An orgy of spirit drinking characterized that period, when gin became known as "the real grand destroyer." In 1750 London physicians attributed 14,000 cases of illness in the metropolis to the excessive drinking of gin. About 1820 the nobility patronized brandy, the well-to-do middle classes drank a newly introduced spirit called rum, and the working classes imbibed a spirit known as British gin.

Alcoholism rendered people more susceptible to pneumonia, venereal disease, and tuberculosis. When 35 years ago he started work as a public health officer, he visited hundreds of publichouses both in London and other parts of the country. He found persistent evidence as to the relationship of publichouses to tuberculosis. At that time publichouses were not only centres of liquor consumption but centres of expectoration. (Laughter.) He knew of no scientific evidence in support of the view that alcohol increased or fortified the natural powers of resistance of the body to infective processes or that alcohol directly strengthened the tissues of the body. Alcohol was narcotic rather than stimulant in action; and its main effects (apart from the effects of its continued excessive consumption on particular organs) was exerted upon the nervous system. Its nutritional value was strictly limited and transient, and its habitual use as an aid to work was physiologically unsound.

AN AMAZING TRANSFORMATION

"It cannot be doubted that there has been an amazing transformation in the health of the people, for whom life is wider, better, and longer, and death is more remote. Undoubtedly many health problems remain, but the English people are becoming more sober, more healthy, and longer lived than in 1720-1750 or in 1838. I have never known a highly skilled surgeon—and by virtue of my position I have met very many, from Lord Lister down to the present time—who has felt that his work in operating on the living body, and having a body at the mercy of the skill of his fingers, could be done better by drinking alcoholic beverages. This does not mean that every great surgeon is a teetotaller, but they have to be abstemious."

Sir G. Newman dealt at some length with the effects of alcohol on child life. There was no ground for believing, he said, that any perceptible portion of infant mortality was now due to mothers illegally giving alcohol to their infants. On the other hand, there was unpleasant ground for believing that some infants were overlain in bed. This type occurred more frequently in the poor districts and was usually twice as high on Saturday night and Sunday morning as on any other night in the week.

The limitation of opening hours for licensed premises had been conducive both to sobriety and to less broken time in industry. Compared with the 18th century, in spite of increased population, the emergence of vast industrial problems, and the varied "emancipations" of recent times, we had a relatively sober England. He produced figures which showed that half of the insured population visit their doctor once a year.

VIEWS ON COCKTAILS

The REV. HENRY CARTER asked whether the drinking of cocktails was undesirable from a medical point of view?—From a medical point of view I should think it is undesirable. It depends, of course, on what is in the cocktail. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTER referred to certain advertisements, and asked:—"What do you think of the advertisement, 'Whisky as a self-cure for influenza'?"—I should have thought in most cases it was not fulfilling that function.

How about "Stout for the nursing mother"?—Well, I think much depends on the habits of the lady in question. (Laughter.) I should not like to commend or condemn that without knowing the facts of the case.

Mr. CARTER.—What would be your view, from a public health standpoint, of a concerted campaign urging people to drink more beer?—I should hope it would fail. (Laughter.) It would make it more difficult from the public health point of view.

Mr. JAMES PITTON.—Has beer any food value for the workman?—Yes, slight and transient.

Mrs. E. D. SIMON.—Would I be putting it fairly if I said that the problem before the Commission is to prevent the moderate drinker from becoming excessive?—Yes, that is the position as I see it.

Sir JOHN PEDDER.—Do you think further legislation could help towards a still greater increase in sobriety?—I cannot go so far as to say that, but I will say that in the future it will still be necessary.

ALCOHOL AND WORK

Dr. H. H. Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research and secretary of the Royal Society, said that though alcohol had a demonstrable food value in the sense that it could be used by the body as a fuel to supply energy, for the normal man it had no advantage over an ordinary foodstuff such as sugar. While alcohol in moderate doses had little or no effect on the output of energy in unskilled muscular effort, it had regularly produced in all cases where a test had been applied an unfavourable effect on skilled action, whether of muscle or brain. Alcohol was not an aid to efficient work, but a hindrance. Its proper place in the dietary was in the hours of relaxation after work and in as close an association as possible with meals.

Replying to Mr. WALTER BENTLEY, Dr. Dale said that alcohol had definite medicinal value.

Mr. W. L. HICHENS.—Do you think the cocktail habit has a good effect?—No, Scientifically, I should condemn it.

It should be called a "downtail" rather then?—No, I should not say that. If a man was labouring under mental tension a cocktail might give him an appetite and allow him to enjoy a meal.

Professor M. Greenwood, Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, University of London, and chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Medical Research Council, said that there was reasonable ground, though not conclusive proof, for believing that a moderate consumption of alcohol had no appreciable effect on the length of life. Tests carried out showed that small doses of alcohol did not exert any measurable effect upon the number of mistakes made in either a typing or adding test.

The Commission adjourned until next Tuesday.

ESTATE AGENT SENT FOR TRIAL

ISAAC ERNEST ALDERSON, 52, of Rake-lane, Woodchurch, estate agent and accountant in Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, appeared at the Birkenhead Police Court on Thursday on five charges of having fraudulently and unlawfully converted to his own use or benefit money received by him on account of clients. He was committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes, bail being allowed. Counsel who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions said that Alderson, who had been a clerk to a firm of estate agents, began business in Birkenhead on his own account in 1920. He did fairly well, but during the last two or three years he fell into arrear in connexion with his rent and other matters and eventually became bankrupt last August on a creditor's petition. The great bulk of his liabilities were moneys due to clients.

WOMAN'S DEATH FROM POISON

STORY OF DOMESTIC QUARRELS

At Lenham, Kent, yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Hilda Mary Godfrey-Jull, 39, of Popes Hall, Lenham, who died after her husband, who was in the dining room with the five children, saw her drink from a glass and dash upstairs. The inquest was held in the dining room of the house.

Mr. Charles Ernest Godfrey-Jull, the husband, said that his married life had not been a happy one. There had been continual quarrels for the past two years. His wife obtained a separation order last September, but returned after a few weeks. On August 20 she attempted suicide by taking a disinfectant, but he stopped her. After a quarrel on Wednesday she said she was going to drown herself, and actually bade the children good-bye, but returned an hour later. She said to him, "I want peace," and that she would keep upstairs with the children. After he made a telephone call his wife said: "I have heard what you have been saying. If you want to bring someone into the house to take my place I am going to take that." Forthwith she drank the poison. He did all he could, but she was unconscious and died almost immediately. He had taken away poison hundreds of times. She had tried to take all kinds of things dozens and dozens of times. "We were an ideal couple until a young fellow came into the establishment. He was my nephew. I had not the slightest idea he had any designs at all until it came upon me as a revelation. This has been going on, going on, and going on, and rankling in her mind, and he has been writing to her the whole time. She was most tremendously infatuated with him."

Miss Winifred Lily Bird, the children's governess, said she thought the strain of frequent quarrels was too much for Mrs. Godfrey-Jull.

Mr. John Kitchin, a local magistrate, said that Mrs. Godfrey-Jull visited him on the day of her death to ask his advice regarding her position under the separation order. She resented the way she was treated very much. She told him what she had to put up with. She said that she was thinking of drowning herself in the pond and that two days before she had tried to take poison. She asserted him that her husband's allegations against her concerning other men were without foundation. She said that when she threatened to take poison her husband said that was the best thing she could do.

Asked by the CORONER if she was highly strung, Mr. Kitchin replied: "No, I should describe her as a very level-headed woman, but she was crushed like a mouse."

Intervening, Mr. Godfrey-Jull said that on the morning of the tragedy his wife accused him and Miss Bird of "making up" to one another. After her visit to Mr. Kitchin his wife accused them both of being together while she was away. He denied that this was the case.

Mr. Godfrey-Jull was about to make a reply to Mr. Kitchin's statement that Mrs. Godfrey-Jull had told him that she had been accused by her husband of going with other men, when he was stopped by the CORONER, who remarked that that was not necessary.

The Rev. Vincent T. Macy, rector of Boughton Malherbe (near Lenham), said that Mr. Godfrey-Jull had written him a letter, which he handed to the Coroner.

The CORONER ruled that it was not relevant.

The rector's wife, who requested that she should be called, said: "She had been kept away from her friends, and she came to me in great distress from time to time."

The CORONER, asking the jury if they wished to hear Mrs. Macy's statement, said: "We are here to inquire into the cause of death. We are not a court of morals. It does not carry us any further to go into the details of these domestic troubles. In justice to Mr. Godfrey-Jull, we should have to go back to their early life."

Mrs. Macy, while explaining the nature of the statement she wished to make, declared, "He beat her unmercifully."

Mr. Godfrey-Jull immediately jumped up and exclaimed "I have something to say," and disregarded the demand of the Coroner that he should sit down. "I shall make a serious statement," he declared, pointing to the rector and his wife, "because those people are the whole cause of her death."

The CORONER said that they did not want to go into "the whole of this wretched business from start to finish," and ruled that Mrs. Macy's statement was not necessary.

Medical evidence was given that death was caused by cyanide of potassium, contained in wasp poison.

When the room was cleared to allow the jury to be alone to consider their verdict, the rector and his wife stood at the bottom of the front doorsteps. "You rotters," shouted Mr. Godfrey-Jull to them.

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

Mrs. Macy said:—"Is it impossible to say what caused her to become of unsound mind, because she was as sane as possible the day before when I saw her?"

Mr. Godfrey-Jull interposed:—"Is it permitted for the woman to speak like this, Mr. Coroner?"

The CORONER.—The jury have returned their verdict and we cannot have any more said on either side here.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS TO GERMANY

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION TO BERLIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, FEB. 14

Government action has been taken in regard to the fight of Yorkshire coal exporters to secure fairer freight rates on the German State Railways. As was pointed out recently in *The Times* a move was made for cutting out British coal by the introduction of an ingenious sliding scale which favoured the big Westphalian Syndicate. The operation of this new scale was successful; it cut out British coal completely.

Yorkshire exporters, who were the hardest hit, took it up with the Overseas Trade Department, and proof was furnished that the new scale was specially designed to keep out British coal. The matter was referred to the British Embassy at Berlin for inquiry, and the latest news is that the matter has been handed over to the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department of the Board of Trade. The Department asked for further particulars, and the evidence which was promptly sent convinced them that some breach had been made, and they replied to the owners to the effect that another tariff, imposed before the one immediately complained of, showed even a more serious discrimination.

Now that Whitehall has a clear understanding of the position, Yorkshire exporters are hopeful of the serious embargo being removed. The Commercial Relations and Treaties Department in their latest communication state that representations have been made to the German Government with regard to the introduction of a much more favourable tariff.

A huge and promising coal business with Germany has been brought to a sudden standstill. A Yorkshire exporter, who has just returned from Germany stated to-day:—"There is not the slightest doubt that the whole thing was designed to oust British coal. The State Railways are stating that they simply wanted more money to meet their charges, but the fallacy of this is proved in cutting us out and allowing German coal to go at a reduced rate. The independent coal merchants in Germany are furious over the matter. It has ruined their trade and they passed resolutions, which are being sent to their Transport Minister, stating that they considered the increased tariff to be a direct breach; that it was against the interests of the German public generally, for it increased the cost of coal necessary for the production of other goods; also that it was considered to be an unfriendly act."

RUSSIAN HISTORY

A lecture on "The Past and Present in Russian History" will be given at King's College, London, by Professor Paul Milyukov (formerly Lecturer in the University of Moscow and Professor of History in the University of Sofia), at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 5. The chair will be taken by Mr. A. F. Meyendorff (Reader in Russian Institutions and Economics in the University). Admission is free, without ticket.

Ten minutes' delay on the Central London Railway yesterday morning was caused by a current failure at the Lots-road power station, Chelsea.

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

NIGHT OF THE FIRE

ACCUSED MAN'S STORY TO THE POLICE

Sidney Harry Fox, 28, yesterday made his sixth appearance before the Margate magistrates charged with the wilful murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, on October 23 last.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in Room 66 at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, after an outbreak of fire, and at last week's hearing Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the pathologist, stated that, in his opinion, Mrs. Fox did not die from the effects of the fire, but from asphyxia, due to manual strangulation.

Inspector Palmer, of the Margate Police, who went into the witness-box towards the close of last week's hearing, continued his evidence yesterday. He said he asked Fox a number of questions for the purposes of the inquest, and wrote the answers in his notebook.

Mr. G. Hindle, the defending solicitor, formally objected to these being used as evidence, but the BENCH ruled that they were admissible.

Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen, who is appearing for the Director of Public Prosecutions, pointed out that at that time there was no charge or suspicion against Fox.

Inspector Palmer said that Fox described himself as independent, and stated that his address would be Lyndhurst. It had formerly been Cathedral Close, Norwich.

STATEMENT TO INSPECTOR

The statement continued:—"We have recently been on holiday to France, where mother has been visiting the graves of my brothers killed in the War. She was a well and healthy woman, and I have never known her to have a day's illness. She contracted a slight chill on the Sunday at midday, and Dr. Austen attended and prescribed a mixture for her. She generally retired about 9 o'clock. She retired to-night about 9.45, to Room 66, and asked for an evening paper, and I gave it to her to read for a few minutes before going to bed. I lit the gas fire for her and asked if I should wait to turn out the lights. She said 'No,' and that she would be all right. She was not undressed.

"My room is next hers, No. 67, and opens into her room. It was never locked. I came downstairs and retired about 10.45, and went to sleep. I was aroused about 11.30 by what I thought was a window rattling. I noticed a smell of fire. I closed my window and went to her room to see if it came from there. I found her room full of smoke. I saw a light near where the stove would be. I entered the room, but was beaten back by smoke. I called for the porter. I ran downstairs for the porter, and a number of people went to the room.

"I saw a man drag her out unconscious. I cannot say whether she was breathing or unconscious. She frequently read the paper in her bed-room. I cannot say whether she undressed in front of the fire. Neither of us smoked. She was abstemious and a good sleeper."

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—At that time had you any reason for suspecting the accused?

Inspector Palmer.—None.

"Fox described his mother as a widow and independent," continued the inspector. "While giving the various answers Fox twice broke down and cried, and asked for water, which I obtained. Dr. Nicol came into the room and asked me to be easy with him, and leave him as soon as possible."

Mr. Sefton-Cohen.—Had you been harsh with him?—Not at all.

Fox, said the inspector, was given a hypodermic injection. He asked the witness about the property found in the room, and whether his mother's handbag had been found, as it contained a lot of money. He said that there was £24 in notes in it, and that he went to London on the day before to cash a cheque for £35 for his mother at Lloyds Bank in Threadneedle-street. The handbag was found, burnt on one side, but with the inner compartment intact. There were no notes or traces of burnt notes inside.

On October 24, about midday, he (Inspector Palmer) again saw Fox at the hotel, and told him that there was no trace of any burnt notes either in the handbag or the room. He asked Fox, "Are you sure she had them?" He replied, "Yes, I gave them to her; £24 in notes, and she placed them in her handbag."

EARLY LIFE

Inspector Palmer said that he found a scorched neckband of a vest in front of a fire in Room 66. Fox identified it as part of his mother's underclothing. When questioned about Lyndhurst, he said that his mother had recently bought a house there called "End View." They had been abroad while it was being redecorated. His mother, he said, had a good income. His father, who had been proprietor of Fox's Flour Mills, East Dereham, died in 1913. He (Fox) was educated at Framlingham College, where he was boarded at East House. He gave the name of the housemaster. He was fortunate and had never had to work.

Inspector Palmer referred to the inquest held on Mrs. Fox, and Mr. Sefton-Cohen asked: "Did Fox mention to you or to anyone in your presence at any time that he had insured his mother against accident?"

Inspector Palmer.—No. After the inquest certain information came to my knowledge, and after reporting it to the Chief Constable I revisited Room 66 in company with Scotland Yard officers. Later I attended tests made by Mr. Hammond, chief officer of the fire brigade. When charged in January with murder, Fox said: "It is absolutely untrue and I deny every word of it. I have nothing further to say until I have consulted my solicitor, Mr. George Hindle, of London."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hindle, Inspector Palmer agreed that before he entered Room 66 on the night of the fire a large number of people had been inside.

William Thomas Brunger said that up to December 31 last he was secretary of Framlingham College. There was no record there of any student named Sidney Harry Fox. There had never been an East House nor any housemaster of the name given by Fox.

George Samuel Holmes, of East Dereham, said that he had never known a Fox's Flour Mills in the district.

A Hampshire police sergeant stated that there was no such house as "End View" in Lyndhurst and district.

Edgar Edwards, station-master at Lyndhurst railway station, said that he had searched the company's records and could not trace the reception of any luggage or furniture addressed to "Fox, End View, Lyndhurst."

Arthur William Frost, sexton at Great Fransham parish church, said that he had known Mrs. Rosaline Fox, whose maiden name was Rallison. Her father was a farm labourer, and she married a signalman at Great Fransham Station. She had four sons and Sidney Fox, the accused, was her youngest son. He was at Great Fransham until he was 13, and went to the local school. One son was killed in France, another one was killed in an explosion at Woolwich Arsenal, and the other was alive.

Harry Hammond, chief officer of the Margate fire brigade, said that after the inquest he made fire tests on a piece of carpet taken from Room 66. One test was with an undervest soaked in petrol, and the result was that the fire penetrated through the carpet on which it was laid. Without petrol it was impossible to burn the carpet.

The hearing was adjourned till next Friday.

I.L.P. AND THE CABINET

SUPPORT FOR MR. MAXTON

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

At the London divisional conference of the Independent Labour Party to-day a resolution approving the actions of Mr. Maxton and of the other I.L.P. members of Parliament who supported him in the debates on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and congratulating them on the stand they made, will be proposed by the divisional council. A similar resolution has been adopted by almost all the other divisional conferences, Scotland alone reaching a contrary decision. The motion everywhere has the character of endorsement of the I.L.P. "rebellion" in the House of Commons.

There is a promise of some downright criticism of the Government and of some of it being laughed away. For example, the Westminster branch has given notice of the motion that "this conference strongly disapproves of the Labour Government as betraying the principles of Socialism in the interests of reaction." To this with mock solemnity the Richmond branch proposes to add the words "and demands the resignation of the present Cabinet, and calls on the Westminster branch of the I.L.P. to take steps to form an alternative Government." It remains to be seen whether the Westminster branch will accept the challenge and put forward its nominees.

MONKEYS' RAID ON CAMDEN TOWN

HIDE-AND-SEEK IN THE CHIMNEYS

Ten monkeys which got away from an animal dealer's in Camden Town yesterday afternoon and spent some time eating smoked haddocks in a neighbouring fishmongers' and paying visits to houses by way of the chimneys caused much excitement and some alarm in the district. So frequent and persistent were their descents during the afternoon that several residents had to adopt the protective measure of covering their chimney-pots.

The monkeys escaped from a cage in the backyard of Mr. George Palmer, an animal dealer, of Park-street, Camden Town, and, tempted by the smell of fish from the curing yard of Messrs. Lewin and Co., swarmed over the walls at luncheon, to dispute their possession. They made a hearty meal of smoked haddocks and had completely explored the smoke-hole before the workmen returned to find them well fed and covered with soot. Steps were at once taken to secure them, and half the party were taken back to captivity. The remainder, led by an old male, escaped and went off through the fog over walls and up rainpipes for a further period of freedom. On the roofs they were soon wise enough to take cover from pursuit in the chimneys. In several cases they went right down chimneys and entered the houses below, but when attempts were made to catch them, as in the case of Mr. Johnson, an antique dealer, who, fearful for his treasures, called in the police, the monkeys went out by the same way and were off on other visits before they could be taken.

Finding a temporary haven in an empty house at 88, Park-street, they were quiet for a time, and the owner sought to take them here, only to find that they were off once more, dropping down other chimneys, to the annoyance and alarm of many people in the street. By this time they were covered with soot from head to foot, and made filthy every place they entered. In self-defence residents obtained ladders and covered their chimney-pots where these could be safely reached. They returned later, as was hoped, to the empty house, where their owner had set a cage baited with various dainties, but well-fed monkeys thought little of these while they were sustained by the luncheon-time fish.

As the fog lifted a little the chase became more definite, and just before dark three of the five remaining truants were secured in the empty house. The other two, still excited and determined not to give up their freedom so soon, went back to the housetops and darkness put a stop to the pursuit. It was still hoped that they would go back again to the empty house and another baited cage was set ready for their reception, while more chimneys were covered either above or at the fireplace ends by anxious residents who feared for their furniture and pictures should they receive a midnight visit from the blackened animals.

THREAT TO RURAL AMENITIES

EXHIBITION OF VIEWS AT WESTMINSTER

An exhibition of photographs collected by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England to illustrate the disfigurement of town and countryside and ways in which it might be avoided was opened yesterday in Westminster Hall and will remain on view till February 21. As has already been stated in *The Times*, the exhibition has been arranged on account of its bearing on Bills shortly to be introduced into Parliament by Sir E. Hilton Young and Sir A. Knox, relating to rural amenities and the regulation of advertisements.

The photographs are of great interest and give such a comprehensive idea of the many ways in which the traditional beauties of England are being destroyed or injured as could hardly be obtained in any other way. We see the harm wrought in scores of pleasant spots by the erection of ugly petrol stations, bungalows, and other unsuitable buildings, by the display of blatant advertisements, and by ruthless road-making, the unnecessary felling of trees, and the dumping of refuse. Side by side with these examples of what ought not to be done are photographs of places which have escaped the touch of the spoiler and where, when changes have become necessary, they have been carried out in good taste and with a feeling for harmony of effect. The contrast between examples to be avoided and examples to be followed is a continual source of instruction and entertainment.

Some of the photographs are arranged in a local series to show what has happened in some particular spot. Thus we have "The Story of Bunny," a picturesque village where nearly 50 signs have been put up, including 12 for petrol and six for oil. Among the examples of disfigurement in towns is a corner of St. Paul's Churchyard with an advertisement of an alcoholic beverage in the picture and the query, "What would Wren have said?" Careful consideration of amenities is seen in some beautiful photographs of municipal houses at Loughborough; and the many illustrations of mean buildings at seaside resorts may be contrasted with the charming views of Portmerion. Upper Richmond-road, as it appears at the foot of the L.C.C. Roehampton housing estate, is given as a good example of the preservation of trees in urban areas and successful treatment of the problem of "ribbon" development so as not to interfere with through traffic. Photographs are exhibited to illustrate how such highways as arterial roads may be planned with double tracks and an intermediate strip of grass and trees; and there is a striking series of views showing the manner in which the city of Leeds has dealt with roads, not only from the point of view of saving trees, but of preserving the harmony of the landscape.

Bad types of petrol stations are to be seen with the crude orange and red colours added to the photograph; also specimens of a better class. In the matter of advertisement posters, attention is drawn to the unnecessary offence caused by their disorderly arrangement, and to the pleasant contrast offered by an Empire Marketing Board hoarding. Among the many other modern developments illustrated in the exhibition is the erection of electric towers stretching in a line across the countryside.

How unnecessary it is that new building should strike a discordant note in English landscape is demonstrated in photographs of houses of material and style in keeping with their natural surroundings. There is a beautiful series of views of old Derbyshire halls, from which, says a note, "can be learned the dignity of quiet colouring and simplicity of style." The good fold and the bad new work are neatly contrasted as "Dignity and Impudence."

DEATHS FROM PARROT DISEASE

CASES IN LONDON AND NORTHUMBERLAND

Mrs. Rogers, of Ripple-road, Barking, died in the London Hospital yesterday from what is believed to be parrot disease (psittacosis). She is the third member of the family to succumb to the disease. Mrs. Rogers was admitted to the hospital on February 6, with two of her sons, following the death of her daughter, Miss Lilian Rogers.

An inquest was opened on the body of Miss Rogers and was adjourned. It was then stated that one of the brothers bought a parrot last month and that the bird died. Shortly after its death Miss Rogers became ill. Later, Edward, one of her brothers, died, and the other brother, James, is still in hospital suffering from the disease.

Another death, suspected to be due to psittacosis, occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Wednesday. It was that of Mr. Clive B. Heaton, a member of the Wimbledon Borough Council and Surrey County Council. It is stated that shortly before Christmas Mr. Heaton had eight parrots and two monkeys as pets.

A fatal case of parrot disease has been reported to the Northumberland County Medical Officer by the district officer, but details have not yet been given. Dr. Whitley, the County Officer, yesterday stated that two parrots had been taken into the home, one Indian and the other South American, but there appeared to have been no actual personal contact with the parrots.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

5,000 NEW EXHIBITS

MANUFACTURERS' BID FOR FOREIGN TRADE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 14

The section of the British Industries Fair devoted to the heavy industries, which will be opened at Castle Bromwich on Monday, promises, as each of its predecessors has done, to show a notable advance both in the number and variety of the exhibits.

To-day it was far from being ready for the home and oversea buyers who are awaited confidently by the exhibitors, but the hall in which the Fair is held, the largest of its kind in the world, was a scene of intense activity and all will be ready on Monday to show the world what our heavy industries can produce.

The heavy industries section of the British Industries Fair has shown a steady growth each year since it was started in 1920. While this may have been due in part to a growing sense of the importance of showing our goods, it has also been helped by the success which has followed that exhibition.

Mr. E. W. BACHE, chairman of the Fair Management Committee, speaking at a luncheon which followed the Press view of the Fair to-day, recalled Mr. Baldwin's statement that there are many schemes to help the unemployed, but few to help unemployment, and pointed out that here we have a real help towards securing that oversea trade without which the nation cannot hope to prosper. That exhibition at this Fair has also assisted the individual exhibitors was indicated by Mr. W. BARROW, who stated that every firm displaying goods here has, on the average, increased its space subsequently by 50 per cent.

EXHIBITION ENLARGED

This year the Exhibition Hall has been enlarged again, an extra 15,000 square feet being available for exhibitors, while new restaurants and conference halls will add to the comfort of visitors. There are now eight miles of "shop windows," a distance equal to that from London Bridge to Willesden, provided by 1,000 exhibitors, and at a low estimate at least 5,000 articles are being shown at this Fair which have not been seen here before. A very satisfactory feature is the large number of exhibits designed specially for foreign markets, or to meet foreign competition at home or oversea. There is increasing evidence of the keen desire of our manufacturers to meet the foreigner at competitive prices without any undue sacrifice of quality. The arrangement of the stands greatly simplifies the task of buyers interested only in particular industries. The different sections are well defined, and the cooperation within industries has simplified the grouping. The gas and electrical industries, in particular, each with its distinctively coloured stands, show what can be achieved by cooperation, for the exhibits are so arranged as to indicate the great variety of uses to which the power they represent can be put.

A new feature in the gas section is a stand on which will be shown the tests applied to gas apparatus and the education scheme for the technical staff and fitters. The whole object here is educational, not only for the public but also for manufacturers of appliances. Cheap foreign fittings, it is felt, do the industry no good. In the United States a blue seal affixed to appliances denotes that they have been tested satisfactorily in the laboratories, and it is desired to show that equally satisfactory tests can be made here.

In this Fair, covering an area of 11 acres, and containing a variety of articles ranging from great power plant to pocket scales weighing fractions of an ounce, the heavy industries show once again that in quality and workmanship they have nothing to fear. An interesting exhibit is the "Insto" segmental saw, a reply to a German competitor. This is the fastest metal-cutting saw in the world and is capable of cutting a bar of mild steel up to 6in. thick in one minute.

On another stand is an unchokeable pump for pumping liquids containing hard or soft solids. This can be used with tubes up to 21in. in diameter. It can be employed for many purposes, and in Aberdeen is being used to unload small fish from trawlers. A model of the White Star liner Majestic approximately 1-60th of her actual size, with the outside of the ship carrying illustrations of the accommodation within, and a gymnasium similar to those in the Cunard liners call attention to our Transatlantic services. But it is not in exhibits like these which catch the eye readily that the main value of the Fair is to be found. Practically every stand has something new or something int sting to show. It is this that leads to the optimism that all previous records will again be surpassed. It is this, too, that led the President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to declare to-day that it will constitute an effective answer to adverse critics by exemplifying the initiative, resource, and energy with which industrialists throughout the country are devoting themselves to the task of cheapening and improving production, and that it will prove conclusively that Great Britain is still in the forefront of the industrial and manufacturing countries.

CASUALS AND THE NEW LEGISLATION

METHODS OF COOPERATION BY COUNTY COUNCILS

For the uniform administration of relief to casuals under the Local Government Act, 1929, county and county borough councils are being requested to combine by the Minister of Health. In some areas such cooperation has been in operation for years. A notable instance is the work which has been carried on by the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Joint Vagrancy Committee, which was formed in 1908 and obtained statutory powers on January 1, 1927. An epitome of the work of this committee, the chairman of which is the Rev. L. R. Phelps, late Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, has been prepared and circulated to county and borough councils and others interested, as it is thought that it may assist them in dealing with their new duties.

Under the powers conferred upon the joint committee by the Ministry of Health, a committee of five members inspected the whole of the casual wards in the area, and found that vagrants to-day might be divided into three classes:—(*a*) Veterans, who go round aimlessly, taking advantage of the "short circuits" created by the present distribution of casual wards; (*b*) the honest seeker for employment—the smallest class of the three; and (*c*) men who are "out for what they can get," fairly able-bodied, often criminal, actual or in the making.

It was decided that a joint committee's object should be to get class (*a*), together with women and children, off the roads as soon as possible and to revise the conditions which favour its permanence. To do this every facility should be given them of settling in an institution, and "short circuits" should be as far as possible abolished. Class (*b*), it could be assumed, was everywhere treated sympathetically, given early discharges, and so on. In regard to class (*c*) it was thought that a joint committee must consider how far it could close wards in undesirable proximity, retaining only wards on main roads, roughly 15 miles apart. Such reduction, coupled with universal detention for two nights, should rapidly reduce vagrancy.

The report on this work has been prepared by Mr. W. H. Oliver, clerk to the joint committee, 32, Thorn-street, Reading.

UNLICENSED MUSIC IN A CLUB

The Peckham Labour Party Club (1926), Limited, of Albert-road, Peckham, were summoned before Mr. J. B. Sandbach, K.C., at Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, for keeping the premises for public music without a licence. Mr. Thompson, supporting the proceedings on behalf of the London County Council, stated that concerts had been given at frequent intervals, admission being by programme, generally at a charge of 3d. The club held no licence of any kind. Mr. Thomas, for the club, said there was no complaint as to its conduct. The doorkeeper had been instructed to keep out everybody except visitors properly introduced by members. Mr. SANDBACH imposed a fine of 40s., with an order to pay 21s. costs.

A motor-cyclist, with a pillion rider, stopped outside the jeweller's shop of Mr. W. C. Mansell, in Counaught-street, Paddington, on Thursday night, and, breaking the window with a hammer, snatched trays of rings valued at about £100. The men escaped on the motor-cycle.

COLLIERY'S AERIAL ROPEWAY

OPENING AT DOVER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, FEB. 14

The aerial ropeway between Tilmanstone Colliery and the eastern arm of Dover harbour was started to-day by Mrs. Edridge eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Tilden Smith, who was the principal proprietor of the colliery). Standing beneath a huge bunker with a capacity of 5,000 tons at the end of the eastern arm, Mrs. Edridge moved a switch and at once 350 buckets began to move along the ropes and coal poured from the discharging machinery at the rate of 500 tons per hour into a steamer lying alongside. This was the Corminster, belonging to Wm. Cory and Son, Limited, of London. She is the first vessel to be loaded direct from the ropeway, and will be followed by another next week. The Corminster's cargo is consigned to Barking Power Station for pulverizing purposes.

At the inaugural ceremony Mr. S. HARE, managing director of Tilmanstone Kent Collieries, Limited, said that had Mr. Tilden Smith lived that day, which marked the completion of the ropeway, would have been one of the happiest days in his life. He warmly congratulated the directors of Ropeways, Limited, the contractors, and Mr. F. Midgley, that firm's resident engineer, on the way they had carried out the work, and said he had never seen a ropeway which worked with such remarkable smoothness. He referred to the various projects which had been initiated by Mr. Tilden Smith, and said that these had not been dropped, but, so far as he knew, would be proceeded with, though the death of Mr. Tilden Smith would delay their progress. The ropeway gave transport facilities which would prove invaluable to the colliery, where they were sinking one of the pits to deeper seams, which they hoped to reach in a few weeks. He also congratulated Dover Harbour Board on its foresight in building the harbour bunker and said he was sure their enterprise would prove a success.

The ropeway, which is 7½ miles long, is unlike any other built in this country. It is the only plant which delivers coal direct from the pithead to the ship's hold that runs through a tunnel, and it possesses the highest ton-mile capacity. With a full complement of buckets, numbering 520, it will transport 120 tons of coal an hour, the buckets occupying about 90 minutes on a single journey. Each bucket carries 14 cwt. of coal. At the colliery end the coal is conveyed from screens into a 1,000-ton bunker, loaded into buckets, which travel on ropes, supported by 177 trestles across country until, near Dover, they pass through a tunnel a quarter of a mile long. Emerging at the face of the cliff they are carried on trestles about 70ft. high to a bunker, into which the contents are automatically tipped.

The discharging machinery is worked by electricity and consists of a series of conveyors from the bunker to an automatic weighing machine, back to and down a chute into the ship. The empty buckets are returned to the colliery through a tunnel, twin to that already mentioned. The harbour bunker is of reinforced concrete and that at the colliery of steel. The motive power for the plant is derived from a steam engine of 200 horse power situated in a driving station at West Langdon.

From end to end fewer than 20 men are needed to work the plant, the total cost of which is about £120,000. It has taken about two years to build.

Those present at the opening ceremony included Mr. R. H. Pearson, a director of Ropeways, Limited; Captain J. Iron, Dover Harbour Master; and officials of the colliery company.

News in Brief

Thieves smashed a window of H. W. Godfrey and Son, antique silversmiths, of Whitcombestreet, Piccadilly, during Thursday night and stole a quantity of silver.

After 49 years in Government factories, Mr. Henry James Wood retired yesterday from being examiner of rifles in the Army Instruction Department of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock.

Mrs. Gorweth, a young married woman, died in Aberavon Hospital on Thursday from shock, following extensive burns. She was standing with her back to the fire reading a newspaper when her skirt caught fire.

Slipping between a train and the platform at Forest Hill Station (Southern Railway) yesterday, William Arthur Dunn, 76, a dispenser, of Westbourne-road, Forest Hill, was injured, and taken to Lewisham Hospital.

When an empty train going to Brighton from London came suddenly upon a gang of men working on the line near Wivelsfield yesterday all the men jumped clear except Jesse Parsons, 62, of Burgess Hill, who was killed.

The funeral of Commissioner Theodore H. Kitching, an officer of the Salvation Army since 1888, took place at Abney Park Cemetery yesterday, and was preceded by a service at the Congress Hall, Clapton, over which General Higgins presided.

Alfred Clark, 18, of Leonard-street, Pendleton, who was alleged to have maliciously caused a fire in the premises of John Moores and Co., electrical manufacturers, Salford, was yesterday committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes. He pleaded "Guilty."

Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson, of Kirkella, Hull, on her 100th birthday yesterday, was entertained at tea by the villagers, but she declined the offer of a motor-car to take her to the village hotel. Nine of her family of 14 survive her, and her direct descendants number over 100.

The breakdown of an L.C.C. tramcar on the No. 4 route delayed passengers travelling to the City from Tooting and Merton yesterday afternoon. They had to walk from Stamford-street, and a line of waiting tramcars extended from Great Charlotte-street to Stamford-street.

Gunnersbury Park Joint Council on Thursday decided not to allow Sunday games in the park. The park is owned jointly by the Ealing, Acton, and Chiswick Councils, and for some time Acton has been trying to secure Sunday games, but the Ealing majority have prevented it.

William John Short, 24, chauffeur, of Kensington, was found *Not Guilty* at the Essex Assizes yesterday on a charge of the manslaughter of Ernest Claude Collins and Beatrice Ruby Gertrude Robbins at Clacton-on-Sea, on December 10, by the reckless driving of a motor-car in which they were passengers.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
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WHAT TO DO WITH A NEW IDEA.

By CALLISTHENES.

English business owes a good deal to Sir Josiah Stamp. In hundreds of articles and addresses and lectures and interviews he has scattered the seed of ambition and resolution and hard work. His own picturesque and energetic progress from the foot of the commercial tree to its top has reinforced all his wise counsel.

At the moment we feel specially grateful to him for a metaphor. An observer who studied his demeanour and activities at an international conference reports him as giving advice to his colleagues: "When you see a new idea you should not throw half a brick at it, but search its pockets."

It is not only those who are settling the finances of the nations that need this advice. It is needed in every business in the country.

What bugbears the men are who want to throw half a brick at every new idea, and yet how numerous they are!

They seem to carry half bricks round with them for the purpose. As soon as a new idea is put up the half brick is at its head: "That's no good!" "Been tried dozens of times and never a success." "That's not our style!" "We don't want to swop horses when we're crossing a stream." "We don't want to throw away the substance for the shadow." "We never have gone in for that sort of thing." And so on half brick after half brick thrown with impatience and vehemence.

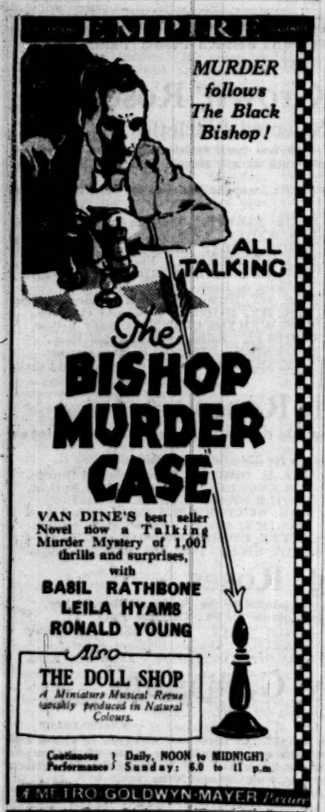
Yet the key to success and prosperity may be in the pocket of the newcomer.

Every great step forward in industry and commerce has presented itself just as a new idea. The man who heaved half a brick at it paid for it in decline and failure. The man who searched its pockets found the key and opened the door perhaps of Aladdin's Cave.

Without new ideas a business must die. It may be a big idea like the electrification of the Southern Railway or insurance coupons in newspapers. It may be a small idea like selling stamps in a book or giving a bottle a screw stopper. It may come quietly and casually in conversation. It may come like the explosion of a mine. But it is the elementary duty of every business leader to scrutinize every new idea—elementary because it is a condition of self-preservation.

We have no half bricks in this Store for new ideas. We hardly like to say we search their pockets, for the phrase savours of banditry rather than of business. But no metaphor could be too emphatic to express the eagerness with which we welcome every new suggestion, from young or old, expert or beginner, friend or stranger, for the improvement of the service which this House gives to the public.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.



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ROAD SIGNS FOR MOTORISTS

Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER, addressing the Town Planning Institute yesterday on road signs, maintained that, for motorists, present direction posts were obsolete and practically valueless. What was needed, he said, was that the motorist should get the information as to his route, say, five seconds in advance, so that he would know what road to choose and have his mind free to take the turn or crossing, paying attention to this and to the exigencies of other traffic. As the car would probably be covering 10 to 15 yards a second, these notifications should be placed 60 to 80 yards from the points in question, more or less where warning signs, which they would replace, are now.

VALUE OF SILVER IN COINAGE

In a written reply to Mr. D. G. Somerville, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury states:—

Taking the price of silver at 20 pence an ounce, the approximate value of the silver in the current coinage is as follows:—Sixpence, value of silver content, 1d.; 1s., 2d.; 2s., 4d.; 2s. 6d., 5d.; 5s., 9½d.

Entertainments

A CONSERVATIVE COMPOSER

THE QUARTETS OF CHARLES WOOD

There are two kinds of composer. Both are aware that music has been made, and made extremely well, in certain ways. To the one, however, that knowledge is a deterrent, to the other an incentive. The one feels it his duty as far as possible to shun those ways and find new ones for himself; the other sees that they are good and walks in them. The one gets a reputation for originality and the other is called conservative, but it does not follow that these terms embrace the whole truth about individuals who are assigned to either class, or that conservatism excludes originality.

There is a general agreement that a square table should be made with four legs of equal length. A carpenter who made one with five legs or with four of unequal length could claim originality of a kind. It would not be long, however, before someone would ask whether the fifth leg was really making the table any stronger, or merely wasting wood and labour. It would take still less time to discover that the table with unequal legs was incompetent. What is obvious in the case of the carpenter's craft is less so in that of the musician's, because the uses of music are still to the majority something of a mystery. People who do not use tables might regard the five-legged specimen as an interesting, perhaps a beautiful, curiosity; a still less sophisticated society might find in the wobbling table an amusing toy. Such people would miss the actual beauty of line in a well-made Chippendale table.

A good deal of the admiration bestowed on originality of musical composition is of this kind. Redundance is considered beautiful and eccentricity funny. Without one or the other the admirer is apt to complain of a want of originality in the design. The composer who still writes in "Sonata form," who makes the diatonic scale the basis of his harmony and who never writes five notes where four will do, is thought to be a very unenterprising person indeed, conservative in fact, and when that has been said nobody need trouble any further about him.

Such a composer was Charles Wood, whose "Eight String Quartets" were published in score recently "on behalf of the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, as a mark of their esteem and as a tribute to the eminence of their former colleague." Wood was never a popular composer. Esteem was the extent of the favour shown to him during his life, and only a few of his works, chiefly vocal ones, won that much outside the academic circle in which he chose to live. He was very clever. His friends knew well that quickness and clearness of brain in his conversation as well as in his music. Verbal quips came as readily off his tongue as strict counterpoint from his pen, but behind the words there was wisdom and behind the counterpoint music.

Throughout his life he chose the string quartet as the instrument for the music which he wrote for himself. A few musicians who knew his quality, notably Mr. T. F. Dunhill, took trouble to bring the quartets to a hearing, but it was with the writing of them alone that the composer was concerned. The first in this collected edition was composed when he was 18; the last, a single movement in G minor, some time during the years of the War. Between them are five other full sonata-form works and a set of "Variations on an Irish Folk-Tune." The last-named was first heard at Cambridge in 1925, the last year of Wood's life. It is in C major; in its 26 pages of score there are four (as well as long passages on many other pages) where the eye does not meet with a single accidental (sharp or flat). This is because the noble tune out of which the variations spring is essentially a diatonic one. It generates only diatonic ideas. To compare it with the many popular variations on the Londonderry Air, where the tune is tortured with chromatic harmonies devised to show the ingenuity of the composer in managing to obliterate the clear implications of key, is to realize at once the difference between the cleverness of Wood and that of the maker of the five-legged table.

A few days ago in a wireless talk Dr. George Dyson claimed for Henry Purcell a place among the greatest artists on two counts—the amount of music he could produce from the smallest means, and his power of expressing great things, such feelings as are called out by love, joy, sorrow, life and death, in a great way. The one is the highest acquisition of craftsmanship; the other is the prerogative of genius; but genius does not reach its supreme expression without commanding both. In all save the very few of that "short list" in which Dr. Dyson said that Purcell must be included, one or other capacity predominates. Dvořák, for example, will astonish us by the amount of beauty he will discover in an almost trivial theme. Tchaikovsky, on the other hand, will plough his way to death or glory through a mass of clumsy details, yet at the end something great has been said.

These quartets of Charles Wood are the very opposite of Tchaikovsky; they take their stand beside Dvořák, though the line of their technical development is quite different from his. Wood began with that gift for spinning notes which makes canon, fugue, and sonata form the plaything of academic minds. He discovered his Irish folk song first as an intellectual interest; Dvořák grew up with his Slavonic folk song in his ears and heart, and grasped with difficulty all those forms and manners which the other understood so easily. Yet their likeness is in the much that they could do with small means and their joy in doing it.

It is easy to think of instances in Dvořák's music when he reached out to say great things greatly. Can the same be asserted of these quartets of Wood? The answer lies in another question: Why not play them and find out? An occasional performance in a concert room where people are waiting to hear something more sensational will not give the answer. They must be played through, played frequently, and, as chamber music is meant to be, played in private. There are numbers in which even the score reader is prepared to say that there is greatness. The opening to the F major quartet is among the most beautiful pages of chamber music, but does the folk tune *finale* really make the inevitable conclusion to such a beginning? Unfortunately, the parts of only two of these quartets are published; the others have to be hired in MS., and hiring MSS. means, generally, concert-giving, not daily use. If the quality of their art is to be really tested, it must be hoped that the publication of the parts will complete the tribute of Charles Wood's colleagues.

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, in a written reply, says that the number of wireless receiving licences in force on December 31 was 2,628,562.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

B.B.C. CONCERT

BARTÓK'S CONCERTO

If the piano concerto which Mr. Béla Bartók played at Queen's Hall last night was the same that he produced at a festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music three years ago at Frankfurt, we liked it better then than now. We are not ashamed to admit either uncertainty about its identity or, if it was the same, a change of heart towards it. At Frankfurt Mr. Béla Bartók played his concerto in the middle of a week of "contemporary" music, in which many of the composers represented emitted uncertain sounds, and he emitted certain ones. Last night, too, there could be no question but that he had thought the thing out in sound to the last drum tap. He meant every note of it, and, so far as we could tell, Sir Henry Wood and the B.B.C. orchestra were collaborating to produce faithfully what he wanted.

But an audience who came to it after the "Coriolan" overture and Brahms's second symphony was disposed to say with Beethoven, "Nicht diese Töne," and with more justification. They wished to be polite, but they failed to find the music in it and they did find many noises of the kind that they did not want. It is all very well for the well-instructed writer of programme notes to point to "ingenious exploration of the possibilities of sonata form," but people do not go to symphony concerts in the mood of hard endurance proper to an exploring expedition, and these enterprising composers will have sooner or later to go alone or at any rate with only such company as the "Contemporaries" can afford them.

There was much to admire in the performance of the symphony under Sir Henry Wood, especially the alertness and energy of the whole, the bright, clear tone of the strings, and the decision of such details as the horn solo in the coda of the first movement and the wood wind in the *Allegretto*. There were also occasions for objection. Why not let the second subject of the first movement sing more easily on its course, for example? We hope Sir Henry is not going to be led astray by the example of certain German conductors who compete in the over-emphasis of Brahms's melodies.

DOMINION THEATRE

"SILVER WINGS"

By DION TITHERADGE and DOUGLAS FURBER

(Adapted from Paul Dickey and C. W. Goddard's Play, *The Broken Wing*)

Dan	LANCELOT QUINN
Gilbert Nash	RALPH RICHARDSON
Philip Marvin	DONALD MATHER
Jerry Wimpole	LUPINO LANE
Basilio	JOHN KIRBY
Carlota	TESSA DEANE
Christopher Cross	ARTHUR FINN
Sadie Cross	EMMA HAIG
Serenader	ROSS FAIRFAX
American Cowboy	ART FOWLER
Sir George Farley	DENNIS HOEY
Inez	DÉSIRÉE ELLINGER
Pablo Santos	HARRY WELCHMAN
Cecilia	IRIS DARBYSHIRE

Mexico must be a good place to live in. Life there has colour; every village maid has many changes of wonderful frocks and several wonderful mantillas; even the men have quite astonishly picturesque hats; every one dances; good-tempered citizens of the U.S.A. like Miss Emma Haig stray across the border to gambol and make witty remarks; more impressive still, there is the feast of Montezuma, at which the Aztec ghosts come forth in all their martial plumage.

If so be, then, you are an aviator, and like Mr. Donald Mather have a good baritone voice, the place for you is not now east in Arcadia but west in Mexico, and the way to get there (as to Arcadia) is by air. Take your new aeroplane Lone Bird and so contrive that Mr. Lupino Lane gets aboard as a stowaway—thus you will not lack entertainment. The opening chorus of mechanics at the hangar will give you all the gusto you need for your long and complicated flight through three acts. For it may not longer be concealed that Mexico has not only its high lights but its darker shadows. Inez, an adorable maiden, is there for you to win and carry off, but remember the brigands. Rebellion and brigandage in Mexico are respectable professions—indeed, the most respectable, for even so exalted a person as Sir George Farley is consenting to the marriage of Inez, his foster-daughter, to Pablo Santos, the head of his illegal calling, who will draw his revolver as soon as look at you, make grim jests at your expense, and click his heels and roll his eyes and talk (nay, more, sing) broken English with all the hundred per cent. sheikishness of Mr. Harry Welchman.

What more can anyone ask of musical comedy than is given him in *Silver Wings*? The tunes are tuneful: the composer has listened to Puccini to good purpose and has not despised a hint from *Carmen*. "Far Away," a song that Mme. Butterfly might have sung, gives the sentiment helped out with the tremulous tones of the vibraphone. Miss Désirée Ellinger, who adds to her charms the ability to sing really prettily, sings it first. Mr. Harry Welchman sings it last, when his reluctant bride has at last taken silver wings and slipped from his grasp. Mr. Welchman also sings a song *alla marcia* about Montezuma to balance it up. The dancing is varied from a parody of ballet through high kicks to massed movements. The plot is strong as plots go, and contains a first-class aeroplane crash (no one killed, only a case of lost memory following on concussion), and there is abundance of amusement, including one good joke that should profit a famous firm of outfitters. The audience pronounced it "Too marvellous, my dear." And it was very good.

A PIZZETTI OPERA IN NAPLES

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF "DEBORAH AND JAEL"

(FROM OUR NAPLES CORRESPONDENT)

Pizzetti's opera *Deborah and Jael* was performed last Saturday, for the first time in Naples, at San Carlo. The composer appeared (also for the first time) as a conductor of his own work. The only other performance of this opera in Italy was at the Scala in Milan eight years ago, with Toscanini as conductor. The enthusiastic reception given to the work points to its becoming a popular repertoire opera, notwithstanding the somewhat solemn nature of its subject. The libretto was written by Pizzetti himself, and this accounts for the perfect fusion between music and words.

The part of Jael (soprano) was taken by Thess, and Deborah by Angelica Krawcenko. The work is particularly strenuous for the chorus, and the Scala singers tackled it in a manner worthy of their reputation for hard work. The scenery was specially designed according to the composer's notions of the appropriate setting for the drama.

TWO BRAVE DEEDS

The King has awarded the Edward Medal to John William Henry Shepherd for a gallant effort to rescue a fellow-workman from a gas-filled boiler at Jarrow on October 16 last; and to Albert Tyler for bravely attempting to save his father and brother, who had been overcome by foul air in a factory cesspit at Burnham Green, near Welwyn, in October last.

DOUGLAS HAIG MEMORIAL HOMES

Captain W. G. Willcox, of 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, hon. appeal secretary for the Douglas Haig Memorial Homes, has received from the City Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock, a cheque for 1,000 guineas, being the second instalment of the 5,000 guineas promised to the fund by the Corporation of the City of London.

DRAGONS' ESCAPADE AT THE ZOO

TWO GUEST PYTHONS

The two Komodo dragons at the Zoo, which have lived longer and thriven better than any of the examples of this formidable lizard in captivity elsewhere, were looking a little jaded last week, and it was thought that they were suffering from lack of exercise or that possibly some of the electric heaters embedded in the rock-work of their enclosure required attention. The door of the cage was opened and, as usual, they followed the curator and keeper, who led them to the large central working compartment of the House, where they were left to roam about. Meantime a defective heating element in the den was discovered and replaced.

The dragons, left to their own devices, hunted all over the service room; one found some dead fowls waiting for the pythons' weekly meal and devoured them; the other discovered a pail of horse-flesh, also waiting for other reptiles—a material that the dragons had always refused before—and devoured the whole of the stolen meal. The two dragons then climbed up the steep iron stairs to the door of the laboratory to which they are taken when their mouths require attention or any sores disinfection, and waited patiently until they were allowed to enter.

An American on a visit to this country with two large performing pythons brought them to the Reptile House last week and begged house-room for them for a few days. His hotel had objected to their presence, and he had been keeping them in a large portmanteau. The curator agreed to house them if on examination they proved thoroughly healthy. They passed the test, their mouths being free from canker and their skins glossy. Their owner then made the stipulation that they must be provided with living chickens and rabbits, for which he was willing to pay, declaring that living prey was necessary and that they would take nothing else. He was told that that mode of feeding was not permitted in the London Zoo, but that in any case starvation for a week or two would not hurt them, as they were fat and well nourished. To satisfy the American's anxiety, however, dead fowls ready for other occupants of the House were brought, and after a little coaxing each python took one greedily. In fact, all the constricting snakes, if they are in fair health and their bodies are warm, will take dead food without reluctance, and there is no need to gratify the unpleasant curiosity of those who wish to see living prey taken.

THE OBELISK

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESERVATION

When it was announced that the Bethlem Royal Hospital was to be moved from its present home in Lambeth-road to Croydon some apprehension was felt for the fate of the Obelisk, which since 1889 has been in the grounds of the institution. The Obelisk, however, is safe. It is to be handed over to the London County Council and will be preserved as an interesting London monument in the new park which is to be formed on part of the hospital grounds, by the generosity of Lord Rothermere.

The Obelisk, until it was replaced by the present Clock Tower to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, was the most prominent landmark on the south side of the river. Originally designed by order of the Common Council as a mile-stone, lamp standard, and architectural feature for the centre of St. George's-circus, in connexion with the approaches to the new Blackfriars Bridge in 1770, the Obelisk became by force of events during his year of office the recognized memorial of Brass Crosby, the Lord Mayor who endured imprisonment in the Tower in defence of the right of the newspapers to publish reports of debates in Parliament.

Great jealousy had up to that time existed in Parliament as to reports of debates, and the Commons had in 1729 passed a resolution declaring that "to give in written or printed newspapers any account of the proceedings was a breach of privilege." At the instigation of Wilkes, "certain printers in the City," to use Dr. Reginald Sharpe's words, "commenced to publish the debates without disguise, printing the names of each speaker in full." The House took offence, and the printers were peremptorily ordered to attend at the Bar. Refusing to obey, the House sent down warrants for their arrest. A printer named John Wheble was apprehended (March 15, 1771) and carried before Wilkes, as Alderman, who discharged him, at the same time binding him over to prosecute the man who had taken him for illegal arrest. The same evening a messenger of the House of Commons attempted to arrest the printer of the *Evening Post* under warrant from the Speaker. But the messenger was taken into custody on a charge of assaulting a Freeman of the City and called before the Lord Mayor (Crosby), Wilkes, and Oliver.

The warrant was declared illegal, not having been backed by a City magistrate. The Aldermen bound over the messenger of the Commons to appear on a charge of assault. The King was furious, and so was the House of Commons. Indeed, the King wrote to Lord North to say that, unless Crosby and Oliver (both members of the House of Commons) were committed to the Tower by the House, its authority would be annihilated. The House called upon Crosby and Oliver to answer for their conduct "in their places," and ordered the Clerk of the Justice Room at the Mansion House, in their presence, to expunge the entry by which their messenger had been bound over to appear to answer for his assault.

LORD MAYOR IMPRISONED

The feeling of the citizens was equally high, and directly it was known that the Lord Mayor was to visit the House on March 19 (1771) to uphold their rights, it was decided to escort him. Crosby was taken ill during his speech to the House, and upon his return journey the horses were taken out of his coach and it was drawn to the Mansion House by the crowd. By the following Monday (March 25) Crosby was well enough to attend the House again, and the demonstrations were repeated. Mr. Alderman Oliver was committed to the Tower, but Crosby, again falling ill, returned to the City. Crosby attended the House once more, on March 27, accompanied by an "amazing number of people," and was committed to the Tower by 212 votes to 39.

Meanwhile the Common Council had met and decided to support their Lord Mayor and his brother Alderman. The temper of the people rose, and there were popular demonstrations against the King and Parliament. Efforts were made to secure the release of the Aldermen on writs of *habeas corpus*, but they remained in custody, receiving visits from some of the most distinguished people in the land—including Burke and the Dukes of Manchester and Portland—until May 8, when Parliament was prorogued. Their release was the occasion of another demonstration. The Common Council, in their robes, met the Lord Mayor at the gates of the Tower, and the Honourable Artillery Company were present in force, and welcomed the Civic Chiefs with a salute of 21 guns. They were escorted to the Mansion House with shouts of universal joy, and in the evening the City was illuminated.

The Obelisk bears Brass Crosby's name as Lord Mayor. It has been suggested that some short account of the story should be added.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

There will be no hand-played recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park this week-end. The bells will, however, be played electrically each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., the item played to-day being "Ten Bell Changes."

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND

Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, will receive the party who are to make a tour of the Houses of Parliament, under the auspices of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, on February 26, at 11 o'clock, and will give a short talk on the House of Lords and its associations. Mr. H. C. Charleton, Labour M.P. for South Leeds, will accompany the party over the House of Commons and precincts, of which he has made a special study. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
TRIAL and *THE SORCERER.*
Feb. 17. Evenings, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2.30.
REPERTORY SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. Tues., at 8. Subs., 8.15. Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. 1st Mat., Fri.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
MARY BROUGH, WINIFRED SHOTTER, and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
by "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. 2.15, 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion. Violet Vanbrugh.
Joyce Kennedy. Arthur Wontner. Miles Malleson.
D. A. Clarke-Smith. Morris Harvey. Lawrence Hanray.

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
First Mat., Wed. next, and Every Wed. and Sat., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN — LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY — DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER — EMMA HAIG
The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
Box Office Open 10 till 10. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, 2 and 7.45. WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1st.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
THROUGH THE VEIL.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harford, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"SPLENDID VALUE."—*D. News.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 4d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s., inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"SET THE HOUSE ROARING."—*The Times.*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS' HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"A BETTER STORY THAN 'THE FARMER'S WIFE.' . . . YOU COULD NOT WISH A PIECE BETTER ACTED THAN THIS WAS BY THE LEADING PLAYERS."—*Morning Post.*

THEATRES (continued)

PICCADILLY. (Regent 4506.) Box-office now open. (Opposite Regent Palace Hotel.)
THURS. NEXT, at 8. Subs. Evgs., 8.15.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
Clifford Mollison. Edmund Gwenn. Jean Colin.
Richard Dolman. Vera Boyer. Maria Minetti.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3033.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER — W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS — AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30 (Ger. 3035.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton. Margaret Scudamore. Reginald Bach.
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. (Ger. 6666.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-day, 2.30.
CARMEN.
To-night at 7.45, LA BOHEME.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer*

WINTER GARDEN. Last 2 Perfs. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
GRACIE FIELDS in
"THE SHOW'S THE THING."
Prices 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., plus tax. (Hol. 8881.)

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30 prompt. WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES — CATHLEEN NESBITT
ALFRED DRAYTON — GORDON HARKER
GILLIAN LIND — NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM. Charing Cross (Temple Bar 3161).
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
PHYLLIS DARE & CO.; POWER'S DANCING ELEPHANTS; NEIL KENYON; BARRACETA CLOWNS; HUGH ORMOND; WILLY LANCET & CO.; HARRINGTON & OLIVERE; CORNALLA & EDDIE; 16 FOSTER GIRLS; THE KIRKS; BRITISH MOVIE TONE NEWS.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30 and 9.
Billy Caryll, Talbot O'Farrell, Teddy Brown, Gus Tsang Troupe, Balliol and Merton, Jimmie Ferguson, Kismet Sisters, Belle Avalon, Eddy Bayes, Togo, &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE. Oxford-circus. (Late 1345.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, SELWYN DRIVER.
A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Ger. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30.
George Robey; Mabel Russell and Gerald Ames in "Squibs"; Rogers and Wynne, Bud and Jack Pearson, Browne and Lavelle, Rich Hayes, Matthews and Clewes

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
JACK HYLTON with his BAND.
BILLY BENNETT.

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RUSSELL FLINT.—Now open. Exhibition of recent Venetian Water-Colours at BARBIZON HOUSE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1. 10-6. Sat. till 1. Closing Saturday.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-street, W.1.—Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Lithographs, by W. P. ROBINS, R.E.
Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street. Sketches from Nature by CLAUDE FLIGHT. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

CONNELL'S GALLERY
47, OLD BOND-STREET, W.
On view, EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS and ETCHINGS by S. M. LITTEN.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS.
Exhibition of Paintings Ltd.
DEGAS, GAUGUIN, PICASSO, DERAIN, &c., &c.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

WOOD-BLOCK PRINTING.—Exhibition of this art as applied to woodcuts and engravings, illustrated books, printed fabrics, end-papers, &c., February 8 to early March. **MANSARD GALLERY,** 4. Admission free. Heal and Son, Ltd., 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by VANESSA BELL.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY.
Ninth Annual Exhibition.
MODERN ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.
32a, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. 10-6, Sats. 10-1.

P. and D. COLNAGHI & Co.
PAINTINGS BY
CHARLES CUNDALL.
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Imperial and Foreign News

THE RAVAGES OF THE WAR

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The Departments of France which suffered damage in the War are Nord, Aisne, Pas de Calais, Somme, Ardennes, Marne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Oise, and Vosges. The Prefects of these Departments, together with those of the three Departments comprising Alsace and Lorraine (Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin and Moselle), are in conference in Paris discussing the winding-up of the work of restoration in these regions. The action of the Ministry of Public Works in calling this conference may be taken to imply that the reconstruction of the devastated areas is virtually complete in so far as the settlement of claims and the return to normal economic life are concerned.

The importance of these regions to France may be realized from the fact that before the War these Departments furnished 20 per cent. of the total revenue from taxation. It was therefore urgent that they should be brought into full economic activity as soon as possible. Yet the task at the close of the War must have seemed almost beyond human powers. Those who recall the smashed and battered countryside across which the War raged in full flood, ebbing and returning as the tide of fortune changed through the four years of destruction, would hardly recognize it to-day. Nature has been a great healer; the blackened woodlands are now high with new brush, and even some of the rank, shell-blasted trees that for years stood like gaunt props above the fresh verdure show a belated inclination to send forth new branches. But Nature could not restore the economic life of the people, or give them houses, roads, schools, churches, and telephones. Even in their restored condition the villages and towns hardly tell the full extent of the task accomplished by the successive French Governments since the Armistice.

AN ENORMOUS LABOUR

The expenditure of money alone is not a measure of the effort. It has been the work of men. Governments have come and gone with bewildering rapidity since the War. All through their wrangles the restoration of France has been a first and almost sacred charge on their budgets. Whether Germany paid or not—and the cost has mounted severely because of Germany's default in the early stages—the money was always forthcoming. A vast amount of labour and responsibility has devolved on those who controlled the spending of it. The original estimate, drawn up in 1920, put the total at under 70,000,000,000f. Speaking in the Chamber in November, 1928, M. Forgeot, then Minister of Public Works, declared that the total expenditure under the heading of War damage was 85,800,000,000f., but with supplementary charges it was already nearer 100,000,000,000f. If interest on the necessary Government loans were included the total would be about 120,000,000,000f. To this must be added the loss to the revenue before one can obtain an exact measure of the cost.

The first task was to set up an organization for estimating the extent of the damage caused by the War, for testing public and private claims, and for arranging payments. It was decided that the administrative unit should be the Department, the head of which is the Prefect. Departmental, cantonal and communal commissions were set up, together with commissions for conciliation and revision. The principal task fell upon the evaluation service, formed to accelerate the settlement of claims and to preserve unity of method in the various districts. Two services of experts were constituted, the one for appraising costs of reconstruction, the other for advising in disputed cases.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY

The appointment of properly qualified experts presented the chief difficulty. At one time the work of the cantonal commissions was seriously handicapped because not enough of them were to be had. They were, of course, much criticized; that is the fate of experts. One of the chief complaints was of their lack of independence. The very nature of the work necessitated the employment of local men, and sometimes local influences proved too strong for them. In the French Press from time to time hints of grave scandals have appeared; but it is evident that these reports have been greatly exaggerated. There were two quite startling scandals in which architects of high standing were accused of receiving commissions on the amount of the claims passed, and there were many cases dealt with by disciplinary courts. In proportion to the work done, the responsibility involved and the difficulties of the position, these cases were almost negligible. The opportunities for fraud on the part of claimants were dealt with as they arose and were soon reduced to a minimum.

The claims passed through a revision department, and were put down for settlement, or alternatively were sent to the pre-conciliation commission, the conciliation commission, the various special tribunals for War damages, and as a last resort to the public courts. Claims amounting to 2,755,000,000f. were submitted for further revision, resulting in a saving of 678,000,000f., or about 24 per cent. It is not much in relation to the whole. Another type of abuse was the traffic in the right to indemnities. Ultimately a law was passed prohibiting the cession of awards without an order of the Court.

The number of claims examined since 1919 was 3,100,000. At the beginning of 1929 only 25,000 were still outstanding, and of these 13,000 were settled during the year. Thus some 12,000 have yet to be dealt with. As the War recedes in time, so these belated settlements become more difficult. The claims settled by January 1, 1929, represented a sum of about 76,000,000,000f. These are almost all claims where the object in dispute represents a substantial sum. The last claims are always the highest. The "unit of claim" up to 1928 averaged about 16,000f. In 1928 the unit averaged about 103,000f., and since 1928 the average of the claim has risen to 200,000f. The contentious claims, numbering about 4,000, are law-court cases, and are the subject of appeal to the higher courts. It is expected that the greater part will have been adjudicated during the present year, and that the very last should have been settled by 1932.

The system of payments, in cash, in bonds and in annuities, is too complicated for the space available, but some figures may be given of the results achieved in rendering the country habitable for the people. The population at the time of the Armistice was 2,075,067. By 1927 it had become 4,646,004, which was only 144,179 less than the normal pre-War number. Even allowing for the large temporary immigration on reconstruction work, and the influx of those who sought to restart lives shipwrecked elsewhere, it is evident that the efforts of the State to repatriate the people on their old holdings as far as possible have been fairly successful. The number of public buildings destroyed was 17,616, of which five-sixths have been rebuilt. The number of factories (employing more than 10 persons) destroyed was 9,332, and the greater part of these have been started again, many on a larger scale than formerly. All the destroyed schools have now been restored, the number of post offices has been greatly increased, and the number of telephone exchanges has been doubled. The reconstruction of the road and railway network has been completed, and the damaged canals have for the greater part been reopened for navigation. After 107,000,000 cubic yards of water had been pumped out of the mines, these were completely re-equipped with the most modern plant. The result is seen in the French coal statistics.

It has been prophesied that the ravaged soil would take half a century to recover. The prophets have proved to be wrong. By the end of 1928, 313,543,000 cubic metres of trenches had been filled in out of a total of 333,000,000. It is rare to find a patch of trenches in farm land now, though one comes upon them occasionally in the forests. Of the 3,304,700 hectares of ravaged soil, most had been cleaned, and, of the cultivated land destroyed by warfare, 1,818,235 hectares out of a total of 1,932,479 had been brought under cultivation at the end of 1927. It involved the carting away of 50,000,000 cubic metres of débris. The re-creation of the herds and flocks, largely based on deliveries in kind by Germany, has also been completed.

FRENCH PUBLIC DEBT

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 14

The debate on the Budget Finance Bill was resumed in the Chamber to-day. Echoes of the conflict between the Finance Committee and M. Chéron, the Finance Minister, were still audible throughout the discussion, which was particularly acrimonious.

At the base of the dispute is a difference of opinion as to the extent to which the public debt can be amortized consistent with a soundness of the franc and the country's economic condition. M. Chéron has allotted to the Caisse d'Amortissement a sum (in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000,000f.) which the committee thinks excessive. It would prefer that the amortization of the debt should be carried out at a more moderate pace, and a good part of the money devoted to the relief of taxation.

To-day's discussion took the form of a battle of recrimination between Left and Right on the causes which reduced the national finances to the position from which M. Poincaré rescued them by his stabilization scheme. Each accused the other of being responsible. To this extent, therefore, the debate dealt with ancient history. The immediate interest lay in the fact that the Socialist-Radicals, though among M. Chéron's keenest critics, showed evident signs of a renewed desire to cooperate in a coalition, should the opportunity be afforded them. It was even suggested that they might not be above creating it at a moment favourable to themselves.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 14

At the beginning of January the Association of Theatrical Managers, supported by the music-hall, cinema and circus managers, the Society of Dramatic Authors, and many other influential bodies connected with the theatre, threatened to organize an entertainments strike throughout France unless the Government consented to reduce the rates of taxation on entertainments.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber has now consented to reduce the entertainments tax on theatres from 7.2 per cent. to 5 per cent., on music-halls from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent., and on cinemas from 30 per cent. to 25 per cent. Theatres, music-halls and cinemas outside Paris will be liable for only one half of the taxation paid by the corresponding places of entertainment in Paris. It is estimated that these reductions will diminish revenue by 30,000,000f. [approximately £250,000], but no indication is given of how this sum is to be made up.

RUSSIAN MATCHES IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 14

The Federal Government has imposed a "dumping" duty, to be retrospective to July, 1929, on imported Russian matches.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, denied to-day the allegation that British preference was not retained in the new tariff schedule. He said that, on the contrary, preference had been increased on 64 items, retained at the former rate on 508, and reduced only on 11. All items in the schedule had been referred to the Tariff Board, whose report would be available when Parliament met. Claims that the preference reductions were unwarranted would be carefully considered.

NEW FASCIST SONG-BOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 13

The Fascist "Littorio" Press has issued a special song-book for the use of the "Avanguardisti" taking part in the choral competitions to be held here next Monday. The book, which has been compiled by the national "Balilla" institution, contains in all about 28 songs, many of a martial character.

It opens with the new version of "Giovinezza," the Fascist hymn according to which "all Italians throughout Italy have been re-made by Mussolini for the war of to-morrow." A similar strain inspires the "Hymn of the Avanguardisti," one stanza of which runs:—

> "We shall march with the courage of the strong,
> Glorious sons of ancient Rome,
> Guided from above by our dead,
> Who fell in the dawn of youth."

There follow "The March of the Legions," and a collection of the songs sung by the "Squadristi," or Fascist bands, on the eve of the revolution.

MR. FORD AND AMERICAN YOUTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 14

Mr. Henry Ford announced at Fort Myers, Florida, yesterday that he intended to devote the rest of his life to the education of youth and the fitting of young men for their part in the world. He will build schools in various parts of the country, the nucleus to be the Edison Institute of Technology, founded last year at Dearborn, Michigan, during the celebration of the golden anniversary of the invention of electric light. Mr. Ford indicated that he might spend in this work as much as $100,000,000 (£20,000,000).

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 14

In the comments on the new French naval memorandum to-day, particular attention is drawn to the passage in which it is stated that "just as the American and British Governments were able to declare that war between the two nations was unthinkable, so France, too, is happy to declare her profound conviction that between her people and those of the United States and of the British Empire any armed conflict is equally unthinkable." This statement is considered to be a prelude to the closer examination of the political aspects of the Conference. As to this the *Temps* observes that the French case will be found to have been prepared as thoroughly as it was in its technical aspects.

The statement is considered as intended to convey two meanings. The one is that France has the right to suppose that her naval requirements as translated into figures need not in the least disturb Great Britain and the United States, whose attempts to reach an understanding based on their own requirements occasion no alarm in France. The other meaning is that it is the duty of all the parties to the Conference to do all possible to prevent war among themselves, and that the solution to this part of the problem lies in the principle of a mutual guarantee for security.

In other words, an attempt should be made to realize for the Atlantic and the Mediterranean what the Washington Agreement does for the Pacific. This has been, from the first, part of the French policy, as tending to fill up the gaps in the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris. The *Temps* states that if the discussions in London should now develop in this direction, it will be found that France will be no obstacle in the way of an agreement which would strengthen the unity of the Powers against war. Only by these methods, it is suggested, can security be made real.

M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, arrived this evening from London, to be followed at 11.15 by M. Tardieu and M. Briand, who travelled by the afternoon train. A Cabinet Council has been summoned for Monday morning, after which M. Leygues will return to the Conference.

AMERICAN RETICENCE

"SCOPE FOR BARGAINING"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14

The Japanese and French naval statements have been received here almost in silence. To some extent the pessimism which they might have occasioned had been discounted in advance, since it has long been clearly realized that the requirements of France and Japan were likely to prove the principal stumbling blocks to an easy agreement. In the circumstances the statements have only slightly increased the faint atmosphere of scepticism which began to be noticeable when the United States proposal to build a new battleship became known Cynical observers are already naming the Conference in London "the Conference for the extension of armaments."

There are some, however, who hopefully see in the omission of a direct reference to the cruiser ratio in the Japanese proposals a healthy return from the realm of mathematics and expert discussion towards the less technical ground on which Mr. Hoover originally urged that the negotiations should be conducted. In other words it is believed by the most hopeful—without any illusions as to the possibility of the United States agreeing to reduce their strength in big cruisers to 15—that the Japanese proposals leave plenty of scope for bargaining, and that the best policy is to await in silence the outcome of such bargaining. The State Department declines to make any comment.

The "Big Navy" group in the Senate, led by Senator Hale, has also decided on a policy of silence for the moment. Senator Hale is aware that his criticism of the Stimson-MacDonald statements did not meet with the expected response. He is therefore, frankly waiting for a rainier day. Senator Borah and his friends declare themselves disgusted with the present trend of the Conference, and there is amusement and some anxiety over the kind of passive alliance between the "Big" and "Little Navy" advocates now developing in the Senate.

The "British and American Rodneys" are still occupying a great deal of attention, and determined efforts are being made to form a *bloc* in the Senate which would make the ratification of any treaty framed in London conditional on the scrapping of one of the newer British battleships, a project which appeals equally to both the "Big" and "Little Navy" groups. Only the most determined optimists place the slightest faith in the possibility of adequate support being found in the Senate for any form of Mediterranean pact or consultative agreement as a means of meeting French requirements without sacrificing armament reduction.

MR. HOOVER'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 14

President Hoover has decided to end his fishing trip at Long Key, Florida, tomorrow night instead of on Monday as he originally intended, and to return to Washington without staying at Miami Beach. This decision, it is understood, has been prompted by his desire to be in closer touch with the London Naval Conference. This decision of the President's was announced shortly after he had had a conference with Captain Buchanan, Naval Aide-de-Camp at the White House, who brought him the official dispatches outlining the French proposals.

THE POPE AND WOMEN'S DRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 14

An "instruction" of the Sacred Congregation of the Council has been issued to diocesan Bishops reminding them of the frequent protests made by the Pope against the present immodest dress worn by women, and ordering them to insist with the utmost rigour upon the observance by the womenfolk under their jurisdiction of greater decency and modesty of dress.

The "instruction" lays down a series of rules which are to be enforced by the Bishops. The "instruction" says that parents should discourage their daughters from taking part in public exercises and gymnastic contests. In any case the girls should wear dresses that are thoroughly decent. Heads of colleges and schools are ordered to take equal pains about the dress of their pupils.

According to Rule 9 of the "instruction," "girls and women who put on indecent clothing are to be kept away from Holy Communion and from acting as godmothers in the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation and in case of need are even to be forbidden to enter into church."

The Bishops are required to report every three years on the subject.

THE NEW RULE IN AFGHANISTAN

SUPPRESSION OF SHINWARI PLOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, FEB. 14

During the past month the chief interest in Afghanistan has centred on the Shinwari situation in the Eastern Province. Since the occupation by the Government of the Spina Kotha toll post, near Torkham, the pro-Nadir section of the Shinwaris has begun to gain the ascendancy. As a result of this and the persuasion exerted by the other pro-Nadir leader in the Eastern Province,

the recalcitrant Malik Mohamed Alam went to Kabul to see King Nadir Shah on January 8. On his return, while apparently satisfied with his reception by the King, he made no announcement as to whether his allegiance had definitely been given to Nadir Shah or not.

Early in February information was obtained that a plot existed, among some of the Shinwaris, to induce Amin Jan, half-brother of King Amanullah, who was in Peshawar, to cross the frontier and form the centre of a revolt against Nadir Shah in Shinwari country. Abdul Hakim, who was trade agent in Peshawar under King Amanullah, was also concerned in the plot. Consequently, Amin Jan and Abdul Hakim were arrested on February 6, the day on which Amin Jan intended to cross the frontier. On February 9, a small lashkar of young Shinwaris of the Mohamed Alam faction surrounded the Spina Kotha post. On the following day the Shinwaris occupied the post and Afghan officials and the garrison, disarmed, withdrew to Dakka.

The Sarhaddar at Dakka acted promptly. On February 11 he advanced with troops and local people towards Spina Kotha, and a long-range engagement began. On February 12 the Sarhaddar was reinforced and next day he recaptured the toll post, and appears to have completely restored the situation. The Shinwaris, whose numbers never exceeded 300, have dispersed and the road, closed since February 8, is reported open to-day, when a caravan left Landikotal for Dakka.

All is reported quiet in other parts of the country. The trial of General Mahmud Sami and Sardar Mahomed Wali, the ex-Regent, for treason against King Amanullah, is now proceeding in Kabul.

"THE BEST OF LIFE"

OCTOGENARIAN JUDGE'S OPTIMISM

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, who is 86 years of age and is the oldest active member of the Bench within the British Empire, was the guest of honour at a complimentary Empire Club luncheon, where he made an inspiring speech. Sir William said:—

I am still at work with my hand to the plough and my face to the future. The shadows of evening lengthen about me, but morning is in my heart. I have lived from the forties of one century to the thirties of the next. I have had varied fields of labour and full contact with men and things, and have warmed both hands before the fire of life. The testimony I bear is this: that the castle of enchantment is not yet behind me, it is before me still and daily I catch glimpses of its battlements and towers. The rich spoils of memory are mine. Mine, too, are the precious things of to-day—books, flowers, pictures, nature, and sport. The first of May is still an enchanted day to me; the best thing of all is friends. The best of life is always farther on. Its real lure is hidden from our eyes somewhere beyond the Hills of Time.

Sir William declared that the lesson of the War was that international good will and mutual understanding was the surest foundation of peace. What would be the naked's the position to-day of civilization, of the freedom of Canada, if England had not drawn her sword in defence of the liberties of the world? To-day, staggering doggedly under crushing financial burdens, she is endeavouring in cooperation with the other nations to find an enduring foundation for permanent world peace. It will gladden the heart of loyal Canada if she is able with justice to her own people to find some means of rendering substantial material service to our Motherland in her hour of trial.

Referring to the Russian situation, Sir William said that Canada, as a Christian nation, should give her "trumpet tongue expression" and take a lead in rousing other nations to produce world opinion against the Soviet's policy towards the Christian religion, and restore to the suffering Russian people "such courage and determination as with God's help will result in their overcoming the rule of those who deny the monarchy of God and would make a hell of this earthly paradise."—*Reuter.*

GREEK COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, FEB. 14

The Athens police announced to-day that they had discovered a Communist plot for a disturbance on February 28 and for a general strike to be declared on March 12. Several incriminating documents, it is stated, were seized, including a circular from Stalin to all European Communist centres instructing Communists to increase their efforts at "reversing the social régime by the creation of riots."

Two Communist agents who had arrived in Athens with forged passports under false names were arrested, as were three members of the party who appear to have been ringleaders in an attack on the Yugoslav Legation some days ago. The police also seized a list of payments to members of the Communist Party in Greece, and documents and plans relating to a coming subversive attempt inspired from Vienna.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FARM SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, FEB. 14

The announcement made by Mr. Collier, the Premier, that the 3,500-acre farm scheme would be postponed as alkali had been discovered on the area (reported in *The Times* of February 13), has come as a surprise. The impression has prevailed for some time past that certain parts of the scheme were unsatisfactory, but no one expected what was disclosed in Dr. Teakle's report.

Sir James Mitchell, the former Premier, has declared that he is sceptical of the test, and that the so-called alkali problem is a convenient excuse for further delay of the scheme. Mr. Lindsay, M.H.A., a practical farmer, takes a more serious view of the report, chiefly because of the implied doubt which he thinks it casts upon similar land in settled districts.

DISORDER IN MADRID

WORKMEN'S CLASH WITH POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

MADRID, FEB. 14

There was a clash between workmen and police in Madrid to-day. A party of workmen, after visiting the School of Medicine, went on to a tobacco factory, at the gates of which there was some disorder. Mounted police attempted to move on the mob. Stones were thrown, and the police used the flats of their swords in restoring order. Two workmen were injured.

The Minister of the Interior, General Marzo, in a statement to the Press to-day, said that tranquillity prevailed throughout Spain. He denied the rumour current in Paris that a republic had been proclaimed at Sagunto, near Valencia. There was a strike among metal workers at Sagunto, but it was being dealt with by arbitration.

PARIS, FEB. 14

The report that he had left Spain in order to fight a duel is denied by General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, who is staying here.

RIOT IN BARCELONA

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Civil Governor of Barcelona announces that last night a mob stoned several houses and sacked the headquarters of the Patriotic Union. Reinforcements of gendarmes dispersed the rioters after repeated charges. The Civil Governor has ordered the deputations of students who have arrived in Barcelona from other towns to leave by the first train to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

CHIEF JUSTICE OF U.S. SUPREME COURT

MR. HUGHES'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14

The nomination of Mr. C. E. Hughes as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed in the Senate last night by 52 votes to 26. Seven other Senators paired against him, bringing the total of the dissentients to 33. Fourteen Democrats who voted with the regular Republicans for confirmation belonged to that section which still hopes to win the Eastern States for the Democratic Party.

The debate over nomination continued this morning, however, with occasional outbursts during the afternoon. Although the nomination has been confirmed by a comfortable majority, it is generally thought that the issue raised during the last few days has not yet been disposed of, and many observers believe that the debate just ended has made it inevitable that this issue should be the dominating one in some not far distant Presidential election, probably that of 1936. However that may be, it is the general opinion that the recent discussion has been very healthy in clarifying public opinion with regard to the powers of the Supreme Court and that the memory of this debate will act as a check on the Court if it should in future be tempted to exceed its recognized powers by methods which the opponents of Mr. Hughes have accused it of using in the past.

AIR SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 14

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said to-day that, though the British Government seemed to have assumed that the Commonwealth was ready to subsidize the Singapore-Australia section of the proposed air service to Australia, such an undertaking had not been given. It was not yet decided whether it would be preferable to have the service under the control of Imperial Airways or to form an Australian subsidiary company.

PARTY COOPERATION IN S. AFRICA

NEW SPIRIT APPARENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 14

The reference to-day of the Riotous Assemblies Bill, introduced by Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, to a Select Committee before the second reading on the suggestion of the South African Party, following on the South African Party's support of the Government's Immigration Restriction Bill, reveals a new spirit in South African politics. This has been a feature of the present session, which has now lasted four weeks. The bitterness of party strife is far less than in other sessions, and a tendency towards accommodation between parties on measures of national importance is pronounced.

This new development is most promising, in view of General Smuts's return on Monday and the Joint Sitting of both Houses on the Native Representation Bill which has been fixed for Wednesday. If a similar readiness for party cooperation is shown in connexion with the Native Bills there will be a real prospect of removing the native question from the arena of party warfare. It is anticipated that General Smuts will welcome the new atmosphere and will be eager to take advantage of it by seeking an agreement with General Hertzog on native questions. There will probably be dissent from some members of the South African Party, but there is no unity in that party on the native question, and reluctance to cooperate with the Nationalists has been substantially lessened by what has happened with the Immigration and Riotous Assemblies Bills.

HUNGARIAN POISONING TRIALS

FIFTH CASE CLOSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 14

The fifth trial in the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok ended to-day. The prisoner, Lidia Cseri, *née* Szucs, was accused of having murdered both her parents with arsenic dissolved in tea. The Court found Lidia Cseri *Guilty* of murder in both cases, and sentenced her to death on the gallows.

After the sentence was pronounced both the prisoner and her counsel entered an appeal against the sentence. The prisoner, a simple, elderly, shrunken woman, displayed great agitation throughout the trial. She denied having poisoned her parents—both of them 76 years old—and said that her mother had been an invalid for eight months before her death. Further, she said that before her parents had drunk the tea she gave them they had been drinking brandy given to them by a relation, a woman of the name of Kovacs. When her parents became ill she said she had a doctor called to see them; but she admitted that she did not enter the sick-room with the doctor nor did she tell him of the symptoms of her parents' illness.

Of the 16 witnesses heard in this case, all with the exception of the woman's husband and grown-up son gave evidence against her. The woman Kovacs, supported by several witnesses, declared that she kept no brandy in her house; there were neighbours who gave evidence that old Szucs, the father, when he and his wife were taken ill, had repeatedly cried out, "The devil take Lidi; it is from her beastly tea that we are so ill." It was also established that for some time past the parents had been on very strained terms with their daughter.

The accused woman had all her property legally transferred to the name of her son four days before she was arrested, that is at a time when all the village was already in excitement and suspected persons were being arrested daily. During the depositions of the witnesses the prisoner sat motionless with bowed head, covering her face now and then with her hands. She denied her guilt to the end.

A rare specimen of a Roman coin, bearing the head of the goddess Roma on one side and the bows of a ship on the other, has been found by a peasant near CAPUA. The date on the coin is stated to be 286 *ab urbe condita*.

Telegrams in Brief

Captain H. J. Feakes, of Australia House, has been appointed Second Naval Member of the AUSTRALIAN Council of Defence.

Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, now Apostolic Nuncio at BUDAPEST, has been chosen to succeed Cardinal Pacelli as Apostolic Nuncio in Berlin.

A landslip on the CURFIRSTEN on Thursday destroyed a forest over an area several hundred yards in length, and buried several acres of pastures and fields.

The New Zealand Government is offering a reward of £10,000 for a commercially practicable major improvement in the preparation of flax fibre.—*Reuter.*

Our NAPLES Correspondent reports that a number of workmen were buried by a landslip yesterday while working on the new funicular railway at Posilipo Hill.

Rykoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars of the SOVIET UNION, has been appointed chairman of the *Osoaviakhim* (the society for the promotion of aviation and chemical warfare.

M. Buroff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, and M. Neshitch, the Yugoslav Minister in SOFIA, yesterday signed the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Convention on the liquidation of properties extending over the frontier.

The trial opened yesterday at ALIPORE, before a special tribunal, of 27 Bengalis, mostly students, who are charged with a conspiracy to manufacture or possess explosive substances for destroying persons and property.—*Reuter.*

At GENEVA yesterday the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations, under the chairmanship of Lord Meston, approved the conventions concerning the establishment and working near Geneva of a League wireless station.

A new SOVIET shipping line to South America is being organized. The first steamer, the Kalinin, will leave the Black Sea at the beginning of March for Montevideo and Buenos Aires with a cargo of coal, petrol, timber, and salt.

On his way back from Rome after negotiating the new Austro-Italian treaty Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, stopped to attend the ceremony at the opening of the new bridge between AUSTRIA and YUGOSLAVIA at the frontier town of Redkersburg.

A company has been registered with a nominal capital of £2,000,000 to establish a pulp and paper industry at Burnie, TASMANIA. Twenty-two Australian newspapers have contracted to take supplies of paper from the company. A Federal bounty of £4 a ton is expected.

A message from Hanoi, INDO-CHINA, states that the police have arrested large numbers of Communists in the Fu-te, Hung-ho, Lam-tao, and Haiduong districts. The condition of the two N.C.O.'s who were wounded at Yen Bay is said to be serious; they were terribly cut up by native swords.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 14

The police were busy yesterday in Normandy, notably at Port l'Evêque and Trouville, following a statement by an inhabitant of Bonneville-sur-Touquet that he had seen a motor-car resembling that in which General Koutepof, the missing Russian "White" leader, is supposed to have been taken off, but it was finally decided that nothing could be gained by further investigations in that direction. Various statements to the effect that an official of the Soviet Embassy here has been arrested have appeared, but the police declare that they have no foundation in fact.

It is understood that the interpellation on the affair already tabled by two Deputies will be taken in the Chamber on Tuesday and that M. Tardieu will be present.

CONTROL OF BROKERS IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 14

Mr. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, following yesterday's session of the conference on the results of the investigation into brokerage irregularities, announced that Ontario and the four Western Provinces had reached an agreement providing for uniform restrictive legislation to prevent the recurrence of irregularities, and for the control of the stock markets in the public interest.

Other Foreign News on pages 12 and 14

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SEPTUAGESIMA

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. M. F. Foxell, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in G), Introit, "In the very thought of Thee" (Carnegie), H.C. (Darke in F); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Brewer in D). A., "In the beginning . . . The heavens are telling" (Haydn); the Rev. H. E. Selwyn, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F). A., "Thou visitest the earth" (Greene); Canon V. F. Storr, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wood in F), A., "In the beginning . . . The heavens are telling" (Haydn); Dr. H. Costley-White, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. R. Hanson, 11, H.C. (Wesley in E), Motet, "Adoramus te Christe" (Orlando di Lasso); Canon A. W. Maplesden, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E), A., "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace" (S. S. Wesley).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon Peter Green, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15; Pastor Feller, of Riga, 6.

Temple Church.—11, Benedictus (Plainsong), Jubilate (Davies in G), A., "In the beginning" (Haydn), Kyrie (Boyce in C), Nicene Creed (Hopkins in G); 3 (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Merbecke), Cantata, "God's own time is the best" (Bach).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15, Te Deum (Harris and Coss), Benedictus (Garrett), A., "Our soul on God with patience waits" (Garrett).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15; H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. J. H. Baynham.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "In the beginning" (Haydn), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows' Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Ven. G. E. Cameron; 6.30, the Rev. S. Clapham.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. T. Craske; 6.30, the Bishop of St. Albans.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Bishop of Kensington; 6.30, the Archdeacon of Middlesex.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., the Rev. L. Gage-Brown; 6, the Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. S. N. L. Ford.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 3.15 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Ven. Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, the Rev. R. Moseley.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould; 6.30, the Rev. W. V. Jones.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Farran; 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Graves.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, Dr. R. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway-street).—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. J. H. Warren; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Potter.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, Bishop Eden; 6.30, the Rev. M. C. Bickersteth.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E., A., "In the beginning" (Haydn).

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire, A., "The Heavens are telling" (Haydn); 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. G. Mosyn Prichard.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. H. G. G. Herklots; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. Viney; H.C., 8.15 and 12.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. B. M. Dale.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (Children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—H.C., 7.40; H.C., 8, 9.45, 11, the Rector; E., 7.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. H. L. Drew; E., 6, the Rev. C. R. Deakin.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, the Rev. G. H. Lancaster; 6.30, A., "Save us, O Lord" (Bairstow), musical programme arranged by Mr. Derick Parsons, of New College, Oxford.

St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.—11, M.P.; 7, E., Mag. and N.D. to Gaude.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11, the Rev. C. W. Warner; 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse, A., "Thou visitedst the earth" (Greene); 6.20, the Rev. A. V. Dixon, A., "The Heavens are telling" (Haydn).

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., the Rev. E. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, M.P. and Sermon; 6.30, E. and special music.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15, Tchaikovsky in F, Sharpe; 6.30, the

NAVAL NEEDS OF POWERS

REQUIREMENTS COMPARED

EXACT FIGURES AWAITED

THE CLAIMS OF FRANCE

The publication of the French memorandum containing particulars of France's naval needs in 1936 has led to the hope that it may be possible for the heads of delegations to proceed without much further delay to the completion of one of their most delicate tasks—the ascertainment of the figures of naval tonnage required by each of the Five Powers. The experts and the First Committee have now had before them a table which represents a compromise between the French method of global ascertainment and the British suggestion for ascertainment by categories, but it is clear that little further progress can be made in this direction until concrete sets of figures are available.

The high figure—724,479 tons—at which the French delegation puts the total tonnage required by France has aroused some criticism, but the other delegations do not take the line that this figure may not be reduced somewhat as a result of the informal conversations which are taking place. At a meeting at St. James's Palace yesterday morning those present included Mr. MacDonald, Mr. A. V. Alexander, and Mr. Arthur Henderson of the British delegation; Mr. Stimson, Mr. Dwight Morrow, and Senator Robinson of the American delegation; and M. Tardieu and M. Briand of the French delegation. The discussion was concerned in the main with the various figures contained in the French memorandum, which had been circulated to the other delegations on Wednesday evening and had been under careful consideration since that time. M. Tardieu and M. Briand have gone to Paris for the week-end, but on their return to London at the beginning of next week the conversations will be resumed. It may be some days before a definite step forward can be recorded, but it is realized that one of the most vital problems before the Conference is now under consideration. In the circumstances no arrangements have yet been made for calling a plenary meeting.

A COMPARISON

All the delegations, with the exception of the Italian, have now issued memoranda setting forth the policies of their Governments, but the French alone have given exact figures of their requirements. It is possible, however, to deduce from the British memorandum approximate figures of our requirements in each category; the American statement gave figures for the two classes of cruiser and also suggested that Great Britain and the United States should attain parity in capital ships by coming down to the Washington Treaty figure of 15 vessels by 1931. There is thus sufficient material for some comparison between the British, American, and French figures. The Japanese requirements are known approximately, but only official figures can be usefully compared and none are available for Japan. The Italians claim parity with the strongest Continental naval Power.

The present total of the French Navy, in vessels built and building, is 681,808 tons. It is proposed that between now and 1936 France should build 240,000 tons. Of this amount, 196,800 tons would be for replacement, much of it overdue; but the balance of 43,200 tons would be additional to the present strength.

Capital Ships

In capital ships France wants, by 1936, 209,257 tons. The total of the 15 British capital ships would be 428,750. The American total—if the United States came down to 15 vessels by scrapping her three oldest battleships—would be 456,200 tons. On these figures the Washington Treaty percentage for France would be upset, as she would have over 45 per cent. instead of 33.4 per cent. The French claim is qualified, however, by the offer to forgo, wholly or in part, her right to lay down 105,000 tons in replacement up to 1933 if a "naval holiday" were agreed upon.

Cruisers and Destroyers

The United States wants 18 8-in. gun cruisers (all of 10,000 tons)—a total of 180,000 tons—and the British Empire 15 (eight of 10,000 tons and two of 8,400)—a total of 146,800 tons. The French want 10 10,000 ton cruisers, in addition to a number of old cruisers with guns over 6in. in calibre—giving a total of 124,850 tons. This should be compared with the present French strength of 70,000 tons in 10,000 ton vessels and 66,963 tons in older ships—a total of 136,963 tons.

In 6-in. gun cruisers Great Britain would have 192,200 tons (to be distributed in 35 ships) and the United States would have 147,000 tons. The strength of France in this class of vessel cannot be given exactly as the French include in one category cruisers with guns of 6in. or less, flotilla leaders and destroyers. For this category the French want 258,597 tons. The British requirement for destroyers is 200,000 tons, but this figure is conditional upon the strength of other Powers in submarines. The American claim for submarines is believed to be for approximately 150,000 tons. It should be noted that the French flotilla leaders are much larger and more numerous than those of any other Power.

Submarines

The French claim 99,629 tons—as against their present total of 97,875 tons—for submarines. The present British total is 63,320 tons and it is understood that, if submarines are not abolished, the Government desires to maintain this strength.

TOKYO FIGURES

Though no official figures have been issued by the Japanese delegation in London two sets of figures have been "authoritatively" put out in Tokyo. The first set is based upon an American strength of 180,000 tons for large cruisers and 147,000 tons for the smaller cruisers, and puts the Japanese requirements at 126,000 tons for the large and 100,000 tons for the smaller cruisers. The second set puts the American figures for these two classes at 150,000 tons and 189,000 tons and the Japanese at 108,400 tons and 120,000 tons. In both sets of figures 150,000 tons are allotted to the United States for destroyers and 105,000 tons to Japan; for submarines the American strength is put at 82,000 tons and the Japanese at 78,000 tons. The first set of figures gives Japan the 70 per cent. of American strength in large cruisers which she demands; the second set gives her rather more than 70 per cent. The second set has evidently been put forward as a proposal that would save Japan from further building of big cruisers, but it depends on American willingness to be satisfied with only 15 10,000-ton cruisers, and as the American delegation claims 18 as the minimum number the figures suggested in this set are not likely to win acceptance.

EXEMPT VESSELS

The sub-committee of experts met again yesterday morning to continue its examination of the vessels which are to be exempt altogether from limitation and the special vessels which do not come under any of the obvious categories. It is understood that the experts have recommended the First Committee to adopt, with slight and unimportant alterations, the definition of exempt vessels which was provisionally agreed to at Geneva in 1927 and which was published in *The Times* yesterday morning. The question of special vessels such as hulks, seaplane carriers, training ships, and monitors mounting heavy guns presents a more difficult problem, and the experts are to continue their examination of the subject on Monday morning.

The Prime Minister left for Chequers yesterday evening and he has no Conference meetings arranged during the week-end, apart from a reception this afternoon to representatives of the Press of the world who are attached to the Conference. Mr. Stimson left London for Stanmore, where his week-end guests will include Senator Robinson and Mr. Adams. He will entertain the delegates of the British Dominions at luncheon at Stanmore to-day.

JAPAN AND THE RATIO

QUESTION OF AMERICAN STRENGTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 14

The Japanese statement of naval policy published in London evokes no comment on the part of officials here, as it substantially repeats the Government's original proposals. It is interpreted here as an indication of the Japanese view that the ideal solution would be the reduction of the number of American 10,000-ton cruisers to 15, which would give Japan her 70 per cent. without building another ship.

The only newspaper in which comment is found is the *Tokyo Asahi*, which cites President Hoover's recent remarks on America's naval expenditure as an argument in favour of the reduction of capital ships. America, it says, fails to realize that in view of the geographical isolation of Japan submarines are purely defensive. With reference to the American reception of the Japanese demand for the ten-seven ratio in 10,000-ton cruisers, the *Tokyo Asahi* admits that the United States does not anticipate a war in the Pacific, but thinks it wants a strong navy as a background for its economic policy. Japan, which adheres to the "Open Door" policy in China, is not foolish enough to try to impede America's advance in Asia, and her defensive requirements ought therefore to be conceded.

Naval officials, who have been watching the attitude of France closely, have satisfaction in noting that Japan's claim to change the Washington ratio is logically strengthened by the French demand for a still steeper upward revision than Japan herself seeks.

Talk of the neutralization of the Philippines is not regarded seriously in Tokyo. It is pointed out that strategically Japan's interests in the Philippines ended when the Washington Conference agreed that they should not be fortified further. In effect they are neutralized already so far as Japan is concerned. Any change in their status now would be a political rather than a strategic question, concerning America alone.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

TOKYO, Feb. 14.—It is authoritatively learned that the Japanese memorandum presented to the American and other delegations on Wednesday offered two alternative tonnage proposals concerning the Japanese and American Navies only.

The memorandum explained that since Great Britain and America had agreed to the parity principle, the Japanese delegation considered themselves justified in making the American Fleet the standard whereby they measured Japan's requirements.

The first proposed schedule was:—

—	America	Japan
	Tons	Tons
Large cruisers	180,000	126,000
Small cruisers	147,000	100,000
Destroyers	150,000	105,000
Submarines	82,000	78,500

Under this proposal Japan attains her proposed large cruisers, adding two of 8,800 tons each to the existing 12, which total 108,400 tons. Japan also retains her present submarine strength.

The alternative proposal is:—

—	America	Japan
	Tons	Tons
Large cruisers	150,000	108,400*
Small cruisers	189,000	120,000
Destroyers	150,000	105,000
Submarines	82,000	78,500

* Present strength.

—*Reuter.*

** French and American comment on the Naval Conference is given on the preceding page.

LORD BLEDISLOE

DEPARTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND YESTERDAY

The King was represented by Lord Colebrook, Lord-in-Waiting, at Waterloo yesterday morning, when Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lady Bledisloe, left by the special boat train for Southampton, where they embarked in the Rangitiki.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand was present and others present included:—Lord Passfield, Sir Edward Harding, Colonel de Satgé, Sir Charles Howell Thomas (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture), Sir Archibald Weigall, and many other representatives of agricultural societies and associations.

At Southampton the Mayor and Mayoress gave the Governor-General a civic farewell. The Bishop of Winchester was also present to bid him good-bye.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 14

It is learned definitely that the Ministry does not intend to recommend an extension of the term of Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, who will leave Australia in October. Before his successor is appointed the Ministry will review the conditions and financial allowances of the office. It is expected that the special allowance to meet the higher cost of living at Canberra will be withdrawn.

SOVIET-GERMAN RELATIONS

CONCESSION FIRMS' DIFFICULTIES

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 14

The German Ambassador in Moscow has made energetic representations to the Soviet Foreign Commissariat with regard to the recent treatment of the Deutsch-Russische Saatbau A.G., one of a number of German concession companies in Soviet Russia which have recently been in difficulties with the Soviet labour authorities. The director and manager of the Drusag, as it is called, were fined 10,000 roubles each for infringement of the labour regulations.

The alleged infringements were apparently trivial and largely unavoidable. The Drusag has big sheep farms, and several shepherds, being engaged in an occupation which cannot easily be conducted on the clock-punching system, were unable to keep strictly to the eight-hour day. Another complaint was that proper working clothes were not provided. The defence was that, owing to the chronic scarcity of manufactured goods, the garments could not be obtained either from State or from private stores. It was also complained that the meat distributed to a few labourers during the hottest season of the year was bad. For these "infringements" not only the director, but his assistant manager also, were sentenced by a Soviet Court to pay the maximum fine. The "accused," it is reported, were harshly reprimanded and the case, which could easily have been disposed of in a day, was dragged out for three days. The immediate result was a sensible weakening of discipline among the workers on the concession.

ARREST BY DUPLICITY

The director dispatched a letter to the German Ambassador in Moscow, who was a personal friend, by a German subject. This man was arrested, and his wife, enticed by a forged telegram stating that her husband was ill, followed him with a second letter, and was also arrested on the train at Kharkoff. In reply to the German Ambassador's protest, the Foreign Commissariat declared that there could be no question of "systematic action" against the Drusag, and that the German complaints would be investigated in detail.

The view taken in the German Press is that the Drusag is now regarded as ripe for acquisition by the Soviet, and thus, as has happened before with other concessions, trouble is being made in order to render its further operation by the concessionnaires too uncomfortable.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* comments this evening on a statement that the result of the German representations is regarded in Berlin political circles as rendering the further operation of the concession quite possible, and that reports that the concession is in danger are unfounded. The newspaper regards this optimism, in view of the arbitrary measures of the Soviet authorities, as premature, and points out that the energetic action in the Drusag affair is of very recent date. These observations are characteristic of the attitude of the German Press to Soviet matters at the present time, an attitude which may have had something to do with the activity of the German Foreign Office. Nine-tenths of the Drusag, incidentally, is owned by the Reich.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET

MR. BALDWIN'S PROTEST

Mr. Baldwin, who is paying his first visit to Ulster since he became leader of the Unionist Party, was the guest of the Ulster Unionist Council at luncheon in Belfast yesterday. Lord Londonderry presided. The following are points from Mr. Baldwin's speech, which is reported at length on page 7:—

Never had a party more deserved the name of the Unionist Party, in its wider significance, than the Unionist Party did to-day, standing as it did equally for all classes and believing in a united Empire.

The Socialist Government was built on shifting sands.

Labour leaders in office spent their time trying to wean their party from what they had rammed into it for 40 years. There was no sincerity or consistency.

He could not understand the Soviet Government's pull with the Labour Party. The United States had adopted the only dignified method in refusing to open negotiations with the Government of Russia.

We had never failed to protest with all our strength against such treatment as was now being meted out in Russia to all believers in a Supreme Being.

To choose such a moment to resume relations with the Soviet Government was an intolerable humiliation for our country.

The wave of pessimism which Mr. Thomas affected not to understand would last as long as the present Government lasted.

The fear of increased taxation and uncertainty about the McKenna and safeguarding duties were destroying the confidence that industry required.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

FREE CHURCHES' APPEAL TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches yesterday passed the following resolution:—

The Executive Committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches expresses its utmost horror and reprobation of the policy of persecution adopted by the Soviet Government against the Christian and other religious people of Russia, and its sacrilegious violence against all forms of religious belief. It calls upon the Free Churches of this country to unite with all the Churches in prayer on behalf of these and other sufferers from the campaign of cruelty that is being waged against them. This executive also urges upon H.M. Government the imperative necessity of using to the utmost all available means of remedying this terrible situation, which, so long as it lasts, must prevent friendly relations from being established between the rest of the world and the Union of Soviet Republics in Russia.

The Council of the World's Evangelical Alliance has issued for use in churches a form of guided intercession for those suffering under the Soviet persecution in Russia. The form can be obtained from the World's Evangelical Alliance, 19, Russell-square, W.C.1.

SIR ESME HOWARD

The Lord Chief Justice of England will preside at a dinner to be given by the Pilgrims in honour of Sir Esme Howard, on Tuesday, March 4, at the Hotel Victoria. Sir Esme Howard is relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador to Washington this month, and will be entertained in New York by the Pilgrims of the United States on February 20, the day before he sails for England.

INDIAN TRADE OUTLOOK

VICEROY'S SPEECH

ECONOMIC POSITION SOUND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 14

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, to-day formally opened the meeting here of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, the president of the Federation, in his opening speech, gave a somewhat gloomy survey of the Indian trade outlook and criticized more than one aspect of the policy of the Government. At the same time he expressed appreciation of the admission of Indian firms to commercial organizations in London.

The Viceroy, who addressed the Federation at some length, joined Mr. Birla in his appreciation of the action of London commercial organizations and also in his regret that, except as regards the coal trade, the outlook for commerce in India was less favourable than a year ago. His Excellency announced that a scheme had been prepared for the appointment of Indian trade commissioners in Hamburg, Milan, New York, Durban, Mombasa, and Alexandria, and said that it was proposed, as a corollary to the establishment of trade commissioners in Africa and the Near East, to appoint a deputy director of commercial intelligence in Bombay. "It is expected (he said) that the work of these trade commissioners will be chiefly concerned with the expansion of India's export trade in cotton piece-goods, and if we are to reap the full benefit of their labour it is essential to have a commercial intelligence officer in Bombay in direct contact with the exporting houses and trade commissioners."

His Excellency also hoped that the new India House in London would be opened early in the summer of this year. In regard to the labour situation he recommended employers and employed to work with a sense of partnership in the development of industry. Mr. Birla's references to the results of the action on the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture he considered as unduly pessimistic, and he took great satisfaction from the effective work zealously proceeding in that connexion.

His Excellency also corrected what he described as Mr. Birla's misapprehensions in regard to the financial situation, particularly the theory that large foreign liabilities signified weakness in the early stages of a country's development. He was convinced that as the result of the progress of the past hundred years there was an enormous surplus of assets representing gain to India, which accrued on account of developments made possible by the use of foreign capital. As a proof that India's real resources were not so inadequate as Mr. Birla suggested, he pointed out that since 1900 the value of the net imports of gold was nearly £400,000,000 and silver nearly £350,000,000, while India was still importing gold at the rate of about £15,000,000 annually and silver at about £7,500,000.

The Viceroy continued:—

In the President's view, our failure to discharge our annual obligations is having the effect of causing India's debt to increase at an undesirable rate. So far as I can learn this conclusion is not supported by statistical data, and on all the available evidence it appears to be contrary to the actual facts.

I would maintain that the financial position of India is sound and that there are no substantial grounds for Mr. Birla's anxiety. I go farther, and appeal to all those who hold responsible public positions in India to endeavour to allay rather than use language which may have the effect of encouraging feelings of disquiet when she specially needs the confidence of the rest of the world. It is right that Indians should strive to make their country, as it can be made, economically strong and independent, but I believe leaders of economic opinion in India can best do this and best encourage productive enterprise, not by exaggerating difficulties, but by witnessing to the solid grounds which exist for reasonable optimism.

MR. GANDHI'S TACTICS

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 14

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Ahmedabad to-day was preceded by a plentiful crop of rumours about Mr. Gandhi's intentions. These produced exactly that atmosphere of expectation which Mr. Gandhi, with his keen sense of a tactical advantage, would appreciate.

One credible report is that Mr. Gandhi will start the civil disobedience campaign in various centres under trusted leaders, who would choose the form of "no tax" campaign suited to each particular district and would go ahead, subject to no control from Congress or other authority, and unmindful what the effect of that campaign has outside the particular centre of activity. Thus the campaign might assume the form of refusing to pay land revenue in one district and of disobeying the laws governing the manufacture and sale of salt in another. Mr. Gandhi apparently aims at evolving a plan of campaign which would not be interrupted by any outbreak of violence, as each district would work independently of the others. One correspondent at Ahmedabad doubts whether Congress will consent to put itself in the background and permit the campaign to be carried on without its control. In that case it is suggested that Mr. Gandhi, with the help of his followers, will start without the authority of Congress.

The chief objection entertained by some members of the Congress Committee to civil disobedience is founded on the existence of acute communal differences in many parts of India. For that reason the Punjab, Bengal, and Sind may be regarded as unfit for civil disobedience because of Hindu-Mohamedan differences. Similarly, Karnatak and Madras are considered as unsuitable because of Brahmin and non-Brahmin differences.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.—As the result of six hours' discussion, the Congress Working Committee is understood to have agreed to authorize Mr. Gandhi, and those who believe in non-violence as a creed, to start "civil disobedience" when they wish.—*Reuter.*

ELECTRICITY CONTRACTS

The Central Electricity Board have placed contracts, amounting in all to approximately £150,000, for 132 kilovolt transformers in the area of the Mid-East England Electricity Scheme, with the following firms—Messrs. Ferranti, Limited, Hollinwood, Lancs; the Fuller Electrical and Manufacturing Company, Limited, 5, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2; and the General Electric Company, Limited, Witton, Birmingham.

INDIA

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

ISSUE NEXT TUESDAY

In a broad survey of the British achievement in India during the last 150 years which will appear in *The Times* Special Number on India next Tuesday, February 18, Lord Zetland estimates the greatness of the task of bringing so vast a territory, inhabited by so many and such diverse races, under a just and orderly administration. Out of a total population of 320,000,000 over 200,000,000 are Hindus and 70,000,000 are Mohamedans. The religious, political, and social antagonisms which divide Hinduism and Islam will be examined in an article from the pen of the late Sir Valentine Chirol. The implications of the caste system and the problem of the untouchables will be explained by Sir William Marris; and Miss Cornelia Sorabji will present a well-informed view of the present position of the women of India. The section of the Number devoted to the peoples of India will also contain articles on education and the work of the Christian Churches in India.

The reader will find in the Number abundant and recent information about the structure of the Government; the complicated and important land revenue system, the public services, the great cities, the railways and shipping, the agriculture and manufactures, the antiquities, the literature, the daily life, and the sports and pastimes of India.

This Special Number, which will be published, gratis, as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times* next Tuesday, will contain a large number of illustrations, including reproductions in colour of Sir Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Clive, from the collection of the Earl of Powis, and of George Romney's portrait of Warren Hastings, from the collection at the India Office.

MORE TROUBLE IN N. CHINA

CHIANG ASKED TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 14

Traffic on the Lunghai Railway has been suspended and Han Fu-chu, formerly a follower of Feng Yu-hsiang and recently of Chiang Kai-shek, is asking for sick leave; it is also reported that he has offered his resignation.

Shanghai is agog with rumours of another combined movement of the Northern Generals against Nanking. The Kuominchun rebel leaders are reported to have pledged themselves to carry out the Government's disbandment plans and to have agreed to reduce their forces to nine divisions, but they are said to have qualified this offer by the suggestion that the Government should sanction the floating of a loan of $24,000,000 (£2,400,000) to facilitate the process.

This congeries of suspicious circumstances is topped by information that Yen Hsi-shan has telegraphed to Chiang Kai-shek proposing that they both should resign and travel abroad together. Commentators are quick to recall that "hand-in-hand" proposals from one little Elder Brother to another may conceal designs of quite another character.

Against the possibility of a renewal of civil war is the fact that the Northern Generals are extremely short of funds, while as regards Nanking, it is said the cost of a further military adventure would bring the Government to its knees.

THE RETROCESSION OF WEI-HAI-WEI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 14

A draft agreement in regard to the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei has been initialled by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, and Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and has been sent to London for consideration.

The Shanghai Provisional Court agreement will be signed by the foreign and Chinese representatives on Monday.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

ELEPHANT HUNT BEGUN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 14

On leaving Mombasa the Prince of Wales went to Maungu, and the next morning he set out into the surrounding bush country, which is one of the loneliest parts of the Colony, many miles distant from a white settlement and the populous native reserves. His objective is elephant, but owing to the floods caused by the recent rains it is expected that the expedition will encounter difficulty in locating the herds. However, since the arrival of the Prince the rains have ceased, and the general conditions affecting transport and movement are greatly improved.

Baron von Blixen expects that the Prince will remain at Maungu for at least three days before going on to Maktau and Mbuyuni. His main elephant camp is situated near the Ziwani swamp, about 20 miles from Mbuyuni Station, but no substantial reports of the progress of the *safari* are expected for about a week.

The *East African Standard* expresses satisfaction that the Prince is setting an example of seeking intimate contact with wild life through the medium of the cinema-camera, believing that growing numbers of visitors now realize that fascination and delights of game photography are infinitely finer than the old methods of slaughter.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The fifth meeting of the Agricultural Conference was held at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. The conference is still considering various proposals mainly concerned with the subject of cereal-growing.

The conference will continue to meet every Friday.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS MACKENZIE

Our Wellington Correspondent telegraphs that the HON. SIR THOMAS MACKENZIE, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand and High Commissioner in London all through the War, died yesterday at Dunedin at the age of 75.

A memoir appears on page 14.

MUNICIPAL TRADE

A LABOUR MEMBER'S BILL

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

MR. MCSHANE attempted to lay another foundation-stone for the Socialist State to-day by moving a Bill to enable all the larger local authorities to trade in coal, bread, meat, milk, and banking. The Bill is a hardy annual, and arouses the usual controversy between the advocates of public and of private enterprise, but the tone of to-day's debate was unusually moderate. Mr. McShane himself argued that the record of municipal services was one of unbroken success, and asked why they should be debarred from the more profitable avenues of trade.

DR. SALTER alleged that complete municipal liberty existed on the Continent, subject only to express prohibition in individual cases. The reverse system in this country led to ridiculous anomalies which many municipalities were challenging, illegally, indeed, but with general approval.

SIR GERALD HURST moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that the ratepayers were to be asked to provide money to drive themselves out of business. They were specifically forbidden to share in any profits which might be made.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON deplored the cowardice of the Government in devolving the legislation of Socialism on to private members. The success of municipal enterprise was not invariable, and, where achieved, was invariably due to the possession of a monopoly. Liberal support for the Bill was rather halting, and obtained, as MR. E. D. SIMON showed, by its promise to lessen the trouble, extent, and expense of private Bill legislation rather than by any conviction that municipal enterprise, without a monopoly, would be successful.

GOVERNMENT COOLNESS

MR. GREENWOOD, on behalf of the Government, was cooler still. He admitted that local authorities had earned freedom to try experiments, and that their powers should be limited, not by some natural law, but by the views of Parliament. Nevertheless, the Bill was so big that it would be more appropriately a Government measure, such as he hoped some day would be introduced. Meanwhile this Bill would need substantial amendment, and notably further safeguards against rash municipal experiments.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD seized on this avoidance of a definite lead to chaff the Government unmercifully. Later he quoted a series of statements from meetings of the cooperative societies showing that cooperators considered municipal enterprise as one of the chief dangers to their movement, and asked what had become of the alliance between cooperators and the Socialist Party.

The result of this speech and Mr. Greenwood's attitude was obvious uneasiness on the Socialist benches. One of the Government's supporters appeared to be doing his best to talk the Bill out, but was frustrated by a motion for the closure moved simultaneously by a Socialist and a Conservative. This was not challenged, and the Bill scraped through its second reading by 150 votes to 124.

FOG IN LONDON AND THE SOUTH

TRAFFIC DELAYS

Fog, which varied in density, covered London and the southern part of England yesterday morning. For the most part the fog at the ground level was not very dense, but its thicker patches were sufficient to delay trains.

The fog extended eastwards across the North Sea to Holland, and the air service from London to Holland was cancelled. The other Continental services in the morning were delayed. The fog was also to be found in the Channel, and in the early morning the railway steamer St. Helier, bound from Weymouth to the Channel Islands, struck a submerged rock but was not seriously damaged.

The Cross-Channel services from Dover were unaffected, and the services between Folkestone and Boulogne were only a few minutes late.

During the fogs in the Channel on Thursday night the South Goodwin Lightship was struck by a steamer. The Deal motor-boat, Lady Beatty, which went to the assistance of the lightship, returned yesterday morning, and reported that the steamer which hit the lightship was the United States ship West Saginaw (6,187 tons). It is not known whether the American vessel was damaged, as she drifted away in the fog. The lightship is still at her station.

During dense fog off Avonmouth last night the West Celina, 6,187 tons, a cargo steamer belonging to the United States Shipping Board, came into collision with the Corbiel, a small Bristol ship used for dredging. The Corbiel was struck amidships and was sinking when a Bristol pilot cutter rescued the crew of five. Walter Jones, aged 40, of Bristol, was severely injured about the legs in the crash and was removed to hospital. The West Celina was undamaged.

SIR HUBERT WILKINS

RETURNING TO MONTEVIDEO

DECEPTION ISLAND, FEB. 13

Sir Hubert Wilkins is bound full speed for Deception Island and should arrive at about 10 a.m. to-morrow, but because of heavy head winds he may not get there until late in the afternoon. As soon as he arrives the whole party will go on board the steamship Henrik Ibsen, now at anchor in the harbour, and leave for Montevideo.

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"THE TIMES" CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 14

The New York *Evening Post* printed to-day the first of the crossword puzzles in *The Times* series with the comment:—"The Thunderer, like everything else, has changed with time, and the *Evening Post* considers it such an event that it has republished herewith the first London *Times* crossword puzzle." The newspaper says that on examination the first puzzle appears to be rather easy, but it may be significant that it has no answers to supply to some of the specimen questions it quotes. This observation, it might be said, does not agree with that of a veteran American solver of crossword puzzles, who took more than an hour and a quarter to complete *The Times* puzzle, as against only seven minutes to complete that in the *Evening Post* of the same day.

THE INVALIDS

A slight improvement was reported last night in the condition of Lord Glenarthur.

It was stated yesterday that Mme. Kirkby Lunn had had a bad night and was much worse. Last night her condition was reported to be grave.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE MINES BILL

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

Although officially the conversations between the Liberal leaders and the Government on the Coal Mines Bill are said to be at an end, there is reason to believe that a way out of the present apparent deadlock may be found. Mr. Graham is expected to return from Geneva at the end of next week, and in the meantime there may be informal talks between some of his colleagues and Mr. Lloyd George. Yesterday, however, there was no indication that either the Government or the Liberals would change their attitude towards Part I. of the Bill. The Government still maintain that the quota provisions are essential, and the Liberals are equally firm in their objection to them. Should no agreement be reached before Part I. is taken in Committee the position might well become delicate, for the present inclination of the Conservatives is to support the Liberal amendment to delete the quota.

Mr. Young, the Chairman of Ways and Means, has now consulted the various interests concerned, and has decided not to agree to the suggestion to postpone the second reading debate on the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, which will therefore be taken next Wednesday evening. If the Bill receives a second reading Mr. Harris will move:—

That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill to insert clauses to secure by a public competition, or otherwise, designs for the bridge suitable for the importance of its position as well as for the viaducts on the southern side to protect the amenities of the neighbourhood.

It is understood that Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, is favourably disposed towards this motion, which would enable the Committee either to obtain adequate guarantees from the promoters as to the design, or to insert clauses insisting on the holding of a public competition. It is felt by many members that at present there is nothing in the Bill to ensure a satisfactory design for the approach or the proper planning of the southern side.

The committee of members formed to organize opposition to the Canal Boats Bill have tabled several amendments. The object of these is to provide for the sanctity of family life, which, it is contended, the Bill would destroy; to secure a proper education for the children; and to prohibit children living in boats used for the conveyance of refuse. The amendments will also permit children at school to spend their holidays in the boats with their parents. The Bill is expected to come before a Standing Committee in about a fortnight. The members of the committee are Sir Herbert Nield, Commander Southby, Dr. Vernon Davies, Lieut.-Colonel Fremantle, Mr. Beaumont, and Lord Winterton.

So great has been the demand for a full report of Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Coliseum last week that the Conservative Central Office have now had the speech reprinted and issued in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained from the Central Office, price 1d. each, or 1½d. post free.

THE KING AND QUEEN

ROUTE OF TO-DAY'S DRIVE TO THE PALACE

The King and Queen will return to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham to-day. Their train is expected to arrive at King's Cross at 12.30 p.m., and their Majesties will then drive to the Palace.

The Royal car will take the following route:—

Euston-road, Upper Woburn-place, Endsleigh-gardens (south side), Gower-place, Gower-street, Francis-street, Tottenham Court-road, Goodge-street, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-place, Cavendish-square (east side), Holles-street, Hanover-square (west side), George-street, Conduit-street, New Bond-street, Grafton-street, Albemarle-street, St. James's-street, Cleveland-row, Stable Yard, and the Mall.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL AND THE SORCERER	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	2.30 & 8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	CARMEN	2.30
	LA BOHEME	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS HARRIET COHEN
Queen's Hall	THE LENER QUARTET
Wigmore Hall	MISS ELLY NEY

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	SPLINTERS	12.45 to 11
Avenue	HE WHO GETS SLAPPED	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE BISHOP MURDER CASE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE MAN I LOVE	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	GENERAL CRACK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	1.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE HOTTENTOT	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE MAN I LOVE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SKY HAWK	12 to 1

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable winds with fog at first, moderate south-westerly to westerly winds with cloudy skies and probably some rain or showers later; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the North and conditions deteriorating slowly elsewhere. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Now that the French delegation to the Naval Conference has published a statement of the naval needs of France, giving exact figures of the tonnages required in each category, it is hoped that the requirements of all the Powers in tonnage may soon be given to the experts. (p. 12)

The Duke of Gloucester and Mr. Snowden were among the speakers last night at the annual dinner of the Civil Service. (p. 14)

Sir George Newman, chief medical officer to the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, and Dr. H. H. Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday. (p. 9)

The further evidence for the prosecution given yesterday, when Sidney Harry Fox was again brought before the Margate magistrates on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, included a statement made by the accused to a police-inspector on the night of the fire which led to Mrs. Fox's body being found. (p. 9)

The Minister of Transport announces that on Monday new regulations will come into force in connexion with the loading and unloading of vehicles in the areas comprising Piccadilly-circus, Marble Arch, and St. Giles'-circus, and short lengths of the thoroughfares leading into these areas. (p. 4)

Further evidence was given for the prosecution at Waterford yesterday in the case in which 10 persons have been arrested for the alleged murder of a postman, named Laurence Grimes, at Stradbally, Co. Waterford, on Christmas night. The District Judge said he thought only two of the accused could be arraigned for murder and suggested that the charges against the other eight might be reduced. A week's remand was ordered. (p. 7)

The Obelisk, which since 1889 has stood in the grounds of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth, will be handed over to the L.C.C. and preserved in the new park which will be formed on part of the hospital grounds when that institution is moved to Croydon. (p. 10)

Mr. E. W. Hey Groves, who delivered the Hunterian Oration yesterday before the members of the Royal College of Surgeons, spoke of John Hunter's pioneer work in bone-grafting experiments and the driving force which lay behind his labours. (p. 7)

An exhibition of photographs to illustrate the disfigurement of town and countryside, and ways in which it might be avoided, was opened yesterday in Westminster Hall. (p. 9)

The executive committee of the National Free Church Council yesterday passed a resolution urging upon the British Government the imperative necessity of using all available means of remedying the situation created in Russia by the persecution of religion. (p. 12)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, a measure extending the powers of municipalities in regard to finance and trading, was read a second time by 150 votes to 124. (p. 7)

Mr. Baldwin was the guest of the Ulster Unionist Council in Belfast yesterday, and spoke on British relations with Russia, the unfulfilled pledges of the Labour Party, and the handicap placed on business by the uncertainties due to the policy and methods of the Government. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Viceroy, speaking at the opening meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, adduced some important data and figures in support of the view that the financial position of India is sound. (p. 12)

There are indications of further trouble in North China. Yen, the "Model Tuchun" has written to Chiang Kai-shek suggesting that he should resign and that they should travel abroad together. (p. 12)

A message from Peshawar indicates that a Shinwari plot against the new régime in Afghanistan, beginning with a rising on February 9, has been successfully suppressed. (p. 11)

By agreement with the Opposition the South African Government's Riotous Assemblies Bill was yesterday referred to a Select Committee before its second reading. (p. 11)

The first elephant hunt of the present tour of the Prince of Wales in East Africa has begun. (p. 12)

SPORT

Mr. T. Noble's (junior) Church Street, running in the nomination of Mr. G. Smith, won the Waterloo Cup at Altcar yesterday. (p. 5)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen will arrive at King's Cross at 12.30 p.m. to-day, from Sandringham, and will then drive to Buckingham Palace. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Great Western Railway Report; Courtaulds' Reduced Dividend; Treasury Bill Tender Results; Swan and Edgar Dividend; Ship Canal's Larger Traffic; and Further Fall in Freight Index Numbers. (p. 17)

In the Money Market loan rates were lower and discount rates declined slightly. The French exchange again moved in favour of sterling. After weakness Spanish currency rallied. There was a sharp fall in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver declined 3-16d. to 20 3-16d. per oz. (p. 17)

Idle conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds were steady, and Home Railway stocks after being steady closed dull. Argentine Railway stocks were weak. Among Industrial shares Courtaulds were lower after official hours on the dividend announcement. (p. 17)

THE FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM

Yesterday the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Opium closed a session of exceptional duration and interest, and with its debates and decisions the world-wide efforts to check the illicit distribution of dangerous drugs have reached a turning point. The preliminary period of inquiry may now be regarded as ended. When the League of Nations, upon its formation ten years ago, assumed the task of combating the traffic in opium, its first difficulty was the collection of information in a business that is by its very nature hidden and surreptitious ; and, as year by year the separate Governments produced their reports, the cumulative effect was staggering. The evil had clearly spread to an unsuspected extent during the War and the years of moral and material confusion that immediately followed it. And steady improvement in the League's methods of investigation seemed to show a further growth of ramifications, though they were really only being uncovered; the more expert assessment seemed to extend the period of increase, when, in all probability, the actual amount of traffic was beginning to subside. The list of seizures reported to the League last year, for instance, covers 175 foolscap pages. The list of five years ago covered much less space; but it probably represented a greater trade. The names of the places where the seizures have been made show that the work of detection is now being relentlessly pursued over the whole globe; and the extent of the problem is at length approximately known. Moreover the material supplied by fifty Governments indicates, if still roughly, the amount of opium required for the legitimate needs of medicine and science; and the Advisory Committee has been able at this meeting to decide that the time has come to draw up a classified list of the world's total legitimate requirements. It has also for the first time been able to proceed upon the understanding that each State will in future be ready to limit its own output according to an agreed schedule. This simple and all-important method was first proposed by the British member of the Advisory Committee, SIR MALCOLM DELEVINGNE, in 1924. But for reasons that have never been very clear it was not accepted. Last year, however, it was adopted as a working principle by the Assembly, again at British instigation ; and so it could no longer be rejected by the Advisory Committee. Its acceptance is another definite step forward.

Even if the Committee had not in other ways done useful work, this session would have been notable for the first appearance before it of MAJOR-GENERAL RUSSELL PASHA, Commandant of the Cairo City Police, and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in that city. The activities of this officer and his assistants have revealed a shocking demoralization of the population of the Egyptian capital. Whereas a fairly moderate consumption of hasheesh among the comparatively wealthy classes was known to have long existed in Egypt, the investigations of the new Narcotics Bureau have shown that addiction to the more poisonous drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf has spread to all classes, and that actually hundreds of thousands of the sturdy fellaheen are among the victims. Between June and November last 1,614 local traffickers were reported to the Cairo Bureau, and RUSSELL PASHA estimates the number of drug addicts now to be over half a million. They spend thirteen and a half million pounds annually to satisfy their craving, and from being useful members of society become moral and physical degenerates. But RUSSELL PASHA was not content to put before the Geneva Committee the lurid but true picture of the conditions he had discovered. He and his body of detectives had traced much of the poison to its source. He showed pictures of the trunks with false fittings, hat racks with concealed receptacles, double-sided tins half filled with butter, barrels labelled "tomato sauce," and other cunning contrivances by which the drugs had been introduced into Egypt. He traced back the itinerary through the ports of Genoa, Trieste, Piræus, and Constantinople, along Mid-European channels to places of origin in Switzerland, Austria, France, and Germany. A certain doctor in Middle Europe, whose name was made known to the Committee, was revealed as having made a large fortune in his business of producing deleterious drugs. What they were used for was doubtless no concern of his. He was merely producing something for which there was a wide demand. No visions of demented, tortured victims, RUSSELL PASHA exclaimed, ever came to disturb him. No pictures of broken-down humanity turning to crime in order to obtain money to buy his drug ; "no "vistas of ruined lives, shattered ambitions, "disrupted families, ever troubled his dreams."

This particular practitioner had been allowed to manufacture without disturbance, because he had skilfully compounded a derivative of opium that was unknown to the official pharmacopœia. He avoided any compound on the proscribed list. The effects of RUSSELL PASHA'S exposures were most salutary. Several Governments undertook to tighten up their laws against illicit drug manufacture at once. Two Governments decided that the power of provincial authorities to grant licences must be drastically curtailed. In response to persistent demands in the Swiss Press itself, the Swiss Government added all morphine esters to its list of opium derivatives which can only be produced under control. The French Government has agreed to change its legislation so that certain notorious leakages will in future be impossible. Publicity has, in fact, once more proved its essential value to the work of the League. Throughout the proceedings SIR MALCOLM DELEVINGNE pressed for it to the utmost possible extent, and he carried his point that a black list of offending firms should be included by the Committee in its Report to the Council of the League. There was some plain speaking by both the British and the Indian members about the flow of narcotics from Japan into China, the Malay States, and India. The British assessor to the Committee brought up the case of a Chinese Minister of the Interior who had issued a certificate to a single chemist to import four tons of heroin. Nor in the Far East alone is over-production of the drug a crying evil. It is estimated that altogether the world manufactures ten or twelve times the amount required for legitimate purposes. The rewards of this nefarious traffic are so swollen by the cravings of its victims that a smuggler is prepared for almost any risks. Even the largest fines that can be inflicted by law are small in comparison with his gains. It was generally agreed at Geneva that the imposition of much severer penalties was greatly desirable. It was also agreed that there ought to be better co-ordinated legislation and closer cooperation between the special police services of the different countries. The extent of the evil is still disquieting. But it is, at any rate, encouraging that the enormous dimensions of the traffic, now revealed, have not been allowed to paralyse action, but are, on the contrary, stimulating a more determined effort to apply internationally sterner measures of control.

Stepping-stones to Socialism

The House of Commons gave its attention yesterday to yet another of those stepping-stones to Socialism which it is the delight of the supporters of the Government to provide for the Friday rambles of Parliament. The principle of this Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill is the same as that of the Omnibuses Bill, which received a second reading last week. The ostensible purpose of both is to add local authorities to the number of those who are allowed freely to compete for the favours of the public. Its supporters yesterday modestly confined their ambition to enabling local authorities to vie with the local butcher, baker, coal merchant, milkman, and banker, although it is only fair to them to add that no such limitation appears in the Bill. But it was quite clear from the tone of their arguments that they were only seeking to carry out the lesson taught, by the present PRIME MINISTER in 1928 and by MR. SNOWDEN in 1927, that local authorities are the most suitable agents for discreetly imposing Socialism on the country without arousing unnecessary fuss at Westminster. This makes all the more surprising the coldness with which MR. GREENWOOD, on behalf of the Government, received the measure yesterday. The fact is that the Government are beginning to reap the embarrassments of the reckless promises and propaganda of their past. As MR. BALDWIN well said yesterday, they are spending their whole time trying to wean their party from what they have crammed into them for forty years. "The Government," MR. BALDWIN went on, "have no intention of bringing about the "condition of things which the ordinary Labour "candidate for Parliament was led to expect "because their leaders know it is impossible." But disillusionment has not yet opened the eyes of their followers, blindly faithful, who looked to them yesterday for encouragement in an application of Socialism in the municipalities which would allow local authorities to become universal providers to their constituents. That indeed is the principle of Socialism, and why therefore should the Government find that "further safeguards" against rash experiments are necessary when their supporters try to interpret that principle in legislation? It may be that they were chilled by the gulf, so graphically described by SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, which the creation of new competitors by a Socialist Act of Parliament would open up between the Labour Party and the cooperative societies. Undoubtedly there is little cause for thinking this danger to be imaginary merely because at least two cooperative members supported the Bill. One of them, MR. PERRY, asserted that the antipathy between his movement and private enterprise was so strong as to justify support of municipal enterprise. It may be doubted whether he is right in gambling on the chance that municipal enterprise can suppress the competition of the private trader without invading the province of the co-operative societies. That would be assuming a friendship and an intimacy which can hardly be expected to develop from an alliance hitherto political and always unnatural. For the fact remains that the Cooperative movement in its finance, its methods, and its organization is essentially capitalistic in character, and designed to compete in an open market, whereas municipal enterprise is based on the power to use other people's money without financial responsibility for the consequences and is designed to operate only in a monopolistic market.

A further example of the dilemmas into which the alliance between the Socialist and Cooperative movements may lead both parties is given by the fate of the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill. This little measure was described on second reading as wholly innocuous and designed mainly to define what a co-operative society is. Yet the passage of an amendment prohibiting the use of the funds or profits of cooperative societies in support of any political party has caused the promoters of the Bill to massacre their own child. The amendment has brought into the light of day the fact that the Socialists and the co-operators are not prepared to allow their political alliance and its financial nexus to be examined on the floor of the House of Commons. The remainder of the Bill was in no wise altered by this endeavour to limit the functions of what are primarily and essentially trading corporations to the extent at least of protecting them from the dangers of mixing up business with party politics. The promoters, however, preferred to sacrifice the Bill rather than run the risk that the principle the amendment affirmed might receive the endorsement of the House of Commons. Political considerations took precedence ; the Bill was withdrawn. Co-operators less politically minded may reflect on the entanglements of the Socialist alliance. Quite apart from this now defunct Bill, all measures designed to expedite the arrival of Socialism must be hostile to cooperative interests. The existing limitations on municipal enterprise were not intended to give either to them or to private traders any undue advantage. They exist in virtue of the fact that shareholders have a right to risk their own money; but municipal authorities have no right to exact and to risk the money of the ratepayers in enterprises for the failure of which the ratepayers will again be called upon to pay. It is common ground that any municipality should be allowed to make out a case on its merits for the assent of Parliament; but these repeated attempts to exalt the occasionally justifiable into the invariably justifiable are a warning that the Socialist Party are bound to load the scales against all rivals of public enterprise, whether such rivals are private individuals or the cooperative societies.

The Beacon's Wider Range

Two months ago the PRINCE OF WALES appealed for £1,000,000 for St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On that occasion he set in motion a revolving beacon which each night has called the attention of the people of London to the need of one of their greatest institutions. In order that the message of the beacon may be made even more effective, the lamp has now been raised thirty feet higher so that its beams may penetrate farther into the country surrounding the metropolis. In addition, on March 11 and on each succeeding evening a play entitled *The Acts of Rahere* will be performed in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great. RAHERE, who founded the church, was the founder also 800 years ago of the hospital. This play will enable those who see it to understand something about the conditions in which Bart's began its work. It will be open to them afterwards to visit the hospital itself and examine the new surgical block and the six new operating theatres which are now nearly ready for use. These buildings will be open to the public continuously for twenty-four hours on five occasions, and, though tickets of admission will be necessary, there will be no fee. It is to be hoped that every one aware of the value of the work of the hospital and of the difficulties attending it will become an advocate of the appeal. Help is withheld often because those able to give it are unaware of the urgency of the case. The hospital at present has only thirty-five beds for difficult maternity cases, though it could make full use of 200 beds. Child in-patients must share wards with adults. The out-patients' block, though modern, is not nearly large enough, for some 65 per cent. of the victims of accidents occurring in the City of London are brought to St. Bartholomew's. The medical college, with 700 students, has proper provision for only about 250, and the anatomical theatre, in particular, is quite inadequate. In the students' common room only about 100 persons can be accommodated. These illustrations of the difficulties which now hamper work and retard progress are enough to show that public help is essential if the great tradition of Bart's is to be handed on unimpaired. That tradition is precious not only to Bart's men and their patients but to every citizen. For it is upon the work of the hospitals that the practice of medicine everywhere is based.

An Unmobled Queen

Through the kindness of a descendant of the great DR. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON we are able to-day to fill one little gap in a famous, a pitiful, a disgraceful and grotesque story. It is the story of one of the most ill-used women in the history of England, of CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK, the wife of KING GEORGE IV. It is a story which could be told, and has certainly been regarded, with all the darkness on one side and all the light on the other; with the KING as a contemptible scoundrel, and the QUEEN as a paragon of persecuted sweetness and virtue. She was forced upon a man who made no secret of accepting her only in return for vast sums of money. His mistresses made her life miserable. No sooner was her child born than she was formally put away by the father. When the child reached eight years of age she was forbidden all access to her. She was excluded from Court. Her name was taken out of the Prayer-book. In the Parliament of the nation a Bill was promoted to deprive her of her Royal state and to dissolve her marriage. She was refused admittance to her husband's coronation. And, when she died, her very funeral was made the excuse for a stupid kind of persecution and for the infliction of posthumous indignities which inflamed the people to bloodshed. Nothing can be said in defence of the KING except that he had never pretended to love her, and that his mind and feelings were abused by LADY JERSEY and others. And for the QUEEN—"But who, O, "who had seen the mobled Queen . . . "with tongue in venom steep'd 'Gainst fortune's "state would treason have pronounced"—and with justice. But the weak spot was that this QUEEN was not mobled—not muffled—enough. She was too open and too reckless. A high-spirited woman, she came from a gay and pleasure-loving Court to find herself as far as possible shut off from all state and all amusement. Her high spirits were not the finely enduring courage of SHAKESPEARE'S persecuted Queens, Katharine or Hermione. CAROLINE of BRUNSWICK was rather showy. She said and did silly, provocative things. She defied convention. She gave handles to her enemies. And they snatched at them.

Now that the furies of partisanship have died down, it is easy to see that all her extravagances were natural to such a character so thwarted, and to lay the blame for them at the door of those who choked the normal outlet of her energies. It is easy also to see that a good deal of her popularity was reflected. People loved the QUEEN because they did not love the KING. But there was justice, as well as generosity, in the view which was shared by this journal with the majority of the people of England. The QUEEN was indeed a menace to the good report, even perhaps to the stability, of a throne which was none too firmly based in those days on the hearts of the subjects of KING GEORGE III., the "old, mad, blind, "despised and dying King," as a poet called him, and of KING GEORGE IV. And advocacy of her cause laid her supporters open to attack as savage as their defence was vehement. On the Sunday following the funeral journey to Harwich, described in another column, the paper *John Bull* contained its own account of the affair, and devoted several columns to ribald derision of "the old *Times*," "the Cockney *Times*," which "has got into so inveterate a habit of "lying that it cannot really help it." But *The Times* and its proprietor had taken the risk before of saying frankly what they thought about certain proceedings in the Royal circles, and had paid the penalty without murmur. QUEEN CAROLINE was not faultless ; but it was better to be on her side with such a man as STEPHEN LUSHINGTON than against her with a brutal and remorseless husband and a terrified and harassed Government. And to read of the indecent haste and scamped ceremony of that funeral journey, of the altercations in church, the hasty screwing on and wrenching off of nameplates, all the vulgar indignity to which the corpse of the QUEEN of ENGLAND, the unhappy woman, was subjected, is to look back over all that which had made such things possible, and to realize how necessary for the country's health was the change which not twenty years later was to base the Throne of England anew on its true and sure foundation.

PRIVILEGE AND THE LORDS

AMENDMENTS IN MONEY BILLS

COMMONS NOT FETTERED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article headed "Privilege and the House of Lords" raises questions of great importance to the general interests of the country.

For many years I have had to consider closely the question of privilege as affecting legislation, and you will perhaps allow me to say that it is one upon which there is much misconception—not always or entirely confined, it may be remarked, to those outside the two Houses of Parliament. This misconception, where it arises, is largely due to the absence of a clear perception of the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, as regards Money Bills. A Money Bill is strictly defined in section 1 of the Parliament Act as a Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, deals "only" with taxation or certain other related matters of a purely financial character. Such a Bill—and such a Bill alone—can be certified by the Speaker as a Money Bill and thereupon it becomes subject to the provisions of the section. The definition is rather too long to ask you to quote it here; but it can be quite easily referred to by those who wish to inform themselves further upon the matter.

The privileges of the House of Commons, upon which discussions—and indeed misunderstandings—so frequently arise, are not statutory but customary, and are not dealt with at all by the Parliament Act except by section 6, which runs, "Nothing in this Act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights or privileges of the House of Commons." The Speaker of the House of Commons is the guardian of the privileges of the House of Commons, and as such it is his duty to call the attention of the House to a Bill or amendment to a Bill coming from the House of Lords which raises a question of privilege of the House of Commons. This doctrine of privilege in financial matters of the House of Commons, if stretched to the extreme and unconstitutional limits advocated in some quarters, would, as you have pointed out, practically debar the Second Chamber from effective revision of nearly all important legislation of the present day, which, it need hardly be said, is for the most part very different in its character and objects from the legislation of the period during which the doctrine of privilege of the House of Commons was being developed.

Now no Government of the present day, whatever its political complexion, could allow such a position as to legislation to arise. Constantly the Government themselves require to propose in the House of Lords amendments which, when they come before the House of Commons, are declared by the Speaker to raise a question of the privilege of the House of Commons. An example of this took place on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and as I have said it constantly occurs and must occur with legislation of to-day. What happens in such a case ? The Government move in the House of Commons to waive privilege and the amendment is discussed and dealt with irrespective of any question of privilege. But the point of immediate interest is that raised by the Lords' amendment inserting a time limit to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, upon which the House of Commons claimed privilege, but upon which nevertheless the House of Lords, in very courteous language, insisted.

It is stated in a standard work on the law and practice of Parliament that in such a case the Lords' amendment is laid aside or is directed to be considered "this day six months." No precedent or authority for this proposition is cited, and I do not believe that any confirming precedent can be found. If the statement is intended to convey that no other course is by constitutional usage open to the House of Commons, as would appear from the marginal note, "Final disagreement," it is a departure from the usual accuracy of that well-known work, and, in view of what has happened, no doubt will be corrected in future editions. Were this indeed the constitutional position it would be extremely unfortunate, since, whatever the merits, the Bill in question would necessarily be lost and tension might arise between the two Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons would be bound in fetters by its own "privilege."

Happily the recent incident has made it clear that in such a case the House of Commons is not so fettered under our Constitution. It has established beyond doubt, if doubt there was, that, although the question of its privilege has been raised by the House of Commons on a Lords' amendment, it is open to the House of Commons, should the Second Chamber nevertheless return the amendment, to deal with it entirely on its merits and in the same manner as any other amendment from the other House. It is interesting that this important principle should be applied during the tenure of office of his Majesty's present Government, and the wisdom of their action in the matter should facilitate the future cooperation of the two Houses of Parliament in framing the legislation of the country. It is in effect a step towards "the improvement alike of legislation and of the relations between the two Houses" to which you referred in your leading article.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN SEYMOUR-LLOYD.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many regular Serpentine swimmers will welcome Mr. A. L. N. Russell's letter, which you published yesterday. The erection of a changing shed has been more than once considered and rejected by the Serpentine Swimming Club. The present custom of undressing informally without shelter is cleanly, because there are no walls to hold dust and refuse, or to encourage all-night sleepers, and it is comfortable because the gusts to which one is exposed are fair winds and not treacherous draughts. These charms and the present singularly happy social atmosphere would be left undisturbed if Mr. Russell's suggestion were adopted of separate stations for men and women with a barrier, movable for mixed bathing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DENZIL E. BUDGETT-MEAKIN.
6, Palace Gardens-mansions, W.8, Feb. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I took the opportunity yesterday with my wife to walk across the Park and see for myself exactly what is being done for games in Hyde Park. We both agreed that the bowling and putting greens at the extreme western end of the old Exhibition ground cannot possibly hurt any reasonable person, the space they will occupy being comparatively small and where there are never many people to be found. The bathing shed by the Serpentine will not take up much space and the ground it will occupy has always apparently been fenced in. There is ample space in the outer fringes of the Park for lawn tennis courts, &c., and those who object to others enjoying life will find plenty of space elsewhere to meditate in solitude. The gentleman who was annoyed by footballers where he wanted to walk could easily have gone round. After all, facilities for games are provided in many public parks elsewhere and the more the lives of the poor are brightened the better for the country.

Your obedient servant,
H. S. WHITE, Lieut.-Colonel.
46C, Westbourne-gardens, W.2, Feb. 14.

BUILDERS OF LINCOLN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is a sort of parallel between the endings of the first and the last builders of Lincoln Cathedral. Early in 1092, Remigius, Bishop and architect of the great Norman temple at Lincoln, felt that his strength was failing. He urged on his workmen to complete certain parts of the building, and convened all the Bishops of the Realm for a consecration on Ascension Day, 1092. He wished to die Bishop of a consecrated Cathedral. *Dis aliter visum.* He died overnight.

Your respectful servant,
REGINALD CARTER.
Shottery Hall, Stratford-on-Avon.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

A POSTHUMOUS INDIGNITY

THE TALE OF A COFFIN

On July 19, 1821, King George IV. was crowned in Westminster Abbey, and his Queen, Caroline of Brunswick, was turned away from every door by which she sought admission to the ceremony. On July 30 she was taken ill while seeing Kean act King Richard III. at Drury Lane. About 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, August 7, at Brandenburg House, near Hammersmith, she died. Nothing in her life could become her, in the eyes of the King and the Government, like the leaving it. But, troublesome to the last, she had chosen a very inconvenient moment. On July 31 the King had left London for Portsmouth, there to go aboard the Royal Yacht and set sail for Ireland. When the Queen died, he was at sea. It was not till the evening of Thursday, August 9, that he heard the news. And then he was at Holyhead, waiting for a wind. All Ireland, especially Dublin, was making feverish preparations for his Majesty's most gracious visit. And this wretched woman goes and dies. Must the state entry into Dublin and all the banquets and so forth be given up? Will there be Court mourning? Will the funeral be at Windsor, or where? And what on earth are the distracted officials to do?

At Brandenburg House, all was confusion. No orders came ; no mourning could be got ready ; only the most necessary of the innumerable arrangements demanded by the humblest of funerals could be made. They must wait for dispatches from Ireland was all the reply which could be got by the Queen's ladies, Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood, and her executors (formerly her counsel in her trial), Stephen Lushington and Thomas Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro). Even as late as Friday night, August 10, there had been no orders ; it was not even known for certain whether the Queen was to be buried at Windsor or at Brunswick. The lead coffin had been made and the body was in it ; but

the outside coffin is nearly completed (except the plate, which will not be engraved till orders are received from Government with the form of the inscription to be placed thereon).

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN

Meanwhile rumour was rife; and *The Times*, an ardent champion of the Queen, was careful to make it public. The delay was of design. The Government's idea was to prevent any proper preparations from being made and then suddenly to order haste so as to rob the dead Queen of her due state and "to give the people of England no time to prepare any mark of respect to the illustrious deceased." The interment was to be at Brunswick, not at Windsor ; and the body was to be dispatched thither as quickly and as quietly as possible. The Government had, indeed, proposed to the executors to have the dead Queen conveyed to London "in a private manner" : it was even suggested that an Admiralty barge should fetch the body by water from Brandenburg House, the grounds of which came down to the river not far from where the distillery is now, and that from London it should be taken with equal privacy to the port of embarcation to the Continent. This, said *The Times*, would arouse very general dissatisfaction in the public mind. There were signs everywhere of public mourning : shops were half or wholly shuttered; black clothes almost universal. Arrangements were being made all over London for voluntary processions to escort the body. The Government's aim was to defeat this expression of popular feeling.

The Times was right. Suddenly on Saturday, August 11, there came an order. The body was to be moved very early in the morning of Monday, August 13. It was to get to Harwich, 80 miles away, in two days. That was all. With immense difficulty Dr. Lushington got the time of departure postponed to the morning of Tuesday, August 14. But "every day previous to the funeral is a day lost to the festivities of Dublin," said this journal; and the executors had no choice but to hurry forward the maimed rites (of which some further particulars were vouchsafed on the Sunday) as fast as they could. On the Monday morning they published in this journal the text of the Queen's will. In the second of three codicils she said :—

I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment ; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

The "three days" and the mention of Brunswick were a gift to her enemies, of which the Government and its supporting journals did not fail to make hypocritical use. And early on the Tuesday morning, after a formal protest had been made by the executors, the procession started from Brandenburg House.

The story of that progress through London is too well known to need re-telling here in detail. The Government, in a kind of frightened fuss, had made every mistake possible. The worst was to send a squadron of the Horse Guards to escort the dead Queen, who in her lifetime had been allowed "no guards—no military guards—and surely can have no need of such protection after death." But this mistake was forced upon the Government by two others, of which one was to keep the route a secret from the populace, and the other was to order that the hearse should go to Romford by roundabout ways, not passing through the City. The public (including the Lord Mayor and the Corporation) was determined that through the City it should go; and, as every one knows, at point after point on the journey there were shameful scenes, obstructions, delays, turmoil; and here and there bloodshed and death.

LONDON TO CHELMSFORD

For the moment, however, we are concerned rather with the latter part of our quotation from the codicil to the Queen's will. Once free of London, that ignominious journey—"more like a race than a funeral"—with the hearse scurrying along nearly half a mile ahead of the coaches—was turned into a worthy progress by the reverent sympathy of the people of every town and village through which it passed. *The Times* report of it (a work of which this journal has good reason to be proud) formed, almost word for word, the third volume, called "The Royal Martyr," of the life of Queen Caroline, "The Royal Exile," attributed to John Adolphus. We must leave the report at Brandenburg House to take it up again at Chelmsford, which was reached at 4 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, August 15.

It is a singular circumstance, that the plate prepared, and engraved with a Latin inscription, according to the order of the Home Department, has not been put on her Majesty's coffin. On Mr. Hieronymus [the Queen's steward] getting out of the carriage in which he rode, at Chelmsford, it was observed that he carried the plate of the coffin in his hands. One explanation given of this extraordinary omission is the hurried manner in which the remains of her Majesty were removed from Brandenburgh-house, but we think another reason quite as probable for not affixing the plate, and that is, the desire of her Majesty to have the most simple but offensive truth in the world recorded on her last earthly tenement.

Leaving Chelmsford at half-past eleven on the Wednesday morning, the procession reached Colchester at midnight. There, while the hearse stood in the street, the undertaker attempted to enforce the resumption of the journey. It was not in his orders to spend the night at Colchester. Dr. Lushington protested. As the

Queen's executor, he was following her body to Harwich. "Sixth mourning coach, Dr. Lushington and lady," says the order of the procession; and this, in fact, was the very extraordinary wedding-journey of the great lawyer and his bride, Miss Sarah Grace Carr, daughter of Thomas William Carr, of Frognal, Hampstead, and Eshott Heugh, Northumberland. They had been married the very morning after the Queen's death. Such a journey as this "funeral race" was a great strain on all, especially on young Mrs. Lushington and the other ladies. Dr. Lushington confronted the undertaker with a letter from Lord Liverpool, giving leave for the procession, if necessary, to be two nights, instead of one, on the road. The undertaker countered with an order from the King that Harwich must be reached the second night. But his Majesty had forgotten to sign it, so Dr. Lushington won his point. The coffin was taken into the church.

Immediately after, we are sorry to say, there ensued a scene very unlike that at the church at Chelmsford, and which must give deep disgust to every true friend of the monarchy. Her Majesty's remains had been hurried with such indecent precipitation from Hammersmith, that time was not even allowed for settling and affixing the plate which contained an account of her age and station on her coffin. A Latin inscription we certainly saw, and a plate containing it was said to have been ready made in the pocket of the undertaker; but Dr. Lushington, as one of her late Majesty's executors, had declared to Lord Liverpool that he would object to it, and accordingly it was not affixed. The learned Doctor had, at the same time, expressed a desire to have the inscription proposed in her Majesty's will adopted, and to that proposition his lordship replied, that if the legend in question were to be inscribed on her Majesty's coffin, it must be done by the executors, and not considered as having obtained the approbation of Government. This did not amount, in the opinion of her Majesty's executors, to an absolute prohibition, and accordingly, having provided a plate with the testamentary words, "Deposited, Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England," they chose this, as the last stage of the funeral procession, to screw it on. The church was the only place where this could be done, and in the church it was done, after much altercation. Sir G. Nayler [Clarenceux King at Arms] objected. He called Mr. Thomas, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, who likewise objected: the Undertaker joined in the protest, and the Clergyman, and some persons who called themselves Magistrates, entered into such arguments as they could employ against Dr. Lushington. The learned Doctor and Mr. Wilde conducted themselves with great moderation and propriety, declining useless altercation, and requesting an express to be sent to London, to ascertain the commands of Government. This arrangement we did not hear was agreed to, but before the executors left the church they obtained an engagement from the undertaker that the plate should not be removed in the night.

Removed it was. During the argument the church was cleared by the military; and, according to one account, when the church was shut, those left to guard the coffin were turned out by force and the plate removed. But at six o'clock in the morning of Thursday, August 16, our correspondent wrote:—

> The procession has just passed. The plate, containing the inscription which was put on her late Majesty's coffin last night, has this morning been taken off. For the remorseless indecency and indignity of this proceeding the Government conductors of the funeral now at last plead an order from the Prime Minister. . . . On this answer being received, the undertakers immediately proceeded to remove the affecting inscription, which contained too much truth and feeling to receive the sanction of Government. The act was done by a constable of Colchester, at the desire of those who were entrusted with the custody of the body last night.

Whichever account be true, the plate was taken off. And it disappeared. "The executors have heard nothing of their plate, at least they had not when at Harwich." When there was a plan to fix it to the coffin in Brunswick it could not be found. And though many years later it was rumoured, or suspected, to be in the possession of Dr. Lushington's descendants, what had become of it and how it was recovered has never, we believe, been made generally known until to-day, when, by the kindness of Stephen Lushington's great-grandson, Major Franklin Lushington, we are able to complete the story and to publish a photograph of the famous coffin-plate.

In or about 1847 Dr. Lushington took the country house in which, 26 years later, he died at the age of 91—Ockham Park, near Ripley, one of the seats of the first Earl of Lovelace, son-in-law of another unhappy and ill-treated woman whom this wise and chivalrous lawyer had championed, Lady Byron. Major Franklin Lushington writes:—

> He was sent for by an old retainer, who lay dying in a cottage on the estate. The man said to him: "You will remember, sir, that I was your valet when you took Queen Caroline's coffin to Brunswick. I have to confess to you that I stole the coffin-plate which was torn off at Harwich, and hid it in my valise. If you will put your hand outside the window and feel under the thatch of the roof you will find it."

> Queen Victoria was then on the throne. My great-grandfather did not think it necessary to acquaint her with the story. He kept the coffin-plate, which has been in our family ever since. It is of solid silver and is about 15 inches by 10 inches.

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that Thursday, August 16, Queen Caroline's body was hurried on board the Glasgow frigate. And on Friday, August 17, King George IV. made his "grand entry" into the city of Dublin.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

AWARD OF GAMBLE PRIZE AT GIRTON

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 14.

The Gamble Prize for 1929, offered for the best essay or dissertation by a certificated student of Girton College on a subject connected with moral or political science or history, has been divided between Miss C. L. Maynard (for an essay entitled "The Search for Truth") and Mrs. George (for an essay entitled "Elections and Electioneering, 1679-1681").

LONDON, Feb. 14

The ceremony of presentation for degrees will take place at the Albert Hall on Wednesday afternoon, May 14.

On the evening of the same day the graduation dinner will be held at the Fishmongers' Hall. The Chancellor of the University (Lord Beauchamp) will preside. The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of the Chancellor to be the principal guest at the dinner.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 14

Professor A. Johannson, M.A., who has held the Henry Simon Chair of German and Germanic Philology since 1895, will retire next September. The council have appointed Mr. L. A. Willoughby, D.Lit. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Vienna), University of Sheffield, to succeed him.

SHEFFIELD, Feb. 14

The council of the University of Sheffield have accepted the resignation of Professor A. Connell, who is retiring from the Professorship of Surgery after 31 years' work at the University in various posts. He has rendered valuable service to the University, and his resignation, which will take effect on March 31, was accepted with great regret.

A valuable gift has been made to the University by Dr. E. A. Ebblewhite, of London, who has presented four specimens of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th century manuscripts.

SOCIETY OF SOMERSET FOLK

The Society of Somerset Folk held its annual dinner last night at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. GEOFFREY FOWNES LUTTRELL, president of the society, presided. In proposing the toast of "Somerset, Our County," he asked those who were present to do all they could to preserve the natural beauties of the countryside. Sir RICHARD PAGET, in proposing the toast of "The Society," said that it did admirable work by means of lantern lectures, dialect plays, and an excellent year book. Other speakers were Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, COLONEL SIR FRANK BEAUCHAMP, Mr. C. W. BAILLIE HAMILTON, M.P., and LORD ST. AUDRIES.

Obituary

THE HON. SIR THOMAS MACKENZIE

AN ELDER STATESMAN OF NEW ZEALAND

The Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, whose death at the age of 75 is announced on another page, was one of the few surviving Elder Statesmen of New Zealand. The Dominion had been his home almost from his birth, and he worked hard and rose to be Prime Minister and High Commissioner. But his ambition was for New Zealand, and he was inspired by an intense belief in the greatness of her destinies, which by his pioneer work for settlement and his business ability in fostering both production and marketing he did much to secure.

Thomas Mackenzie was the second son of David Steward Mackenzie by his marriage to Rebecca Noble, daughter of William Noble, of Lasswade, and was born in Edinburgh on March 10, 1854. He arrived in Otago in 1858 in the ship Robert Henderson, and was educated in public schools and privately. He followed many occupations, including commerce, land surveying, and bush farming. He soon became known as an able man and a good sportsman, and held various municipal and other offices.

In 1887 he was elected member for Clutha, for which seat he was returned three times. In 1888 he represented the New Zealand Government at the New South Wales Centenary celebrations held in Sydney, and in 1889 he was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the produce trade in England and America. In 1896 he resigned his seat in order to visit this country to study markets for the products of the Dominion. He remained for three years, representing several wool, meat, and grain firms. While in London he established an annual dinner at which the fare was New Zealand grown. On his return he represented successively Waihemo, Waikouaiti, Taieri, and Egmont. He thus represented five constituencies, and was never defeated.

As a pioneer in the opening up of hitherto unknown areas of New Zealand, Mackenzie's work was of special value. In 1885 he explored the great Tautuku Forest, and his party was the first to go through that large extent of heavily timbered country which was later opened for settlement. In 1888 he explored the wild country between Milford Sound and the head of Lake Te Anau, and was associated with Mr. Quinton Mackinnon in discovering the pass into that primeval and romantic region. He was with the party which first reached and measured the Sutherland Falls, 1,904ft. high. In the same year, with Mr. Malcolm Ross, he had charge of the relief party that searched the Matterhorn Mountains for Professor Mainwaring Brown, and at that time discovered a pass between Lake Manapouri and Hall's Arm on the West Coast. When Mr. Mackinnon was lost, in 1891, Mackenzie had charge of the search expedition. In 1894, when there were further explorations between Manapouri and Dusky Sound, three passes were discovered by him and some beautiful lakes and pastoral country. In 1896 he went from the West Coast to complete these explorations in a part of New Zealand that had been left almost untouched, and to which it was the desire of various Governments to find a pass across high country in order to connect the interior with the western fiords. He connected his work with that of Captain Cook at Dusky Sound, and submitted to the Government maps and papers describing the geology, flora, and fauna of that unknown region, to most of the mountains, rivers, and lakes of which he gave names associated with the clan to which he belonged. In 1907 he crossed the country between the head waters of Lake Te Anau and Lake Wakatipu, when his party furnished maps to the Government of routes to connect with the western country. He took a keen interest in the protection of the native birds and plants, and did much to preserve species from extinction and large areas of forest land from destruction and to reserve beautiful places for public parks and sanctuaries. He was elected F.R.G.S. in 1897 on the nomination of Sir John Lubbock, afterwards Lord Avebury.

Mackenzie took a keen interest in the re-grassing of pastoral Crown lands, and saw the necessity of their closer settlement. To this end he prompted extensive experiments by the Agricultural Department. He was regarded as essentially a farmers' representative, and on several critical occasions his judgment as to the course of prices proved sound as against that of other experts. In 1903 he presided over a Parliamentary inquiry regarding the price of meat, and its conclusions, though contrary to the opinion of the London advisers, entirely bore out the favourable forecasts given by Mackenzie. Again, in May, 1908, his forecast of wool prospects was fully justified.

For some years Mackenzie was an opponent of the Seddon Government, but later took up an independent position. In 1908, however, he joined Sir Joseph Ward's party, and in January, 1909, on the reconstruction of the Ward Ministry, he was appointed an honorary member, being given the portfolios of Minister of Industries and Commerce and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, Scenery Preservation, and State Forestry Departments. In the following May he was appointed to full Cabinet rank and given the additional portfolio of Agriculture. Afterwards he served at different times as Minister of Customs, Minister of Education, and Postmaster-General. He succeeded Sir Joseph Ward as Prime Minister in May, 1912, adding the portfolio of Lands, but in the following July he was defeated on a vote of want of confidence, and was immediately appointed High Commissioner in London. He served throughout the War, and his term was frequently extended. He was the New Zealand delegate at the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey in 1919, and a member of the Dardanelles Commission, and he finally left his post in 1920. On returning to New Zealand, he was appointed in March, 1921, a member of the Legislative Council for Otago. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1916, and G.C.M.G. in 1920, and was Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh.

Sir Thomas married, in 1883, Ida Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Charles Nantes, of Devonshire, England, and Kenwith, Geelong; she died in 1926. He leaves five sons and one daughter. Two of his sons took the medical course at Edinburgh, and one was a gold medallist. His son, Clutha, was severely wounded at Gallipoli, and five members of his family served in different capacities in connexion with the War. His only brother was Surveyor-General for New Zealand.

LADY HARRIS

"One who knew her well" sends us the following appreciation of Lady Harris:—

> A lady of astonishing vivacity and versatility. She had travelled much, three times round the world, and to the Cape and the West Indies, and had a retentive memory of her experiences; she was in 1881 one of the only two European ladies who had been inside the Temple of Heaven at Peking, and one of the few who had visited both Ankhor Wat, in Cambodia, and Boroboda, in Java. A most industrious needlewoman, her pictures in silk always attracted notice at the Fine Arts Exhibition at Canterbury; and with the brush she painted much in oils and water of the flowers and fruits of the countries she had visited; and she had beautified Throwley Church with productions for the altar and the pulpit.
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> A skilled and fearless horsewoman, up to middle age, she could lead the field both with the Bombay hounds and with Midland packs. She had inherited her father, Viscount St. Vincent's, love of racing, and would be frequently seen at Wye and Folkestone, making her selections in the paddock, and not unsuccessfully, from an intuitive judgment of form and action. Her love for animals was intense, and her dogs, Pekinese and golden retrievers, were her constant and adoring companions. Her love of games was enthusiastic; golf, bowls, hockey, croquet were played with intense eagerness; and even at her great age she would play football with her little grandson and his comrades, and hockey with grown-up players.
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> A most vivacious hostess, no social gathering could be dull where she was present, whether at Government House, Bombay, during Lord Harris's Governorship, or in her neighbourhood in Kent. But amidst all her varied activities her heart could be always touched by any tale of want or woe, and her benefactions will be sorely missed, not least by the Faversham Cottage Hospital, for the support of which she was constantly at work. Very devout, she was a staunch supporter of her Church and a constant reader of her Bible.

DR. J. B. HURRY

Dr. Jamieson Boyd Hurry, who died at Bournemouth on Thursday at the age of 72, was for many years a leading physician at Reading, and was also well known as an antiquary. He was a frequent correspondent of *The Times*; a letter from him on the blue pigments used by Italian painters in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries appeared in our issue of Thursday.

The son of the Rev. Nicholas Hurry, of Liverpool, he was educated at Neuchâtel, the City of London School, St. John's College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was resident obstetric physician. His book, "Vicious Circles in Disease," was translated into French, Spanish, Italian, and Japanese, and he also wrote "Vicious Circles of Neurasthenia," "Vicious Circles in Sociology," and "Poverty and its Vicious Circles." The last named was translated into Japanese, French, Italian, Chinese, and Spanish. He also wrote on district nursing, a history of the Reading Pathological Society, and "The Ideals and Organization of a Medical Society." In 1912 he founded at Cambridge University a research studentship in memory of Sir Michael Foster, the great physiologist.

During his 40 years' residence in Reading Dr. Hurry became the historian of Reading Abbey, and took a keen interest in the preservation of the ruins. He wrote several books on it, the chief being published in 1921, the year of its octocentenary. He also presented to the town a monument of King Henry I., the founder of the Abbey. His other gifts included 10 oil paintings chronicling notable events in the history of the Abbey, among the best known being "The Marriage of John of Gaunt to Blanche of Lancaster," "The Parliament of Henry VI. at Reading Abbey," and "Sumer is icumen in," the last-mentioned depicting the composition of the first rota written in England. He was formerly medical officer of Reading University College, now Reading University, and presented it with its gymnasium.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs:—Max Lloyd Muspratt, the infant grandson and heir of Sir Max Muspratt, Bt., died in hospital on Thursday in Toronto. His twin brother, Rudolph, died last January in Toronto. The twins were born on March 15 last. Their father died on January 28, 1929, and so three prospective heirs to the baronetcy have been removed by death in little more than a year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A BANKER'S ESTATE

Mr. LEOPOLD BERNHARD BONN, of Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse, Rugby, and of Upper Brook-street, W., a founder of the National Bureau for Promoting the General Welfare of the Deaf (now the National Institute for the Deaf), for 27 years a director of the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, and for 13 years of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, who died on November 28, aged 79, left unsettled property "so far as at present can be ascertained" of the gross value of £220,779, with net personalty £216,261. He left:—

> An annuity of £50 to his children's old nurse, Miss Carlo Patterson; £500 to Arthur George Clements "who has for many years acted as my secretary"; £200 to his butler, Frank Lobb, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received; £50 each similarly to his London housekeeper, Georgina Gair, his Newbold Revel housekeeper, Mary A. Woodward, his maid, Elizabeth Birten, his chauffeur, Charles Trotman, and his gamekeeper, Albert Charles Langton; £50 to his former bailiff, W. Wilson; and by codicil he revoked certain legacies to hospitals, saying that he had during his lifetime contributed to many benevolent societies and hospitals.

Mr. GEORGE YATES, of Woodlands, Darwen, retired yarn agent, who died on June 19, left estate of the gross value of £139,345, with net personalty £121,926. He left:—

> £100 each to the Duckworth-street Congregational Chapel, Darwen, and the Congregational Chapel, Belthorn, near Darwen.

Mr. ARTHUR HOWLETT, of Sloane-court, S.W., retired solicitor, late of Messrs. Wilkinson, Howlett, and Moorhouse, of Bedford-street, W.C., and of Kingston-upon-Thames, who died on December 23, aged 86, left unsettled property of the gross value of £114,841, with net personalty £111,924. He left:—

> £150 to each of his former clerks, William Thomas Allen, Henry Lomas, and Edgar Cross; and £75 to each domestic servant in his service at his decease if of 12 months' service.

The HON. (Mrs. LOUISA FRANCES) PLUNKET, of Rathlyne II., Lyme Regis, Dorset, who died on December 3, widow of the Hon. Arthur Plunket, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £4,639, with net personalty £1,037.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GERARD CHRISTIAN, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. (retired), of Moore-street, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., died on January 2, aged 62, leaving estate of the gross value of £16,680, with net personalty £16,531.

Mr. ARTHUR VIZARD, of The Ancre Hill, Monmouth, solicitor, who died on December 6, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £41,164, with net personalty £32,155. He left:—

> £50 to his clerk, Edward Henry Jones, "in recognition of his long service"; £50 to George Williams, and £25 to his servant, Charles Parsons, if respectively in his service at his death, and to each other servant of 10 years' service £10, and to each other servant of three years' service one month's wages.
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> £100 to Monmouth General Hospital.

DR. JOHN EDMUND BARKWORTH, M.A., Mus.Doc., of Plateau de Champel, Geneva, and formerly of Wordsworth-road, Cambridge, and a member of Lloyd's, E.C., who died on November 19, left £24,865, with net personalty £11,565. He gives:—

> His musical instruments to Sir George Hugh Allen, or the director for the time being of the Royal College of Music, to be given to students who are ill able to afford to buy them; £100 to his housekeeper, Nellie Norfield; and £50 to his parlourmaid, May Alice Ford.

CANON FRANCIS JOHN ADAMS, of Hill Brow, Quarndon, Derby, who died on December 9, aged 71, left £16,202, with net personalty £10,379. He left:—

> £50 to the Bishop of Derby for church extension in the county of Derby.

Mrs. MARIA VIZARD, of Woodmancote Court, Dursley, Glos, who died on November 15, aged 90, widow of Major-General W. J. Vizard, left estate of the gross value of £9,098, with net personalty £8,960. She left:—

> £500 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the general purposes of the said society; £100 to her servant, Ann Williamson, if still in her employ; £50 to her gardener, Ernest Hurlstone, if still in her service; and £50 to her former servant, Louisa Morgan.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AKEROYD, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth, of Oakdene, Upper Bailey, Bathey, Yorks, wife of F. W. Akeroyd, J.P., oil extractor (net personalty £4,058)	£4,150
COSTON, Mr. Edward Towler, J.P., of Kingsley Hotel, Albion-street, New Brighton, formerly a director of Gordon, Alston, and Co., Birkenhead, and a member of the town council (net personalty £17,837)	17,923
DALRYMPLE, Mrs. Katharine, of Meiklewood, Gargannock, Stirlingshire (personal estate)	25,988
DAY, the Rev. George Edward Foden (76), of The Vicarage, Hampton, Westmorland (net personalty £2,635)	2,738
HARGREAVES, Mr. James (55), of Scarisbrick New-road, Southport, a partner in J. Hargreaves, cotton waste manufacturers, Bacup, and a director of Hargreaves and Crowther, Ltd., slipper manufacturers, Bacup (net personalty £47,128)	48,197
STEWART, Miss Edith, of Cecil-street, Hillhead, Glasgow (personal estate)	22,702
WOODSIDE, Mr. John Alexander, J.P., Ph.C. (62), of Ballymena, Co. Antrim, manufacturing chemist and proprietor of the Kurox Manufacturing Company, Ballymena, and a director of Gilmer, Ltd., chemists, of Ballymena, and Harmur, Ltd., chemists, of Ann-street, Belfast (personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	22,980

At Woburn yesterday Eric Cheney, no fixed abode, was committed for trial, charged with the theft of a cassock, surplice, altar cloth, and Communion wine from Pottesgrove church.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

TRIBUTE BY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

FRUITS OF COOPERATION

The Duke of Gloucester was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of his Majesty's Civil Service, held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Sir Warren Fisher, Secretary to the Treasury, presided.

The toast, "His Majesty's Civil Service," was submitted by the Duke of Gloucester, who said:—

I am very pleased to be with you to-night at this great gathering of Civil servants of all grades. Although I have not had the advantage enjoyed by my brother, Prince George, of serving with you in a Government Department, I am not unaware of the vast size of the Civil Service or of the very varied nature of the duties performed by it. The Civil Service has recently come prominently before the public eye because it is the subject of an inquiry by a Royal Commission, whose Chairman, Lord Tomlin, is here. Although it is too soon to hazard a guess as to the trend of their report, I am sure I may say that they will have been impressed with the complexity and the diversity, and, may I not add, the civility of the Civil Service. The Civil Service—what a happy inspiration was that! (Cheers.) And we have the Silent Service, too—for we still have them. (Laughter and cheers.) You will forgive a soldier for reminding you that there is yet another Service, making no specific claim to those attributes, but not, I hope, on that account less civil than the one nor less tongue-tied than the other. (Cheers.)

I will not attempt to single out for comment the work of any one of your departments, all so finely competent, each in its sphere, at once the envy and the admiration of other countries. (Cheers.) You may recall the story of the lady who was expounding her views as to the difference between two Generals—Napoleon and Bonaparte. At length some one ventured to suggest that they were synonymous. "I know that," she replied tartly, "so they were, very synonymous, especially Bonaparte." (Laughter.) Well, I must leave it at that—good departments, one and all, and each highly synonymous. During the War a suburban shopkeeper is said to have displayed this notice: "Owing to the shortage of staff customers are asked to take all they can." (Laughter.) Happily for the proprietor he discovered in time the interpretation that the words might bear. Warned by this anecdote, I hasten to add that when I say that Civil servants have the faculty of helping themselves, I intend no subtle allusion to the inhabitants of Somerset House. I mean that the advantages of cooperation have been well learnt by the Civil Service. On the recreational side the Civil Service Sports Council goes ahead. Besides the splendid grounds at Chiswick, it has been able to acquire many other grounds for the use of Civil servants, and this has been achieved without outside assistance. (Cheers.)

ART AND HOUSING

The council have promoted representative matches against the fighting Services. To judge by the results of last year, the peaceful Service seems to put up a very good fight, for I see that the Civil servants lost only one of their matches, and that by a narrow margin. I have been greatly interested to hear of the successful tour to Prague last July by the Civil Service Motoring Association. In another sphere of recreation the Civil Service Arts Council continues to make steady progress. Last year my brother, Prince George, became its first President, and, knowing his tastes, I am sure he is interested in the council's work, the most prominent feature of which is the series of exhibitions of arts that it has organized during the last few years. (Cheers.) I am glad to know that next July one will be open in the Imperial Institute.

A remarkable example of cooperation is shown by the amazing success of the Civil Service Housing Association. It is my sincere hope that the association may continue to prosper, for in my opinion there can be no worthier task than to provide for the security of the home. A few years ago a small band of Civil Servants, in conjunction with representatives of the local government services, founded the Institute of Public Administration, which continues to make great strides. Flourishing groups have been formed, not only at home, but throughout the Empire. The University of London has instituted a diploma in public administration, and the first examination was held last year. I couple with this toast the name of Sir Horace Hamilton, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, whose work is so exceptionally important just now. (Cheers.)

SIR HORACE HAMILTON, in reply, said the outstanding feature of the Civil Service to-day was that they were very much the subject of investigation. They knew that Lord Tomlin and his colleagues on the Royal Commission were investigating their pay and prospects most thoroughly—and they hoped mercifully. So far no committee had been appointed to consider what they did in that exiguous portion of their lives which was left to them by their official duties. As a Service they were proud of their corporate activities. They denoted a life of service and, he ventured to suggest, of human service. As public servants they could not escape, or indeed wish to escape, criticism; but what they could do was to see that it was undeserved. One of the chief functions of the Civil Service was to preserve continuity in administration amidst inevitable change. It was their pride to make varying policies a success, and it was on the maintenance of a non-political Civil Service that the good government of this country largely depended.

Sir MAURICE GWYER, Solicitor to the Treasury, proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," said they particularly welcomed Mr. Snowden and Miss Bondfield because one was once a member of the Civil Service himself and the other was the first lady Cabinet Minister.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said they were meeting, not as Ministers and officials, but as colleagues discharging great public duties and a great public service. References had been made to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and he was rather disconcerted by a reference to the matter by Sir Horace Hamilton. He (Mr. Snowden) was responsible for the setting up of that Commission, but he was afraid he was not fully aware of what he possibly might have called upon his own head. Sir Horace Hamilton seemed to be under the impression that that Commission would consider rates of pay in the Civil Service. If so, he was looking forward with a great deal of dismay to the possibility of having to meet the recommendations which they might make. He might say something to them about the "super-cut." He could not promise to restore that just now, but he would leave with them some compensation. He would ask Sir Warren Fisher to be much more lavish in his recommendations for decorations for Civil servants. Sir Horace Hamilton had claimed with perfect truth that any Government, whatever its politics, its policy, and its programme, could always be assured of the loyal support of the Civil Service in carrying out that policy. (Cheers.) He had been amazed, often, at the magnificent way in which Civil servants, called upon to formulate the details of new and complicated measures in administration, had responded to the call, and at the ability they had brought to bear on the task.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour, also paid a tribute to the work of the Civil servant, saying that she did so as political chief of the third largest Department of the State, which employed some 17,000 of them.

The official guests included:—

The Belgian Ambassador, Lord Tomlin, Lord Elgin, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden, Miss Bondfield (Minister of Labour), Sir William Jowitt, K.C. (Attorney-General), Mr. Ray Atherton (Counsellor, American Embassy), Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), Lord Monk Bretton (Chairman, L.C.C.), Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. John Aspinall (City Remembrancer), Sir Ernest Rutherford (President, Royal Society), Sir William Llewellyn (President, Royal Academy), Major-General Sir John Rose Bradford (President, Royal College of Physicians), Mr. Montagu H. Cox (Vice-President, Institute of Public Administration), Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher (Deputy Chief of the Naval War Staff), Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman (Master-General of the Ordnance), Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, Wing-Commander Louis Greig (Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to the King), Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke (Comptroller and Equerry to the Duke of York), Captain Howard Kerr (Equerry to the Duke of Gloucester), Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Royds (Deputy Commissioner, Metropolitan Police), Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Laurie (Chief of Mounted Branch, Metropolitan Police), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull (Chief Commissioner of City Police), Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Mr. Lawrence Chubb, Commander L. R. Bayley, R.N., Sir William McLintock, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Captain Malcolm Campbell, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, Mr. Harry Preston, Mr. Fred Howard, and Mr. Fred May.

MUSIC GRADUATES' PROTEST

The Council of the Union of Graduates in Music, meeting at the Royal College of Music, South Kensington, resolved, on behalf of their members, who number upwards of 600, to record an emphatic protest against the Musical Copyright Bill. The council regard the Bill as an act of grave injustice to the British composer and the whole musical profession.

TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

GENEVA COMMITTEE REPORT

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Feb. 14

The League Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other narcotic drugs concluded its session this evening with the adoption of its annual report to the Council of the League.

Many of the points contained in the report have been mentioned in previous dispatches. The peculiar position of the Central and South American States with regard to the drug traffic is pointed out. These States are described as having made but slow progress in the ratification and enforcement of the International Opium Conventions, and as backward in sending in annual reports on the general state of the traffic. Only 25 such reports have been received in the last seven years out of a possible total of 140.

The report says there are still important sources of supply and centres of illicit drug distribution which have not yet been traced. The illicit traffic extends to almost every part of the world. "Egypt is being flooded with drugs to such a degree that the number of addicts is estimated by the Egyptian Government as reaching a total of 500,000 out of 14,000,000. Cocaine is streaming into India, Malaya, and other regions in large quantities from centres of distribution which are at present only partially known. Drugs and opium are being smuggled, also in large quantities, into the United States and Canada. Large seizures of opium have continued to be made in the Far East, and a mysterious brand of prepared opium bearing the false label 'Lamkeehop Makao' has been found in Canada, Australia, the United States, and the Netherlands East Indies."

Some idea of the smuggling of cocaine into India, Malaya, &c., from the Far East is also provided by the statement:—"The total number of seizures reported to the Committee during the period under review in Italy, Burma, Malaya, and Hong-kong was 38, and the total amount of cocaine seized was approximately 8,880oz. Some evidence before the Committee pointed to the existence of a centre of this traffic in a district in Southern China."

The report states that over 2,000 cases of Persian opium were shipped during the year from the Persian Gulf. They were declared for Vladivostok, but there is evidence that makes it certain were smuggled into China.

The names of a number of persons and mid-European firms known to have been engaged until recently in the illicit drug traffic are mentioned. The report recommends the establishment of a black list of persons organizing or carrying on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. It also recommends a wider adoption of the proved system of marking with serial numbers drugs issued by manufacturers, and hopes that other Governments may conclude treaties similar to the treaty between the United States and Canada in respect of offenders against the narcotic drug laws.

The Committee's plan for the direct limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs appears as an annex to the report. The British delegate, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, left Geneva this evening.

The Health Organization of the League has issued a document showing that 28 Governments, including Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, Siam, and the Sudan have expressed their willingness to recognize eucodal and dicodide as dangerous narcotics, and that 19 Governments, including Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Egypt, and the Sudan, have agreed that dilaudide, benzylmorphine, and the morphine esters generally shall be brought within the scope of the Geneva Convention for the control of narcotics capable of harmful effects.

COTTON INDUSTRY AND TARIFFS

MASTER SPINNERS' INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Feb. 14

As announced in *The Times* last Saturday, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has resolved to extend the scope of its inquiries into the causes of the depression in the cotton industry by an inquiry into the effect of hostile foreign tariffs. The general committee last week left it to the president, Mr. F. Holroyd, to select the *personnel* of the committee. This he has now done. Twenty persons will constitute the committee, as follows:—

Messrs. F. Holroyd, H. Roberts, William Howarth, W. A. Greenhalgh, W. Draper, W. G. Cryer, G. H. Wild, F. Arrowsmith, F. Mills, H. S. Butterworth, R. Worswick, F. Simm, R. H. Lee Holt, S. Atherton, J. Wild, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Seddon Brown, Messrs. W. M. Wiggins, Cecil Hilton, R. H. Jackson, and H. Cliff.

The terms of reference are "to investigate thoroughly the incidence and effects of tariff barriers on the cotton industry."

DEPRESSION IN SHIPPING

LOWEST RATES FOR TEN YEARS

A further fall to 19.56 is shown in the index number of freight rates for January, compiled by the Chamber of Shipping. The figure represents a decline of 6.10 per cent. on the month and of 31.46 per cent. on the corresponding number for January, 1929, and it is the lowest figure recorded since the Chamber began to prepare freight index numbers 10 years ago.

If the average for 1913 be taken as 100, the figure for January is 83.59, whereas the current working costs are known to be much higher than they were before the War. It is pointed out in our City Notes that experienced owners and managers consider that cargo shipping is now suffering from more serious depression than at any previous period in their recollection. Large numbers of vessels have been laid up idle since the beginning of this year.

EMPIRE OR EUROPEAN TARIFF UNION

MR. AMERY ON BRITAIN'S CHOICE

Sir John Simon, M.P., was unable to be present last night at Cleckheaton at the dinner of the Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce. He wrote stating that the work of the Indian Statutory Commission had now reached its most important stage and the Commissioners were meeting almost daily.

Mr. AMERY, speaking on trade and commerce, said that he sometimes was a little tired of the continual depreciation of the enterprise and ability of British manufacturers and the ability and skill of the British worker. Just now all the cry was on the word rationalization, but it was not always easy to discover what it meant.

This country had to make a choice as to whether it was going to join one of the groups of European nations or whether it would accept the alternative of a group of its own. He agreed that a European union had attractions; it might mean lower tariffs, but it would certainly mean very limited opportunities. This country would enter on the present footing of production, but most serious of all by joining a European union this country would finally cut itself off from any hope or building within the British Empire bigger and greater prospects for future development. He was convinced that in cooperation with the partner States of the Empire this country could build up something that would transcend the United States of America as much as the United States transcended us to-day.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE STRIKE

As a result of the intervention of the General Council of the T.U.C., negotiations are to be opened in London on Monday with a view to settling the dispute between the Co-operative Insurance Society and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. Three thousand agents of the society and some of the district office staffs have been on strike for a week.

CIVIL SERVANT CHARGED

BANKRUPTCY OFFICIAL AT OLD BAILEY

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Talbot, WILLIAM CYRIL DAVIES, 48, Civil servant, on bail, was indicted for, being an examiner in the Examination Department of the Board of Trade, having received from Giuseppe Gambardella money as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do an act in relation to his principals' affairs and business.

The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Eustace Fulton prosecuted; Sir George Jones and Mr. Goodman appeared for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. FULTON said the charges in the indictment were framed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906. It was alleged that the defendant between the middle of March and the middle of November last year was guilty of an offence under that statute in that it was alleged that he received on four separate dates sums of money from a man named Gambardella and his wife in order that he should show favour to Mr. Gambardella, whose affairs were in bankruptcy. When Mr. Gambardella took his statement of affairs, prepared by his solicitors, to the defendant at Bankruptcy-buildings, the defendant told him it was no good, and that he must have another one prepared. Mr. Gambardella said, "Give it me back and I will ask the solicitors to do it again." The defendant said, "No, I know someone in this building who will do it for you for £5." Mr. Gambardella said he had no money himself, but would see his wife about it. The defendant said, "Well, get a letter from your wife saying that she would pay £5, and I will get a gentleman to do it for you." The wife signed the letter and Mr. Gambardella went back to the defendant. The letter was returned by the defendant and it was destroyed. According to Mr. Gambardella he either on that day or two days later took £5 in currency notes in an envelope and handed it to the defendant, who left the room and returned almost immediately afterwards with a statement of affairs which had been prepared by him or by somebody under his instructions in Carey-street.

Later, Mr. Gambardella went again to the defendant's office, and the defendant, it was alleged, told him that he could see him through his public examination and discharge for £25. Mr. Gambardella agreed to pay him £20 for the purpose. When the first payment of £5 was made the defendant said, "Don't say too much outside here. Let's go and have a drink." Another payment of £5 was alleged to have been made in a publichouse. A fortnight later the defendant called at Gambardella's restaurant in Great Titchfield-street and said, "What price the balance for the discharge?" He was given another £5 and, according to Mr. Gambardella, handed a paper to the latter to sign for his discharge. Some time afterwards, having heard nothing about his discharge, Mr. Gambardella spoke to the defendant about it. The defendant replied, "The Director is going to summon you for not keeping proper books. It will be all right. I will look after you. Of course, I don't do things for nothing. I must have £20 and I will see you right."

Witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Mr. Wheeler, Assistant Official Receiver, in reply to Sir GEORGE JONES, said he had always found the defendant an efficient and honest officer. In this case, in accordance with his duty, the defendant drew up a report for the public examination. That was a fair and proper report, and there was no sign in it of the defendant showing favour to the bankrupt.

Sir GEORGE

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FOR OTHER GARDENING ADVERTISEMENTS, SEE PAGES 6, 9 and 14.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 14

By Command of His Majesty, the Lord Colebrooke (Lord in Waiting to The King) was present at Waterloo Railway Station to-day, upon the departure for New Zealand of the Lord Bledisloe (Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand).

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, was present at the Annual Dinner of His Majesty's Civil Service, which was held in the Connaught Rooms this evening.

Marchioness Townshend will leave London next week for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby have left England for Majorca for a holiday until April.

The Countess of Carlisle arrived at 6, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday on her return from America.

Lady Clementine Waring will return to 14, Gloucester-gate on Monday, for a fortnight, from The Moult, Salcombe.

Viscount and Viscountess Knutsford are in residence at 30, Belgrave-square, where they will remain for six weeks before returning to Kneesworth Hall, Royston.

Viscountess D'Abernon will return to London during the middle of next month from Rome.

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton will return to 11, Mount-street on Monday from Switzerland.

Lady Sybil Middleton left 20, Hyde Park-street yesterday for the country, where she will remain for about a fortnight.

Lady Cynthia Asquith will leave 8, Sussex-place to-day for a short visit to Stanway House, Winchcombe.

Lord Shuttleworth and the Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth are staying at 52, Sloane-street until early in April. (Telephone, Sloane 1554.)

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., is 89 to-day.

The Hon. Lady Meux sailed from Southampton yesterday in the Asturias for Rio de Janeiro. She expects to be away until the end of April.

The Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire sailed from Southampton yesterday in the Asturias for Rio de Janeiro. She will be away until the end of March.

The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Weir returned to 47, Park-street yesterday from Paris.

Lady Bennett has arrived at 24, Onslow-square, S.W.7, which she has taken until Easter. (Telephone, Kensington 0011.)

Sir Douglas and Lady Shields have returned to 17, Park-lane from the South of France.

Commander and Lady Kathleen Studd will return to 66, Great Cumberland-place to-day from Switzerland.

Admiral Sir Frederick William Fisher has had his right eye removed and is progressing favourably in a nursing home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Talbot and family have left 9, Sloane-avenue for Old Manor Place, Boveney, Windsor, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Windsor 628.)

Mrs. J. B. Body and Miss Body left for Egypt yesterday and will be away until April. No letters will be forwarded.

The Prime Minister was the guest of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr. Henry Wales, president of the association, presided.

Lady Tindal Atkinson was present, and also represented Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, at the memorial service for Sir Lewis Coward in Gray's Inn Chapel on Thursday. Commander and Mrs. Ingleby Mackenzie, and the Hon. Edward Duke were also present.

The *Journey's End* Ball, in aid of the Ex-Service Officers' Supply Association (Bungalow Homes and Market Gardens, Watford), will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Thursday, May 15 (the 14th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge).

There will be a memorial service for the Dean of Lincoln in Berkhamsted School Chapel at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, February 17. All Old Berkhamstedians are invited to be present.

LUNCHEON

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey entertained at luncheon yesterday, at 14, Dean's-yard, the following guests:—

Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Graham, the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Gibson, Countess di Villanova, Signora Struzzieri, Mme. Gazel, Mme. Wakasugi, Mme. Hori, Lady Chatterjee, Dr. Ethel Bentham, M.P., Lady Jowitt, Lady Horridge, Mrs. Carnegie, the Hon. Mrs. Kenworthy, and Miss Pearce.

DINNERS

MRS. A. BOSSOM

Princess Helena Victoria honoured Mrs. Alfred Bossom last evening with her presence at dinner.

Among the other guests were:—

The Polish Ambassador, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Austrian Minister, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Miss Du Cane, Senator and Mrs. Robinson, Cherky Mehmet Ali Pasha, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lady Beaumont, the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Signal Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Philip Snowden, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Limerick, Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, Lord Montearle, Lord and Lady Strathalye, Lord Amulree, Lord Pentland, Lord Fermoy, Lord and Lady Jessel, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Sir Percy Lord and Lady Jessel, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Sir Percy Simmons, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young, Sir Reginald and Lady Mitchell Banks, Sir George and Lady Penny, Lady Dawkins.

Prince and Princess Wiszniewsky, Lady Helen Graham, Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Clare, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, Sir William and Lady Ray, Lady Perrott, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson, Sir Daniel and Lady Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, Mrs. Basil Brooke, Mrs. Amery, the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest, Lady Flavia Giffard, Mr. Michael Rosenauer, Mr. Harold Morrison, Lady Seton-Karr, Miss Seton-Karr, Miss Olive Maxse, Miss Olga Lynn, Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fachiri, Mrs. Hugh Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Braham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Carse, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Townroe, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard, Mr. Sidney Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Lady Cory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. Clarence Graff, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, Mr. Elbridge Adams, Mr. Evelegh Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Goldsmid, and the Hon. Sydney and Mrs. Marsham.

LADY MADDEN

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden entertained at dinner last night, at The Mall House, a number of the foreign naval officers attending the London Naval Conference.

The following were present:—

Vice-Admiral E. Burzagli, Contre-Amiral Darlan, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hepburn, Captain Count and Countess Sommati di Mombello, Captain Teijiro Toyoda, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Yarnell, Mrs. Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Roger Belairs, Captain H. P. Cayley, R.A.N., Paymaster-Captain E. D. T. Churcher, Captain and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Harrard, Miss Madden, and Lieutenant Charles Madden.

INVESTITURES

Investitures will be held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, March 4, and Thursday, March 6, next.

Gentlemen recently appointed to the Orders of the Bath, Star of India, Indian Empire, and British Empire who have not received their insignia and have not received a summons to attend one of these Investitures are requested to communicate immediately with the Registrar, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. F. A. POTTS AND MISS JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Gordon Francis Alan Potts, third son of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Potts, of Hagley Lodge, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Ruth, only child of Sir Benjamin and Lady Johnson, of Abbot's Lea, Woolton, Liverpool.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. C. GIBBS, R.N. (RET.), AND FRÄULEIN W. GRUHN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly in Berlin, between Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Gibbs, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Gibbs, of 7, Prince of Wales-terrace, London, W.8, and Walda, youngest daughter of Herr and Frau E. Gruhn, of 19, Stettiner-strasse, Berlin.

MAJOR K. ROBERTSON AND THE COMTESSE DE LONGUYON

The marriage arranged between Major K. Robertson and the Comtesse de Longuyon will take place quietly in Paris on February 17.

MR. R. E. DAVEY AND MISS E. HOULDSWORTH

The marriage announced between Mr. R. E. Davey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Wraxall Court, Bristol, and Miss Evelyn Houldsworth, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Houldsworth, Kirkbride, Maybole, will take place in Ayr, on April 24.

MR. J. I. FELL CLARK AND MISS B. J. STROHMENGER

The engagement is announced between John Ingham Fell Clark, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fell Clark, of The Conduit Lodge, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W.3, and Barbara Joyce, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Strohmenger, of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, and Coval Court, Sunningdale, Berks.

MR. L. H. G. SYMINGTON AND MISS THOMPSON

The engagement is announced between Laurence Hugh Gales Symington, elder son of the late Mr. Eric Douglas Edmonston Symington and Mrs. Symington, 54, Hailsham-avenue, Streatham Hill, and Lorna Muriel, elder daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson, Middleton Hall, King's Lynn.

MARRIAGES

MAJOR D. T. RAIKES AND MISS STEWART-BROWN

The marriage of Major David Taunton Raikes, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taunton Raikes, of Treberfydd, Bwlch, Breconshire, and Miss Cynthia Birkett Stewart-Brown, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Stewart-Brown, of Bryn-y-Grog, Marchwiel, took place yesterday at the Parish Church at Wrexham. Archdeacon Lewis Pryce (vicar) and Dr. E. E. Thomas (rector of Marchwiel) were the officiating clergy.

The bride was given away by her father, and wore a white lace long-sleeved gown of ankle length, with wired collar and cuffs. Her tulle veil was held in place by a halo of lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Stewart-Brown (sister), Miss Vivian Harrison, Miss Betty Prickard, Miss Meredith Lloyd, Miss Joan Royden, and Miss Elizabeth Sellars. They wore dresses of yellow net, with tight-fitting bodices and ankle-length skirts, over these short panne velvet coatees to match, and yellow tulle hats. The bride's going-away dress was of red silk crêpe, with a three-quarter-length coat and a red hat. A reception held at the bride's parents' house was attended by about 400 guests.

MR. H. LANG AND MISS M. MACKAY

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on February 12, between Mr. Hugh Lang, of Mingary, Worplesdon Hill, and Maydée, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, of Avalon, Tadworth.

THE SALE ROOM

OBJECTS OF ART AND FURNITURE

Sotheby's sale yesterday of English pottery and furniture from various sources brought £4,685, the chief lot being a set of nine Chippendale ladder-back chairs, the backs pierced and carved, the dipped seats covered in morocco, which fell at £360 (Stair and Andrew); a Chippendale mahogany clothes press, 4½ft. by 6ft., fetched £160 (J. A. Lewis).

Among the pottery a pair of early salt glaze figures of swans, each with two newly hatched cygnets, 8in. high, realized £130 (Stoner); a figure of "The Turk," 8in. high, about 1750, £105 (Hyman); two Whieldon figures of a deer and a bull, 9in. high, £115 (F. Partridge); a Whieldon figure of a horse, 8in. high, £145 (Suval); a Ralph Wood figure of Admiral van Tromp, 10½in. high, £115; and others of the same pottery were a large figure of a stag, 12in. high, £125 (both bought by F. Partridge), St. George and the Dragon, 11in. high, £85 (Andrade); and an equestrian figure of Hudibras, 11½in. high, £245 (Law).

In the same rooms on Wednesday the extensive collection of Netsuke, with other Japanese carvings, lacquer, and books of reference, the property of Mr. C. H. W. Mander, fetched £2,191. On Thursday objects of vertu from various sources brought £1,992. A Queen Anne salver on foot or tazza, 12½in. diameter, by John Wisdom, London, 1706, 27oz. 4dw't., sold at 92s. per oz.—£125 2s. 4d. (Bradshaw); and a Queen Anne tankard, 7½in., by Wimans, London, 1705, 29oz., at 77s. per oz.—£111 13s. (S. H. Harris).

At Puttick and Simpson's yesterday Chinese porcelain, objects of art, furniture, and textiles, the property of Mr. J. G. Elliot, of Woodcroft, Sheffield, and others, brought £2,824. Among the *famille-verte* porcelain a pair of square bowls, enamelled with dragons and flames in green on golden yellow ground, 4½in. wide, Kia-tsing, sold for 140 guineas (Bluett); and a pair of saucer dishes, enamelled with the horses of Muh-Wang, 10½in. diameter, early Kang-hsi—200 guineas (Pawsey and Payne); a set of four Hepplewhite painted elbow chairs, the triple shield backs painted with the Prince of Wales's feathers—these chairs were made for the Royal yacht of George III., and were brought ashore at Plymouth by one of his sons, being in need of money, and sold between 1784 and 1787—180 guineas (Ridgeway); and a William and Mary hall clock in walnut marqueterie case, by W. Gardner, Sandwich, 77in. high—40 guineas (Davey).

PICTURES AND SILVER

Old pictures from various sources brought £3,600 at Christie's yesterday, a Gainsborough scene of gypsies round a camp fire in the ruins of a castle, moonlight effect, 49in. by 39in., fetched 360 guineas (Charlesworth). In the same rooms on Wednesday old English miniatures, objects of vertu, &c., from various sources brought a total of £1,546; and on Thursday decorative furniture, objects of art, and porcelain £2,304.

At Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's sale yesterday, at Hanover-square, a pair of small pictures by F. Guardi, "La Beata Vergine dei Rosario" and "Isola San Servolo," 4in. by 7in., from the collection of Signor Aldo Noseda, and recorded in Mr. Simonson's monograph, fetched 300 guineas (Bet-s).

At Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday, a George I. 1717 plain Irish two-handled cup and cover sold at 107s. per oz.—£404 (McKenn); 12 George II. rat-tail dessert spoons, 152s. per oz.—£133 (Comyns); a pair of George I. 1724 Irish patens, at 177s. per oz.—£86 5s. (Crichton); a set of six Georgian meat dishes, 10s. 4d. per oz.—£220 7s. (Chapple); an antique diamond necklace—£600 (B. Lewis); an emerald and diamond brooch—£222; an emerald half-hoop ring—£106 (both bought by Vaughan); a three-stone diamond ring—£187 10s.; and an antique French watch in case—£72 10s. (both bought by Smyth).

Messrs. Penningtons have been instructed by Captain F. E. Guest to sell by auction on February 24 and following days, in conjunction with Messrs. Lofts and Warner, the remaining contents of Templeton, Priory-lane, Roehampton. The catalogue of over 600 lots includes many specimens of French and English period furnishings, including an Aubusson carved gilt Louis XVI. period suite, Chippendale and Hepplewhite chairs, satinwood drawing room appointments, Aubusson and Persian carpets and rugs, and a collection of valuable wild animal heads.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

DANCES

THE K.O.Y.L.I.

The eighth annual military ball of the 5th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry was held at the Mansion House, Doncaster, last night. The ball room and banqueting hall were decorated with the colours of the regiment, and N.C.O.s wearing the uniforms of the regiment at various periods in its history lined the approaches to the ball room. Among those who took tickets were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Doncaster (Alderman W. J. and Mrs. Crookes), Colonel R. G. Royle and Mrs. Royle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Darley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fenwick, Captain and Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. Hamilton-Russell, Miss Joan Turner, Miss Wendy Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. John Firth, Captain E. A. and Miss R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jackson, Dr. E. G. Mahoney, Miss M. Watson, Mr. C. F. Darley, Miss Ruby Atkinson-Clark, Mr. M. G. Beckett, Miss Betty Wilson, the Hon. Peter Hotham, Miss Helen Peel, Lieutenant H. J. Humphreys, Miss M. Carroll, Mrs. and Miss Atkinson-Clark, Miss Cynthia Atkinson-Clark, Mr. Henry Tuffnel, Dr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Major H. M. and Mrs. Hudspeth, Mr. G. McLean May, Lieutenant Stoddart Scott and Miss Stoddart Scott, Miss Parkinson, Mr. J. W. Elliott and Miss Elliott, Captain Douglas, Captain L. C. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. N. G. Hanson, Miss S. M. Hodges, Mr. E. Murray, Miss Teasdale, Major T. Shearman and Mrs. Shearman, Mr. H. E. Barker, Colonel N. E. Barber.

Captain B. M. and Mrs. Jones, Captain C. E. Townend and Mrs. Townend, Captain John and Mrs. Ashforth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodgson, Dr. H. L. and Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shires, Mr. and Mrs F. E. Shires, Mr. D. and Mrs. McGregor, Colonel E. G. Hamilton, Mrs. May, Mr. M. North, Miss E. Pardoe, Mr. P. Pardoe, Miss M. E. Peake, Mr. C. B. Young, Miss Farmer, Major Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Dr. P. and Mrs. Kane, Dr. and Mrs. Sheahan, Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Parkin, Lieutenant Johnson, Professor and Mrs. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Dr. Foster, Miss N. R. Johnston, Mr. R. Fairholme, Miss E. Fawcett, Captain W. H. Cockey, Mr. G. R. Shires, Mr. R. A. and Mrs. Thom, Major H. Rhodes and Miss Rhodes, Captain W. E. Laidlaw and Miss S. B. Laidlaw, Lieutenant C. R. Elwis, Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Captain S. Athron, M.C., and Mrs. Athron, Colonel F. A. Neill and Mrs. Neill, Mr. Richard Dunston, Mrs. R. Dunston, Lieutenant R. Gill, Mr. R. G. Brereton, Miss M. Barker, Mr. H. A. Butler, Mrs. Butler, and Captain L. W. Silvester.

THE ROBIN HOODS

The Robin Hoods' ball was held at the Palais-de-Danse, Nottingham, last night. There were 700 guests. Newman's, The Robin Hoods', and the Metronomes bands played. Major A. A. Walton was the honorary dance secretary, and the stewards were Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Brewill, Captain G. F. Henry, Captain T. S. Goodwin, Captain B. H. Brewill, Captain W. Foster, Captain E. N. Deall, Captain T. Roberts, Captain W. T. B. Joss, Captain P. N. White, Messrs. E. H. Clarkson, A. F. Roberts, C. B. Venn, P. R. Allen, E. R. Trotman, F. N. Cowley, F. W. M. Leman, J. H. Bradwell, B. H. L. Ewin, and W. A. Rook. Among those present were:—

Colonel W. R. Rook, Lieutenant-Colonels H. Bradwell, G. E. Cockerill, G. W. Thorpe, E. J. Grinling, W. A. Potter, and G. A. Robinson; Majors T. E. Ashdown-Carr, P. Alson, G. W. Baxter, V. H. Cartwright, C. S. Danby, F. M. Eversbed, S. Farr, A. Hallyard, T. C. Howitt, A. Huskisson, A. Mein, W. Teulon-Torrance, W. C. C. Westman, N. E. Webster, F. W. Wesley, and A. Wade; Captains L. H. Allen, A. H. Atkins, A. Popkess, R. W. Ainsworth, S. C. Arrigan, A. S. Briant, S. Blythen, J. C. Barrett, V.C., N. G. Bazguley, T. S. Black, R. A. Briggs, G. H. Black, R. A. Charlton, B. H. Dowson, E. S. Derbyshire, J. M. Dickson, J. Farr, E. G. Fish, G. German, F. W. Hartridge, F. G. Hickling, H. J. Jackson, H. H. Leven, F. W. May, G. A. Newling, C. F. Parry, R. W. D. Preston, J. C. Phillips, D. H. Richardson, S. H. Richardson, R. W. Silcock, C. W. Shelton, S. Smith, C. H. Sands, C. Lindsay Saul, A. Taylor, R. C. H. Truman, P. N. White, H. C. Wright, S. Wyburn, and C. Ward-Jones; Commander L. Brewill, R.N., Commander G. J. Mackness, R.N., Lieutenant R. A. Barber, R.N., Flying Officers H. A. S. Byrne, A. A. C. Hyde, A. L. Jones, and W. Tope.

The Lord Mayor of Nottingham (Councillor W. Wesson) and the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Harry Wesson), the Sheriff of Nottingham (Councillor W. Hooley), Sir Albert Ball, Messrs. J. B. Allen, W. E. Attewell, G. E. Ashforth, Aslworth, R. J. de C. Barber, R. E. Bagnall-Wild, W. A. Bennett, A. Bennetts, H. G. B. Bennett, R. E. Byrne, G. Birkett-Barker, G. Barnes, D. Bland, R. Burnet, P. J. Ball, J. H. Brittain, P. Birkin, G. Beauchamp, V. C. Blake, H. A. Beresford, A. C. Ball, D. Boyton-Smith, C. Bryce-Smith, K. D. Bain, R. Cooper, N. E. Carline, F. A. Carline, C. L. Creswick, T. W. Cartwright, T. N. Cartwright, D. Cheetham, J. Clarkson, J. A. Chatterton, G. C. Cullen, D. Cochrane, F. Collins, N. Carey, G. Chambers, S. Casson, J. Crawford, J. C. Cockton, W. Cooper, F. W. Cooper, T. Darling, J. I. Dobson, W. L. Dunn, H. A. Derbyshire, N. Denholm Davis, A. Derry, R. B. Edwards, F. Eason, J. Elwell, T. Ellis, F. M. Fisher, J. H. Fenwick, E. E. Fawcett, C. E. R. Fraser, H. B. Fletcher, T. G. Foster, A. Fraser, C. B. Fountaine, R. C. A. Gesch, E. J. Gilroy-Glass, B. Granger, G. H. Godson, A. C. J. Germans, C. Garner, C. Goddard, J. Grainger, P. L. Hardstaff, F. Hurt, R. Hurt, C. W. Hannah, H. L. Hollwell, P. G. Hollwell, T. W. Hardy, H. F. Holloway, G. Harrison, J. Heazell, C. C. Hanson, N. Hanson, F. W. Hanson, L. Hill, J. Hammersley, J. F. Hancock, E. K. Hancock, A. Hallama, A. Hett, D. I. Jackson, W. G. Jacobson, A. H. Jacoby, R. Judkins, N. E. Kendal, D. R. King, R. W. Laird, W. A. Lee, H. H. Lawrence, D. Love, F. S. Linnell, C. S. Lewis, A. H. Mann, E. H. St. J. McClure, E. C. Marshall, S. Matthews, E. F. Muller, C. F. Mason, C. Nelson, T. B. Northcote, J. E. J. Perkins, E. R. Perkins, J. M. T. Perry, W. B. Pyrer, H. Plummer, W. H. Pearson, J. F. Powell, R. L. Phillips, E. Potter, G. M. B. Pearson, J. C. Pilley, R. St. Pape, L. Pickering, G. K. F. Ruddle, J. F. Ratcliffe, J. W. Robertson, A. B. Robinson, G. Rawson, R. Starling, W. Scott-Browne, W. A. Sells, H. Smith-Wallace, J. H. Sheppard, H. J. Suffolk, A. Smith, F. H. W. Swallow, C. W. Snoden, B. Storey, C. E. Tylden-Wright, G. L. Tinsley, R. W. Toft, L. Trevor-Jones, F. Unson, S. Varton, G. J. S. Wood, E. Walton, R. P. Williamson, M. C. Williams, A. J. Weston, H. J. Ward, C. Widdowson, D. Wynn, R. T. Whitton, B. D. Wardle, J. H. Wigley, and N. Wigley.

3RD (BRECK AND MON) BATT., THE MONMOUTHSHIRE REGIMENT

The annual ball of the 3rd (Breck and Mon) Battalion, The Monmouthshire Regiment, was held at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, last night. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Lord and Lady Glanusk, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Pugh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Appleby, Major and Mrs. Archibald, Captain and Mrs. C. A. Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. G. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bishop, Captain and Mrs. G. A. Brett, Captain G. S. Chapman, Captain and Mrs. A. B. Davies, Dr. Donovan, Major and Mrs. D. Towy-Evans, Dr. I. G. Edwards, Mr. L. G. Farr, Mr. S. L. Filer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Golding, Captain A. L. Gough, Captain T. Gough, the Misses Hembery, Mr. H. L. D. Hazer, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. Grefton-Hoskins, Mr. A. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kenshole.

The Hon. Annie, the Hon. Lilian, and the Hon. Gwendolen Lewis, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds-Linden, Mr. T. M. Morgan, Miss J. Meakins, Captain A. G. Newman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Orders, Colonel and Mrs. C. S. Owen, Captain and Mrs. J. Trevelyan-Phillips, Captain J. V. Rees, Captain J. K. Ruther, Mrs. Sylvia Reynolds, Mr. R. G. Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mr. E. J. Smith, Mr. A. N. Stow, Mr. G. R. S. Stow, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tait, Mrs. J. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Tresawna, and Mr. J. F. R. Williams.

FUNERALS

MAJOR SIR ROBERT WALKER

The funeral of Major Sir Robert Walker, Bt., of Sand Hutton, took place at Sand Hutton, near York, yesterday. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. Hall (the vicar), and eight members of the Sand Hutton fire brigade were bearers. The chief mourners were Lady Walker, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Walker (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. P. B. Walker (brother), Captain the Hon. W. S. and Mrs. Cornwallis (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs. Low, Mr. E. H. D. Low, Colonel G. D. Symonds, Major and Mrs. Harold Walker, Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Brewis, Mr. Harry Walker, and Mrs. Arthur Kerr. Mr. J. P. E. Walker (brother) was absent through illness, but was represented by his son, who was accompanied by Father Williams, of Ampleforth College. Others present included:—

Lord Middleton, Sir Wilfrid Thomson, Captain Sir Algar De Meyrey-Thompson, Colonel the Hon. Tatton Willoughby, Colonel H. A. Major and Mrs. Charles Hudson, the Rev. W. E. Booty, Colonel and Mrs. Borwick, Major-General N. J. G. Cameron, Major and Mrs. H. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lund, Captain Cholmley, Mr. G. W. Lloyd, Mr. C. W. Thompson, Captain Adrian Bethell, Mr. Gavin Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Cox, and Captain Wickham Boynton.

MR. A. W. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL

Servants of the Ledbury Hunt attended in hunting livery at the funeral on Thursday, at Redmarley Church, Gloucestershire, of Mr. A. W. Montgomery-Campbell, The Heath, Redmarley, the oldest member of the Ledbury Hunt, and a former secretary. The service was conducted by the Rev. B. M. Niblett (the rector), assisted by his father (a former rector), the Rev. H. Morton Niblett. Among those present were:—

Sir George Bullough, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. and the Misses Smyth, Major Ian Bullough, Sir Alfred Slade, Colonel Spence-Colby, M.F.H., Mr. G. S. Albright, Mr. H. Deane Drummond, Captain R. A. Clive (representing the Ledbury Hunt), Colonel and Mrs. Calvert, the Marquis and Marquise de la Pasture, Major and Mrs. Hugh Bampfylde, Dr. J. McKean Harrison, Mrs. Basil Niblett, Miss Legge, Mr. T. Jones, the Rev. R. L. Simpkins, Mr. Peter Bayliss, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Mr. W. Oakes, and Mr. A. G. T. Banks.

MR. M. R. WYER

The funeral of Mr. Michael Russell Wyer, whose death occurred at his residence, 46, Porchester-terrace, on February 11, took place yesterday at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse officiating. The chief mourners were Major and Mrs. Jasper Archer (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Florence Wyer (niece), Mr. P. B. Savile, and the Hon. E. J. Hawke. Nurse Cuddihy, Nurse O'Dowd, and Nurse Wynne. Others present included:—

Mr. Falconer Wallace, Dr. Percy Kidd, Mr. Cecil Gray, Dr. Gary Simpson, Mr. Graham Campbell, Mr. Hargreaves Raffles, Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Currie, and Mrs. Annaheim.

BIARRITZ

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FEB. 11

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Miramar include Sir Robert MacAlpine and his daughter, Mrs. Chenevix Trench. Other members of Sir Robert MacAlpine's family are expected for a prolonged stay.

At the Grand Hotel d'Angleterre, St. Jean de Luz, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer Follet and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Row are among recent arrivals.

MERIT

LIFE'S RECOMPENSE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Many proverbs insist that we must do good without any thought of recompense. Virtue is its own reward. We must do our duty for duty's sake, looking for nothing in return. A man can never attain the highest moral levels if he controls his conduct by the thought of the advantages or disadvantages that may accrue to himself through any course of action he may adopt. The moral law must be obeyed, and whatever the results of our obedience to it may be we recognize that nothing else is worthy of our manhood.

Though this is admitted, men naturally look forward to the results of their actions, and acquire a sense of merit or demerit as they reflect on their conduct. Conscious of a moral law which they are free to obey or disobey they acquire a sense of approval or disapproval in their relation to it. Though experience shows that men do not always receive the rewards of their deeds—for there are many exceptions to the law of recompense—yet it works uniformly enough to justify the expectation that virtue will have its own gains and vice its own penalties. It is sometimes said that the doctrine of future rewards and punishments belongs to a Jewish conception of morality, and that the teaching of the Gospels on this subject so evidently depends on Jewish apocalyptic ideas that we must discount it altogether. Yet even when we have allowed for this influence we cannot deny that in the Gospels a clear doctrine of merit is woven into the teaching of Christ. Men receive the reward of their deeds. We need not shirk this fact. On the other hand, no one is entitled to suppose that he can earn future rewards, as it were by right of his deserts, for when we think of the character we ought to attain and the work we ought to do we must be judged to be unprofitable servants.

The discredit to which the doctrine of merit has fallen is accounted for by facts which no one ought to ignore. We may not think of the law of God as if it were a legal system of injunctions to which assigned recompenses and penalties are attached. If we would live worthily we must do much that is never ordered, and much that cannot be set out in plain commands. And what we do is never so important as the motive which underlies it, and the spirit which it expresses. Two men may do the same act. For the one it is an act of high moral worth, for the other it may be entirely discreditable. In any judgment of merit we must pass beyond that which is done to the end that is desired. It follows that we are rarely good judges of the merit of any action, whether our own or other people's.

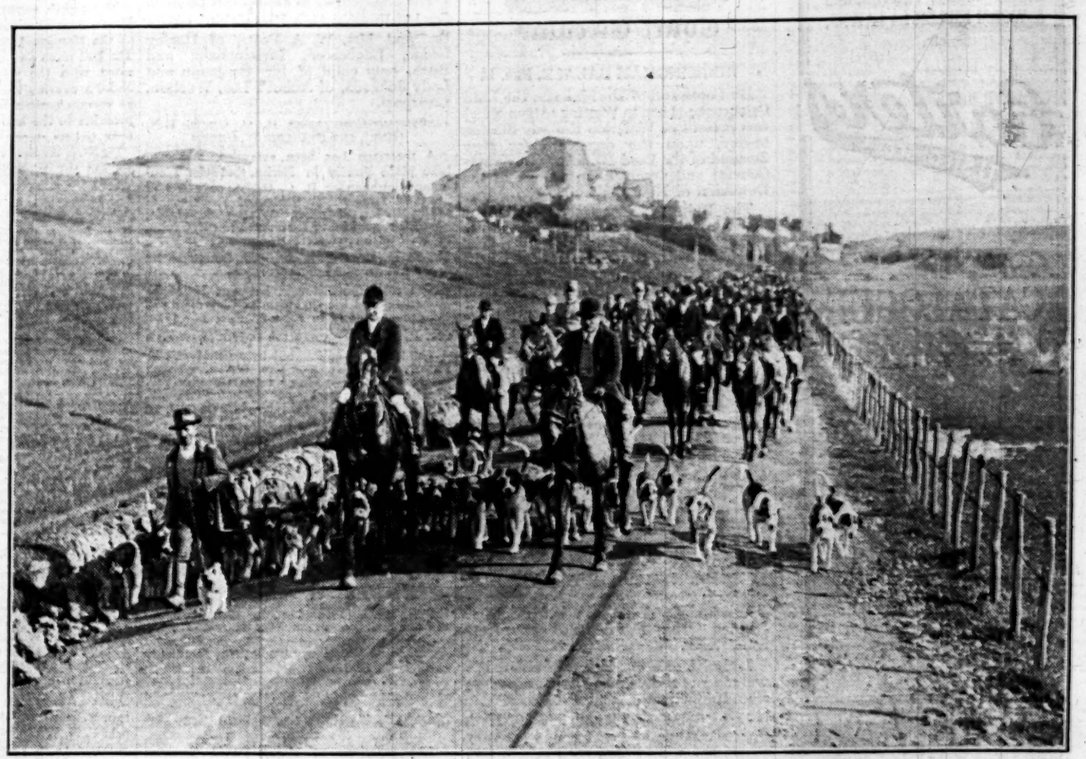
One thing is plain. What a man is becomes more important than what he does, and the highest merit is acquired not for work done but for character achieved. The truest work we can undertake is the work of attaining goodness. It is harder to rule our passions, to control our fears and desires, to discipline our thoughts, than to give alms to the poor, and the man who strives to rid himself of all that is unworthy leads a more meritorious life than he who thinks only of acting so that he shall earn the approval of others or even of his own conscience. To this it may be added that the law of the Christian life is concerned rather with the injunctions of a Father than the demands of a lawgiver and a Judge, and those who obey Him find in their loyalty a joy which is more than compensation for any sacrifice it may demand. Obedience has a new quality to which the thought of merit has little meaning. If men do not practise virtue for virtue's sake they attain it as the response of love to God who first loved them.

In the Parable of the Hired Labourers all who were employed in the vineyard received the same payment, though some had toiled all day and others had worked only an hour. Obviously we might suppose that these men merited different rewards. When St. Peter and his companions had declared their hope for a recompense corresponding to their sacrifices the Master showed them how greatly they misconceived the nature of their service. Those who have done little may do it in as ready a spirit as those who have done much, and none shall be condemned because of their lack of opportunity. If men desire to attain the truest reward they will recognize that however they may be placed, it is found in confident dependence on the Father of all who cares for His children and gives to all men liberally if only they will obey His will in responsive loyalty to His love.

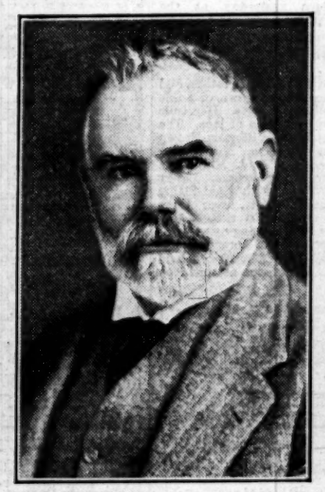
All Christians agree they can not merit all that God in His goodness gives to them, but they differ in so far that some assert that there are eminent servants of God who by their virtues have not only earned their reward, but have acquired a surplus of merit which is available for others. We need not discuss the grounds on which this doctrine has been accepted or condemned

TILBERTHWAITE GHYLL: EFFORT TO SAVE A LAKELAND GLEN

A LAKELAND GLEN.—The upper portion of the beautiful Tilberthwaite Ghyll, in the Lake District. This is part of the Monk Coniston estate which, thanks to the action of Mrs. Heelis, has been offered to the National Trust. Mr. J. Bailey, the chairman of the National Trust, in making an appeal for funds to buy Tilberthwaite Ghyll, refers to the successful efforts to save the Tarn Hows part of the estate.

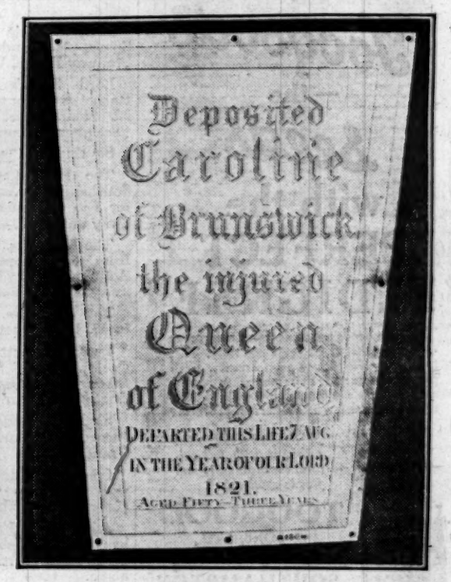


THE ROMAN FOXHOUNDS.—A meet of the Roman Foxhounds, which hunt the country thirty miles round Rome. The hunt was founded by Lord Chesterfield in 1836.



SIR THOMAS MACKENZIE, whose death is reported. He was a former Prime Minister of New Zealand and was High Commissioner, 1912-20.

LORD BLEDISLOE, the new Governor-General of New Zealand, left yesterday. He is seen with Lady Bledisloe at Waterloo Station.



"THE INJURED QUEEN."—The plate which was removed from the coffin of Queen Caroline, the wife of King George IV. The story is told on page 13.

Published To-day

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

1/- *for February* 1/-

▼

WHY CUT DOWN OUR NAVY?

By

WICKHAM STEED

▼

Other Contents:

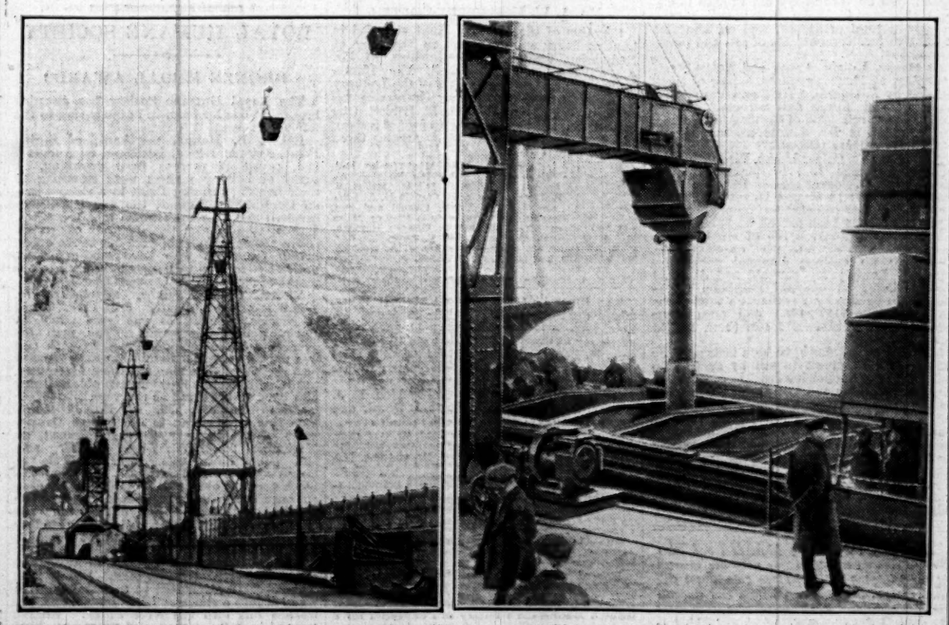
THE GRAND OLD MAN OF EUROPE
(President Masaryk's 80th Birthday)
THE DUTY OF ADVERTISERS
HOW TO CONTROL A CAR
THE B.B.C. DICTATORSHIP
THE HATRY SCANDAL
SPORTS AND NATIONAL LIFE
LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS
CARICATURES AND CARTOONS
FROM MANY LANDS

▼

Of all Newsagents; and from

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 109, Kingsway, W.C.2

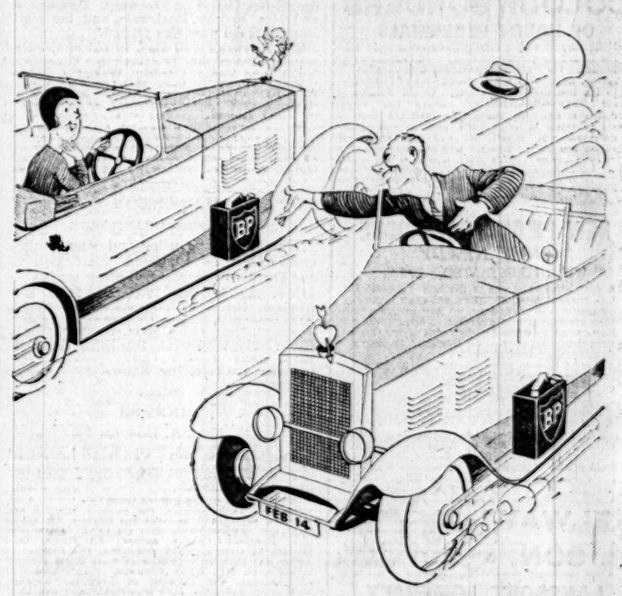
RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.—The reconstruction of the devastated areas of France is now nearing completion and a meeting is being held in Paris of the Prefects of the Departments affected. A photograph taken yesterday in Soissons showing the new type of houses, with the towers of the Abbey of St. Jean-des-Vignes in the background.



COAL TRANSPORT AT DOVER.—Yesterday the ss. Corminster was loaded with Kent coal from the Tilmanstone Colliery at Dover by means of the new aerial ropeway which runs from the pithead to the quay. The ropeway is 7½ miles long and part of it passes through the cliff. The first photograph shows the ropeway emerging from the cliff and the second the buckets being tipped into the steamer.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Meeting your Match



On Valentine's Day down at Kew
A man met his match, as men do.
To her hand he aspired
Because he admired
Her spirit — he ran on it too!

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2. Distributing Organisation

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ARTIFICIAL SILK PROFITS

GREAT WESTERN RESULTS

The Great Western enjoys the well deserved distinction of being the most prosperous of the four British railway groups, and the report published yesterday shows that the strong financial position of the company disclosed a year ago has been fully maintained. A summary of results for the past two years is contained in the appended table :—

	1929	1928
	£	£
Gross receipts	38,184,053	35,527,544
Expenditure	29,208,791	29,408,172
Net operating receipts ..	8,975,262	6,119,372
Rents, interest, and miscellaneous income ..	1,733,198	1,425,262
Miscellaneous charges ..	661,599	629,891
Total net revenue ..	8,198,844	7,057,123
Brought in	104,630	58,220
Profit on sale of investments ..	—	9,641
Interest on loans and Debenture stocks	1,549,679	1,549,621
Divs. on Rent-charge, Guaranteed and Pref. stocks	3,347,638	3,347,638
Ordinary dividend ..	74%	5%
Carried forward	186,327	104,630

The total gain in gross receipts of £656,000 was due entirely to an increase in coal and general merchandise traffic. While more passengers were carried as compared with the previous year, the receipts from this class of traffic were smaller owing to the extent to which the travelling public availed themselves of cheap fare facilities. The experience of the Great Western in this respect may be taken as typical. The gain in gross revenue was accompanied by a reduction of about £200,000 in working expenditure, while the 2¼ per cent. reduction in salaries and wages, covering as it did the whole year instead of 4½ months, as in 1928, brought an economy of £473,000, as compared with £180,000. This saving accounts for the larger sum appearing under the heading of miscellaneous income. The general balance-sheet shows that the company possesses renewal funds of a total of £17,326,000, a contingency fund of £2,593,000, and a general reserve fund of £700,000. The debit at capital account has increased from £6,033,000 to £6,856,000, but the supply of liquid assets is again very large, cash and investments in Government securities exceeding £22,000,000.

Developments of the Year

The report makes brief allusion to several new developments that have played, or are playing, an important part in the finances of the railways as a whole. The Local Government Act, 1929, gave statutory force, as from October 1 last, to the proposals of the Government for the partial derating of railways and the transmission of the benefit accruing therefrom, to certain selected traffics in the form of rebates from freight charges. The Railway Rates Tribunal approved a scheme submitted to them by the railway companies under the provisions of the Act whereby the scale of rebates which had been allowed during the preceding 10 months under the preliminary scheme was continued. The whole of the rebates as affecting both the railways and the docks are now being applied. It is recalled that the Railway Rates Tribunal, in their first annual review in May last of the railway standard and exceptional charges, decided not to modify them for the year expiring on June 30, 1930. The Great Western applied in June to the Minister of Transport for authority to increase the dues and charges at certain of the company's docks, but this application was unsuccessful. The report also mentions the relief which has been given to the railways by the abolition of the old passenger duty, and it draws attention to the passing last year of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, which enables financial assistance to be afforded by the Government in connexion with new work schemes approved by them. The company is proceeding with a number of schemes which in the ordinary course would not have been carried out for some years. With the assistance which has been offered by the Government under the provisions of the Act these works, the directors state, can now be put in hand under favourable conditions.

Courtaulds' Reduced Dividend

A large reduction in the past year's net profits of Courtaulds, Limited, the world-famous manufacturers of artificial silk, had been expected, but the amount of the reduction will probably cause surprise to most people. The profit has dropped from £5,171,997 to £3,743,827, which, with the exception of the year of the general strike, is the smallest figure reported since 1924. Of this much diminished profit no less a sum than £1,651,856 has been utilized in writing down the company's Continental industrial investments, so that the net profit available is further reduced to £2,091,971. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is lowered from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., tax free, which saves £1,200,000 ; nothing is placed to reserve, which last year received £1,000,000 ; and the balance carried forward is reduced by £708,029 to £686,687. A comparison of the last three years' results is made in the following table :—

	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Net profits	3,743,827	5,171,997	4,585,921
To writing down Continental industrial investments ..	1,651,856	—	—
Divided on Ordinary (less of tax)	2,400,000 (10%)	3,600,000 (15%)†	3,000,000* (25%)
Dividend on Preference	400,000	400,000	400,000
To reserve	Nil	1,000,000	1,000,000
Carried forward	686,687	1,394,716	1,252,719

* In addition, a capital bonus of 100 per cent. was distributed from reserves.
† On increased capital.

The announcement did not please the market, which had hoped for a dividend of 12½ per cent., though some members had feared that it would not be more than 10 per cent.

Causes of the Decline in Profits

The directors explain that the reduction in the trading profit is accounted for by the unsatisfactory state of business in this country. We understand that the Amerthread Viscose Corporation, the American subsidiary, had a fairly satisfactory year, but that the home trade was depressed owing in no small part to the uncertainty which has prevailed since the advent of the Labour Government as to the future of the artificial silk duties. It will be remembered that the company announced earlier in the month that in consequence of the continued depression in the trade a further reduction in the output would be made by curtailing yet another shift at the Coventry works. At the annual meeting last year the chairman, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, warned the shareholders that markets had been disorganized by the reckless policy of new producers in throwing stock upon them to be sold at prices below costs of production. Mr. Courtauld also pointed out that, owing to competition, margins of profit were everywhere reduced, and that the very best they could hope for during 1929 would be that expanding output and sales would compensate for this reduction in profit margins. Clearly these hopes have not been fulfilled. Possibly out of the crisis through which the artificial silk trade is passing may emerge some scheme of cooperation among the principal producers.

Treasury Bill Tender Results

While the demand for the £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday was not so keen as for last week's bills, the total applications being £42,905,000, against £47,105,000 a week ago, the whole amount on offer was allotted yesterday, whereas only £26,000,000 was issued last week and £27,000,000 the week before. The average rate of discount worked out to £3 17s. 3.62d. per cent., against £3 17s. 7.01d. Tenders at £99 1s. 4d. for bills to be paid for on Tuesday next secured allotment in full, and those at £99 1s. 1d. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week will receive about 72 per cent. of the amounts applied for. A further £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday. The amount of bills maturing next week is £15,000,000 in excess of the total of new bills to be taken up.

Swan and Edgar Dividend

A higher dividend for the past year is announced by the directors of Swan and Edgar, Limited. For its initial year in its new form, in which it is associated with the Drapery Trust, the dividend on the capital of £1,250,000 was 3 per cent. ; for 1928-29 it was raised to 4 per cent. ; and for the 12 months ended January 31 last the dividend is to be 5 per cent. Net profits again expanded, amounting to £138,146, an increase of 36 per cent., and after setting aside a larger sum for depreciation, the available balance amounts to £112,396, compared with £80,067. The increased dividend requires an additional £12,500, and a further £25,000 is written off preliminary expenses, the balance carried forward being raised from £12,113 to £24,896.

Ship Canal's Larger Traffic

The operations of the Manchester Ship Canal Company in 1929 were affected by two circumstances of an opposite nature—namely, the reduction in charges under the Local Government Act, 1929, which came into force on October 1, and, on the other hand, a saving in local rates arising from the derating provisions of the same Act. Gross receipts rose from £2,088,479 to £2,115,417, while expenditure declined from £1,268,039 to £1,261,192, net receipts thus showing an increase of £33,785 at £854,225. Net revenue was £796,754, compared with £761,352. Taking the main enterprise, the Ship Canal, alone receipts increased by £14,444, and expenditure declined by £17,340, the saving on rates amounting to £8,707; there were also decreases under the heads of dredging and maintenance. After providing for slightly larger interest charges, the balance available for dividends was £398,001, and as already announced the dividend on the £4,000,000 of Ordinary capital is again at the rate of 3½ per cent. ; it was reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. in 1928. The balance carried forward is increased by £11,068. The volume of traffic using the canal increased by 301,694 tons to 6,558,589 tons. This was entirely due to a recovery in the volume of sea-borne traffic, partly the result, it may be assumed, of reduced charges.

Low Index Number of Freights

A further fall is shown in the index number of shipping freight rates for January compiled by the Chamber of Shipping. The present is actually the lowest figure since the Chamber began to prepare the figures 10 years ago. The number is 19.56, and it represents a decrease of 6.10 per cent. on the month and of 31.46 per cent. on that for January of last year. The European Waters index at 28.92 is lower on the month by 1.43 per cent. and on that for January, 1929, by 6.01 per cent. The rate for the voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom at 17.65 is below that for December last by 2.65 per cent. and is 33.57 per cent. lower than that for the corresponding month of 1929. The index number for the Argentine-Uruguayan group in January shows, at 14.20 a fall on the month of 2.14 per cent. and on that for January, 1929, of 46.21 per cent. The United States group index represents at 15.89 an increase of 0.95 per cent., but it is lower by 45.47 per cent. than that for the corresponding month of last year. The time charter rate, which is usually an index to the views of owners, since vessels are chartered for periods to carry out a series of voyages, is 19.25, representing a fall on the month of 6.37 per cent. and of 26.81 per cent. on that for January, 1929.

A Difficult Period

If the average for 1913 be taken as 100 the index number for January is 83.59, which compares with 89.02 for December last and with 121.97 for January, 1929. Working expenses are now much higher than they were in 1913, and this fact, coupled with the consideration that current rates are much below the level for the earlier year, and that, as was stated yesterday, there is now much unemployment of tonnage, causes experienced owners and managers to declare that the present state of cargo shipping is the most difficult they have ever known. In consequence of the extreme quietness in the homeward trade from South America shippers have had to offer comparatively high rates for coal from this country to the Plate, and the current rate from South Wales to Buenos Aires represents, at 17s. 6d., a rise of about 2s. a ton in a fortnight. It is reported that this advance in the rate has resulted in the bringing back into service of two or three vessels which had been laid up, but the total is very small indeed in comparison with the large number laid up idle since the beginning of this year. The assumption in the market is that the owners, encouraged by the offer of the coal rates, are ready to take the risk of having to bring their ships home in ballast, or of accepting homeward rates which would result in a loss on the round voyage.

DEBENHAMS SECURITIES FINANCIAL YEAR

A meeting of Debenhams Securities Limited is called for March 4 to effect certain alterations in the articles of association.

Under Clause 55 of the existing articles, it is provided that the ordinary general meeting shall be held in April in each year. This has hitherto been possible as the accounts of the company have been made up to March 31. Such an arrangement, however, is no longer convenient, by reason of the fact that the financial year of Drapery Trust Limited, in which the company is largely interested through its holding in Debenhams Limited, does not end until May 31. It is therefore proposed to substitute the usual form of article providing for the holding of the ordinary general meeting once at least in each year. This will permit of the accounts being made up to a date subsequent to the announcement of the results of Drapery Trust Limited. For the current year it is proposed to hold the ordinary general meeting about the end of July.

The directors are taking the opportunity afforded by the meeting to make certain other alterations in the articles to bring them into conformity with the Companies Act, 1929.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND DULL

ARGENTINE RAILS WEAK

The Stock Markets yesterday ended the week—and the fortnightly Account—in tame fashion. There were few features of outstanding interest, and in many cases prices sagged from lack of support. The Home Railway market, after being steady for the greater part of the day, suffered a fresh relapse towards the close. Argentine Railway stocks were affected by the news that the maize harvest would be smaller, the crop having in certain districts deteriorated as a consequence of drought. The Industrial market was neglected. Some interest was taken in Courtaulds in view of the dividend, which became known after hours ; the shares, after being 2½ in the House, fell in the Street to 2½. Royal Mail Ordinary stock rallied to about 23, but the pre-Ordinary issues of the group continued to decline, and the fact that it was possible to buy Royal Mail Preference at the same figure as the Ordinary aroused comment. In the Foreign market a demand was reported for Chinese and Greek bonds. Dealings began in the new Hastings loan, business being marked within a range of ¼ discount and ¼ premium.

British Government stocks were steady all day. Small declines were shown on balance in the Victory and Funding loans, but the Five per Cent. War Loan and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan showed no change. The new Indian scrip rallied to ¼ premium. The Home Railway market opened with a slight tendency to recover. Great Western hardened to 92, and Southern Deferred rose to nearly 31, while Underground Electric shares were advanced to 23s. 7½d. on the increased dividend. The improvement in Southern Deferred was maintained, but other stocks weakened in the afternoon. Great Western reacted to 91½, L.M.S. closed ¼ lower at 52½, and North Eastern issues declined, the Preferred Ordinary losing ¼ at 33½. Underground Electric shares closed without net change at 23s. 3d.

In the Foreign market Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were in renewed demand, the replacement of drawn bonds being reported ; this loan closed 1¼ higher at 84, while the rest of the Chinese group was steady. Brazilian loans showed little change ; a fall of ¼ to 82 occurred in the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. Greek Stabilization Six per Cents. were higher at 88½, and Turkish Unified rallied to 14½. Riga bonds, at 27, were lower. Argentine Railway stocks showed renewed weakness, the market being affected by unfavourable reports regarding the maize crop ; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, Central Argentine, and Buenos Ayres Western were all about a point lower, and some of the prior charge stocks lost ½. Central Uruguay and United of Havana were others to decline. Antofagasta and Bolivia, on the other hand, rose to 83.

Oil shares were subdued and showed small and irregular movements. Anglo-Persian were firm, the shares being bid for at 4½, while the Eagle shares were among several others to close lower.

The Rubber group was firm, a fair inquiry for the less active type of share being reported. The market was favourably affected by the announcement of American consumption for January at 36,666 tons—an increase of over 13,000 tons on the exceptionally low December figures, but a decrease of 6,300 tons on the January, 1929, figure. United Sua Betong were better at 3. Allied Sumatra reacted after rising to 17s. 7½d. Tea shares were steady.

COURTAULDS LOWER

Very idle conditions prevailed in the Industrial market. Courtaulds, after being steady for a long time at about 2½, fell after hours to 2½ on the announcement of the final dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax. Royal Mail Ordinary stock was a little better at about 23, but the price quoted was very wide ; the prior charge stocks were weak in tone, the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference being obtainable at 23, and the Five per Cent. Debenture falling to 55. Lamport and Holt Five per Cent. Debenture was marked down to 30-40. Imperial Tobacco fell to 4¾ offered, but were later bid for at 4¾. The American group was easier apart from Hydro-Electric, which, after being $42 offered, advanced before the close of the House to $43¼ bid. The coal, iron, and steel group showed some small and irregular movements. Bolsover were higher at 17s. 1½d., closing at 7s. 9d. Margarine shares were lower, and Lautaro Preferred declined to 2 9-16.

Most of the Rhodesian shares were easier on the day, but Bwana M'Kubwa, after falling to 22s. 9d., advanced to 23s. 6d. Congo Border fell ¼ to 1¼, and N'Changa 1-16 to 3 7-16, while Chartered were steady at 42s. There was little movement in South African shares. Rand Mines and New Modderfontein showed small falls, together with De Beers. Both tin and copper were lower, but the movements had little effect on the share markets. Rio Tinto declined to 44½, partly on lack of French support. Mysore rose 9d. to 13s. 6d. Broken Hill shares were dull.

HUNGARIAN BANKING

A BUDAPEST ABSORPTION

(FROM OUR BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT)

The Budapest banks are now publishing their balance-sheets as at December 31, 1929. Gross profits of the British and Hungarian Bank for 1929 amounted to 8,150,099 pengös (£293,168), as compared with 7,387,211 pengös in 1928, and the net profits to 3,482,619 pengös (against 3,477,339 pengös). At the annual meeting to be held on February 27 the directors will propose a dividend of 7 pengös a share (14 per cent.—unchanged), requiring 2,520,000 pengös ; the allocation of 250,000 pengös (instead of the statutory 90,229 pengös) to the reserve fund ; the appropriation of the statutory total of 190,468 pengös (against 243,115 pengös) for directors' fees ; and to carry forward 172,161 pengös.

The total of the balance-sheet is 196,000,000 pengös (against 173,000,000 pengös). Turnover rose from 5,800,000,000 pengös in 1928 to 7,000,000,000 pengös in 1929 ; the cash turnover increased from 2,300,000,000 pengös to 2,600,000,000 pengös. During 1927 the bank discounted bills to the value of 315,000,000 pengös (against 285,100,000 pengös), and it suffered almost no losses from insolvencies.

Arrangement with Anglo-International

It is reported that the directors of the British and Hungarian Bank have decided to submit to the general meeting a proposal for the absorption of the Budapest representation of the Anglo-International Bank, and that M. Peter Bark, managing director of the Anglo-International Bank, be elected a member of the board of the British and Hungarian Bank.

The accounts of the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest show a net profit for 1929 of 6,900,140 pengös as compared with 5,805,157 for 1928) ; the dividend is unchanged at 7 pengös a share. The turnover, including that of branch offices, rose from 9,282,143,000 pengös in 1928 to 12,401,885,000 pengös in 1929.

Savings deposits of the Hungarian banks as a rule show favourable increases, which amounted to 9,500,000 pengös in the case of the British and Hungarian Bank, to 42,800,000 pengös in the case of the Commercial Bank of Pest, to 9,200,000 pengös in that of the first National Savings Corporation, and to 8,200,000 pengös in that of the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank.

DEFAULTING AMERICAN STATES

Notice is given in the minutes of the House of Lords of a question which is to be asked by Lord Redesdale on March 12. The question reads :—"Whether his Majesty's Government is aware that very large sums of money are owing to British bondholders by certain States of the Federal Union of the United States of America ; and whether, having regard to the heavy annual payments now being made by his Majesty's Government to the United States Government, his Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of representing this matter to the United States Government with a view to its early adjustment ; and to move for papers."

SCOTTISH BANKING RETIREMENT

The retirement is announced as from May 31 of Mr. William Carnegie, general manager of the National Bank of Scotland. Mr. Carnegie has been in the service of the bank for over 49 years, for the last 10 of which he has occupied the position of general manager. To fill the vacant office the directors have appointed Mr. John Taylor Leggat, who is meantime joint assistant manager at the bank's London office.

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE HIGHER

RELAPSE IN ARGENTINE DOLLARS

In Lombard-street yesterday the short loan market, as usual on a Friday, was easier. From the start lenders were well supplied with funds and borrowers rarely found it necessary to pay more than 3½ per cent. for either fresh advances or the renewal of old loans. In the afternoon rates weakened further. Business in the discount market was on a small scale, and owing to the slightly lower rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted—£3 17s. 3.62d. per cent.—and the easier monetary conditions, rates were weaker in the afternoon. Brokers as a rule failed to secure three months fine bank bills at a better rate than 3⅞ per cent. There was little sign of demand on Continental account. The market reported a few sales at 3²⁷/₃₂ per cent. while "Hot" Treasury Bills were offered at 3¹³/₁₆ per cent. for next week. Business took place in March maturities at 4¼ per cent. There was a further advance in the French exchange to 124.18f. A sharp reaction occurred in the Buenos Aires rate.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)

Day to day	7 days'	14 days'	1 month	2 months	3 months
2¼-2½	2½-3	3¼-3½	3⅞-4	3⅞-4	3⅞-4

Discount (Treasury Bills)

2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months
3¹⁵/₁₆-4	3⅞-15/16	4⅛-5	4⅛-5

Bank Bills (per Cent.)

1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	6 months
3⅞-4	3⅞-4	3¹⁵/₁₆-4	3¹⁵/₁₆-4	4-4⅛

First Class

3 months	4 months	6 months
4-4⅛	4¼-⅜	4⅜-½

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The French exchange again moved in favour of sterling, closing 3c. higher at 124.18f. A slight setback occurred in the New York rate, however, which finished at $4.86⅛. Canadian dollars were dearer, the Montreal rate being $4.90⅜, against $4.90¼ on Thursday. Both the Belgian and Italian exchanges moved in favour of London, and Dutch florins were again cheaper. On unfavourable political rumours the Spanish exchange moved sharply against the pesetа, but on their denial the rate, which had been 39p., turned in favour of Spain and closed at 38.72½p., compared with 38.50½p. on Thursday. A fall of 2 ore to 18.18kr. occurred in the Oslo rate, and the Danish rate declined further ; both these exchanges have for some time been well above the level of the Swedish exchange. The German exchange remained at 20.36¼m. At 2s. 0²⁵/₃₂d. the Kobe rate was slightly higher. There was a sharp relapse in the Argentine exchange, to which the official report on the outlook for the maize crop probably contributed ; the closing rate was 42.17⅞d. The Rio exchange was higher.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 14	Feb. 13
New York	$ to £	4.8673	4.86⅛-86¼	4.86⅛-86¼
Montreal	$ to £	4.8673	4.90⅛-90⅜	4.90-4.90⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.13-124.18	124.12-124.17
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.89-34.90½	34.88½-34.90
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.89-92.92	92.89-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19¼-20½	25.19¼-20
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193.24-193½	193.35-50
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.50-39.00	38.35-38.88
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¾-108⅝	108¼-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¾-13	12.12⅛-13
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36¼-37¼	20.36-20.37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5812	34.51-34.55	34.50-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.81-27.85	27.81-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅞-164⅝	164⅞-164⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats. to£	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.24-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	818-820	818-819
Constant'le	Pst. to £	110	1.030-1.060	1.030-1.060
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275⅞-276⅛	275⅞-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¼-49	48¼-49
Sofia	Lev to £	673.659	668-675	670-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17¾-29¼	18.19½-18.21
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13-18.18¾	18.13-18.13½
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15-18½	18.15-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅛	97⅛-97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1.53⅞-53⅞	1.54⅛-53⅛
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1.53⅞-53⅞	1.53⅞-53⅛
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1.53⅞-53⅞	1.53⅞-53⅛
Hong-kong	Per dol.	24.58d.	1.64-1.74⅛	1.64-1.74⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.04-2.05⅛	2.04-2.05⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1.71¼-2.01⅛	1.71¼-2.01⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2.33⅛-33⅝	2.33⅛-33⅜
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞-18⅝	12.12⅞-13⅛
Manilla	Per dol.	24.0866d.	97⅛-97⅝	97⅛-97⅝
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5⅞-5⅛	2.05⅛
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42⅞-42⅝	5⅞-5⅝
Montev'deo	$ to £	40	39.78	43⅛-43¼
Lima	Per dol.	51d.	48¾-44⅝	39.78
Mexico	Ex. to £	Par	22⅝ prem.	43⅛-43¼
	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15-10.40	22⅝ prem.
				10.15-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-8.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 10 0	98 15 0	98 5 0	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 10 0	98 15 0	98 5 0	98 0 0
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	97 5 0

Selling Rates

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was unaltered at 84s. 11¼d. per oz.

Silver declined 3/16d. to 20⅝d. per oz. for cash, and 20⅜d. for forward delivery, China being a seller.

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £25,000, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Feb. 13—		Feb. 13 —	Nil
Sovs. .. —	25,000		
Feb. 14 .. —	Nil	Feb. 14 —	Nil
		Influx —	25,000
Total ..	£25,000	Total ..	£25,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,657,867 ; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on February 10 to midday on February 13, amounted to £1,033,497, of which £990,800 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £819,758, of which £810,700 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £73,593 and exports amounted to £22,536.

ROYAL INSURANCE LIFE BONUSES

The directors of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, announce that an examination of the results of the life business during the last five years indicates that the quinquennial valuation now in progress will reveal a surplus sufficient to permit of the declaration at the annual general meeting in May next of a reversionary bonus of 42s. per cent. per annum on all Royal policies entitled to participate in respect of the quinquennium ended December 31, 1929.

It is also announced that the interim bonus for the year ending December 31 next, being the first year of the new quinquennium, shall be 45s. per cent. This rate will apply to all Royal participating policies which may become claims or may be surrendered during the 12 months ending December 31, 1930, and are entitled to an interim bonus in respect of that year.

OLD GREEK GOLD LOANS

The Council of Foreign Bondholders announce that the additional and total interest and amortization on the old Greek gold loans payable in 1930 in respect of 1929 will be as follows :—

	Interest Minimum	Interest Addition†	Total
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1st Group	43	57	100=4 0 0
4% Monopoly Loan	32	60	92=4 12 0
5% Funding Loan 2nd Group	32	58	90=4 10 0
5% 1881 Loan ..	32	58	90=4 10 0
5% 1884 Loan ..	32	58	90=4 10 0
5% Piraeus-Larissa Loan ..	32	58	90=4 10 0
3rd Group 4% Rentes..	32	60	92=3 13 7·2

	Amortization
1st Group ..	2
2nd Group ..	2
3rd Group ..	2

14	16
12	14
14	16

The above percentages are in all cases percentages of the original interest.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The feeling on the Stock Exchange continued unsettled, but while movements were irregular throughout the session there was evidence of support on declines. Sales were returned at 3,504,000 shares.

The opening was firm, with overnight buying orders attracted by a new high level in the industrial stock averages on the current recovery, together with the announcement by the Federal Labour Department that it foresees normal employment within the next two or three months. The increase in brokers' loans was considered moderate, in view of the recent advances. Most of the early buying centred in prominent industrials like Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric, and in public utility issues, among which Consolidated Gas was prominent. The market soon became irregular, with heavy realizing in various sections. Copper stocks were freely sold, following the publication of the January metal statistics showing a further increase in stocks, notwithstanding the curtailment of production. Gillette Safety Razor and Simmons Company were also under pressure, and while "bulls" continued to give support elsewhere, the easiness gradually spread throughout the list.

The market hardened again in the early afternoon on the appearance of fresh support for leading issues such as Steel Common, while the failure of the earlier drives to force out liquidation induced professional covering. The rally was also helped by renewed investment accumulation of railroad issues, notably New York Central and Erie, but the rise attracted realizing orders towards the end of the session, and the close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 14	Feb. 13
Montreal on :			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.8673	4.90⅜	4.90½
New York on :				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85¾
Cables	£1	4.8673	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅛	4.82⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅛	4.84⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91¾	3.91¾
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅝	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.03⅛	40.03¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.72½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.78½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.95¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.88
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93¼	13.93¾
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29⅜	19.29¾
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.52	12.60
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.06¼	14.06¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¾	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	38.26	38.42
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.05	11.05

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 14	Feb. 13
Atchison	237	235
Atl. Coast	166	168
B. & O.	118¼	117¾
Do., Pref.	80	79⅞
Brooklyn M. T.slt	69	69
Can. Pac.	219½	216¼
Cent. N.J.	300	285
Ches. & O.	253	254½
Ch. G.W.	15	14¾
Do., Pref.	38¼	38¾
Ch. N.W.	88	87⅜
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25½	25½
Ch.Rockls.	124	122½
Del.& Hud.	178	175
Del., Lack.	147¼	147
Erie	64¼	62
Do.,1stPf.	66	65¼
G.N., Pref.	98¼	98
Ill. Cent.	128¾	130
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30¾	30⅝
Air Reduct	132	128½
AlliedChem	274	275
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	284	282
Am. A. F. Pwr.	95⅞	97¼
Am. Can.	143⅝	144¼
Am. Loco.	99¼	100
Am. Rolling Mills	95	90½
Am. Smelt.	74	75
Am.Sug. R.	61½	63⅝
Am. Tel.	230¾	231
Am. Tob.	235	235
Am.Wool'n	16	16
Anaconda	75⅞	76½
Armour D.	77½	78
Au.DryGds.	33½	33½
Atl'tic Ref.	40⅜	41¼
Baldwin	33⅝	33⅛
BarnsdallA	21⅝	21⅝
Beth. Steel	102	100¾
Cerro Pasco	62⅛	63
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56½
Chrysler	37⅞	38½
Col. Fuel	56⅝	58½
Colum. Gas	91⅜	92
Col. Graph	29¾	30
Conv'd Gas	119¼	115⅝
Cont. Can	61¼	62⅜
Cont. Oil	21	21½
Corn Prod.	95¾	96⅜
Crucible ..	89½	89
DavisonCh.	33	33½
Drug Inc.	80⅜	81½
Du Pont.	127	128½
EastmanK.	205	191½
Elec.P.&L.	64½	65½
Electric Storage	76	77¼
Fox Film	35½	35⅞
Gen. Elec.	76	77⅛
Gen. Foods	52⅞	53⅝
Gen.Motors	43¼	43⅝
Gillette ..	88¾	90¼
Goodrich ..	47¼	50¼
Goodyear	83	83¾
Hou.Oil'"A"	63½	65½
Hud.M'tors.	58	58¼
Ind. Rayon	94	94
Int. Harv'r	89¾	90¾
Int. Match	80½	76

	Closing Prices Feb. 14	Feb. 13
Int.C.Amer	31	31
Kansas S.	79½	77⅞
Louisville ..	130	132
Min. S.P..	33	31
Miss. Pac.	91¼	89⅝
Do., Pref.	158¼	137
S.Mex. ..	3	3
Do., 2 Pf.	3	3
N.Y. Cent.	191¼	188
Nk. & W.	256	252
N.Pacific	93½	91¼
Pennsylv'a	84	82¾
Reading ..	132	131
S.L. & S.F.	113¼	112
S

COMPANY MEETINGS

SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS COMPANY

SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF NEW CONSUMERS

REDUCTION IN PRICE AND INCREASE IN SALES

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS SYSTEM

THE COAL MINES BILL

DR. CHARLES CARPENTER'S CRITICISMS

The ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the South Suburban Gas Company was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES CARPENTER, D.Sc., the chairman of the company, presided.

The COMMERCIAL MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. Wilfrid Wastell, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report of the directors and the accounts, I assume you will, as usual, take the accounts as read. (Agreed.) I think perhaps it would be most convenient if I take out of its turn the second paragraph of the report, which deals with the financial working of the past 12 months. The report tells you that after taking £7,718 from the reserves there remains a balance of £50,738, which, after payment of the dividend at the same rate as before, leaves £565 to be carried forward.

CHEAPER GAS POLICY

Now, the real strength of the undertaking, paradoxical as it may appear, is shown, not in that particular paragraph, but in the other paragraphs of the report. There is one thing above all others which is the true test of our working and of our stability as an industrial undertaking, and that is the price at which we sell our gas. Those of you who follow year by year the working of the company through the medium of the accounts may remember that we carried forward from last year's accounts a substantial balance; as a matter of fact it was, I think, £38,000. With that in mind we decided that the time had come to reduce the price of gas in order to encourage the extension of our business. I may say that that is the practice which we have followed for many years past—when we accumulate a balance in the carry-forward we at once reduce the price for the purpose I have stated—and we knew that this reduction would use up a substantial portion of that balance, but we have always applied an accumulated balance to reduction in price. There was, however, an additional complication in 1929 which we did not forecast, and that was the considerable fall in the value of residual products. We have, it is true, carbonized a little less coal—not very much—but the residuals have returned £27,000 less than in the corresponding period.

It has also happened that our repairs and maintenance charges have been unusually heavy, and that has been met very largely out of current revenue. Then we have also carried out and charged to revenue, following our usual practice, a good deal of mains replacement, and this, too, should not be a recurring expense. I think in addition that we have been, perhaps, somewhat more liberal than usual in our expenditure on distribution charges.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

Now the difficulties of the year such as arise from the appropriation of our carry-forward in the way I have explained, and which are apparent from the accounts, are difficulties which have arisen from a course which I think you will agree was the right one to adopt. In the present year's working—we have been carefully through the estimates—we have no doubt that with the price of gas to which we reduced it last year we shall be able to make both ends meet; that is to say, instead of relying on the carry-forward, as we did in 1929, we shall find a working balance at the end of the year.

I think there is very frequently a lack of understanding with regard to the particular obligation of gas undertakings to-day. It is, of course, perfectly simple to make what appears to be a favourable balance-sheet if you charge a high price for your gas. It is the easiest thing in the world—just the mechanical operation I mean—to send out notices that the price of gas is going to be increased by two-fifths of a penny per therm; it looks a very small addition, and such a course would have made 1929 stand soundly by itself, but, in the long run, in our experience of these matters, which, as you may know, dates back for very many years, we have found that policy to be a harmful one because it does happen in nearly all cases that when you increase the price of gas it follows that the consumer sets to work to economise. On the other hand, if you inform him that there is to be a reduction in price the contrary happens, and he is more lavish and uses more liberally his supply of gas than he would otherwise. That is our very general experience. I do not think I need labour that point any more.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

In all other respects our progress has been satisfactory. Excluding the consumption of gas at Northfleet, the increase of our business in sales of gas was as nearly as possible 6 per cent.; the increase given in the report is 6¼ per cent., but that includes Northfleet. The truest comparison, of course, will be made by excluding Northfleet, and the exact figure is 5.93 per cent. We have added, quite apart from Northfleet, a substantial number to our consumers and to the appliances which we have either hired or sold. The total during the year of these latter is very remarkable—cookers, 5,672; fires, 3,750; and other appliances, 2,588, a total of 12,300. I think you will agree that that is a very satisfactory indication of improvement and increase in our business.

The taking over of the Northfleet Company, I believe, will prove in the long run a good investment. In a sense, perhaps, it is not too much to say that it was something of a necessity, because it was a small non-statutory undertaking sandwiched in between ourselves and another undertaking, and very badly placed for supplying gas efficiently or satisfactorily, and the position of a small undertaking on the borders of our Dartford area was not conducive to such a favourable attitude on the part of consumers to their gas supplies as should be the case. Unfortunately, in the matter of gas supply, we have not only to rely on the good feeling of our own consumers, but there are always changes going on, and, if a dissatisfied or disgruntled consumer goes from one area to another, it is not very helpful to us in improving the general attitude of consumers to gas supplies.

AVERAGE PRICE OF THE COMPANY'S GAS

As to our average price of gas—and I will mention this matter while I am dealing with our attitude to the consumer—the figures in the balance-sheet give rather an inaccurate idea of the real price of our gas. If you look at the revenue account you will see "Sale of gas—at 9d., 9½d., 9¼d., and 12d. per therm." Well, that is really very misleading, because it does happen that, as a result of the arrangements made in regard to the amalgamations that took place in the past, what we call the differential prices have now wholly disappeared, and, unlike some of our neighbours, we are in the unfortunate position, if I may say so, of supplying gas all over our district at practically the same price. The average price in our 200 or thereabouts square miles is 9.06d. per therm. Therefore it is a little misleading to say in the revenue account that we charge prices up to as much as 12d.; the 12d. is really the Northfleet figure, and the last of those will disappear at midsummer in accordance with our bargain with the authorities when the various schemes of amalgamation were arranged.

Outside Sydenham and Bromley our district, as you know, is a scattered one made up of various more or less important places interspersed with large and as yet undeveloped areas. It has been our policy to provide business premises in each of the centres in order to give the greatest possible opportunity to our customers for choosing the most up-to-date types of gas-consuming appliances, and indeed, generally, to facilitate our business relationships. We have now altogether 11 of these showrooms, and, as the report tells you, we have acquired additional ones at Orpington and Bexley Heath.

IMPORTANCE OF SKILLED FITTING OF APPLIANCES

In giving consideration to this matter I would ask you to remember that, whereas in plumbing and wiring work the supply to houses is generally carried out by local traders, in the case of gas it is not customary. Many years ago—it is a good many years now—gas got into a good deal of disrepute owing to the inability of the local trader to keep abreast of the times as regards fitting up a house and connecting appliances in a satisfactory manner. The result of it was that the gas undertakings had very largely to take this work into their own hands—certainly as regards South of the Thames—so that it was necessary for us, in addition to our business of manufacturing gas, to provide local centres, where, so to speak, this shopkeeping business could be carried on.

We found that in modernizing the use of gas, if we were content to stand by, bad impressions of the capabilities of gas were created; the gas consumer very often had gas appliances which were unsuited to his need, and very often, or in many cases, where they were suitable appliances, they were imperfectly and improperly fitted up. You see from time to time in the newspapers cases of geysers which are fitted to supply hot water, and obviously fitted in, I must say, a very dangerous manner by some local plumber who either has not the necessary knowledge for the purpose or else has been face to face with some requirements on the part of the consumer to do the work at a very unremunerative price.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

Now, on the question of our relationship with the gas consumer, we have lately made a very considerable change in our method of accounting. At the Christmas quarter we discontinued the rendering of quarterly accounts and we are now rendering them monthly. The change of procedure was not adopted without a good deal of consideration, or without relying upon the experience of our larger neighbours, and it was as a result of that that we decided to adopt the change in the Sydenham area. It is too soon for me to speak on how the system is going to work here, and it would not be a proper thing for me to prophesy, but in the case of the company from which we drew our inspiration in the matter it has been a very great success. It has completely done away with one very fruitful cause of complaint on the part of the consumer. With the bills that used to be rendered under the old system for gas consumed up to Christmas or up to Lady Day, which in very many cases showed a still heavier consumption, we were face to face with the difficulties arising from the belief on the part of consumers that they had not burnt the gas for which we had rendered an account.

Their dissatisfaction was a source of difficulty, but what made it worse in many cases was that they were apt to say, "You had better take away the gas fire; we cannot afford it; it is too expensive." One of the great advantages of the adoption of a system of monthly accounts is that it has completely done away with a fruitful source of grievance. We used to have a code expression for complaints of that kind. We used to call them "C. O. C."—complaints of charge. That type of complaint has, I am pleased to say, been entirely eliminated by the method of rendering accounts monthly. (Hear, hear.)

NON-REGISTERING METERS

The rendering of monthly accounts has also had another advantage in that it has overcome another difficulty which we used to experience and which not infrequently gave rise to a certain unpleasantness with our consumers as a result of non-registering or what are called "stopped" meters. Just like clocks, meters are liable to cease working sometimes, and therefore to cease indicating. When this happens some method has to be arrived at for ascertaining the basis of a fair charge over the period during which it is assumed that the meter was not working. What is generally done is that we take some average figure based upon the corresponding quarter's experience, and in many cases it happens that a consumer says, "Yes, but at that period we were away all the time; we were in the country and did not burn any gas at all."

The process of adjustment had never been a very popular one. The inconveniences of that have also largely disappeared with monthly checking, so that on the whole I am hopeful that there will not be serious differences between the experience of the two undertakings; their areas are contiguous, and there is no reason to doubt that in the long run, when people are used to the change, they will derive the benefit from it which we anticipate, and our relationship with our consumers, which constitutes, I think, perhaps more than anything else, our goodwill, will be an improving and an increasing one. (Hear, hear.)

BY-PRODUCTS

As regards by-products, in the case of our most important one, coke, we have shared with other undertakings the improved demand for this commodity. The average price obtained was a good one, and we are hoping that in the current year we may see a larger yield. As regards tar, we have done not so badly. The price of tar, which slumped during the summer, now shows signs of hardening, and the consumption of it for road-making purposes continues to be a very popular and valuable outlet.

The most disappointing residual is ammonia, which at one time figured in our accounts at quite a substantial amount. This year, as you will see, it figures at only £761, which is an insignificant amount. What is happening is that the production of synthetic ammonia has been very largely increased, and practically every civilized country, instead of relying upon ammonia or nitrate as a form of fertiliser, is making synthetic ammonia. France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Germany are all busy at work with plants driven either by water power or by steam power, just as we are at Billingham, extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere and turning it into ammonia. Therefore the prospects with regard to ammonia do not look very promising.

The most hopeful thing about it is that I do not think the position can get any worse, and at any rate we are not in the unfortunate position in which some undertakings are of having to extract the ammonia at a loss. Ammonia has always been regarded as an impurity in gas. You know sufficient of the qualities of ammonia to judge how far that reputation is a sound one, but at any rate it has to be extracted from gas, and in many undertakings that operation is to-day being carried out at a loss.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THERMAL VALUE

We have given notice of our intention to increase the thermal value of our gas from 500 to 560 British thermal units. That, I think, in the long run, should result in a substantial saving in distribution costs. The position with regard to the most desirable form in which gas should be distributed varies in accordance with different conditions, but in the case of a large area such as ours I think there is no doubt whatever that, provided that we could make heat units in a concentrated form as economically as we could make them in a less concentrated form, it is obvious that, if we could distribute them in the more concentrated form, we should, in the long run, save in respect of mains and services. We propose, as soon as the notice expires, some time in May, to increase the concentration—if I may put it so—of our gas from 500 to 560 British thermal units. Perhaps that may have some effect on the unaccounted-for gas, which is one of the uncertainties of our business and which, at the present moment, does not compare quite so well as we should like with the experience of some of our neighbours.

I must not omit this morning to make mention of our co-partnership, which continues its admirable work of harmonizing the interests of employer and employed, both of whom have to look to the consumer for their provision. Whatever our troubles may be, the attitude of our staff is always a helpful one, and there is no doubt whatever that the training which it provides in good citizenship has a widespread influence for good among the whole of them.

THE COAL MINES BILL

I think that deals pretty completely with the report, but before I sit down there is one matter to which I should like to refer, and that is the Coal Mines Bill now being considered by Parliament. It is divided into two parts, and the second part deals, generally speaking, with hours. We all know, I think, too much of the conditions of mining to grudge those employed in the industry the fruits of their efforts spread over many years to improve their working conditions by a modification of hours, and, if they are able to get support from other countries at Geneva, there will be, I imagine, no practical difficulty, because all the coal-producing countries will be on a similar basis.

The first part of the Bill about which we are concerned contains, however, some very startling provisions, and I must confess that I should be very sorry indeed if they ever passed into law. As far as one can see—at any rate in the discussions in the House—it looks as though the proposal with regard to the appointment of a body called the Coal Commissioners has already been agreed upon, but that machinery is of a much more elaborate character than would appear from the fact of there being three Commissioners. It is expected that the cost of this new organization will be something like a quarter of a million sterling.

THE QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION

Their duties may be shortly described as that of bringing about amalgamations. When it considers that a group of two or more separate undertakings should be formed into one large unit, as far as I can understand, its task is to set to work and bring that about. In practice it seems to me to be a very unfortunate thing that a well-managed colliery, which has been running for a good many years, should be compelled to associate itself with one that has not been well managed; some of them, with whom we have done business for many years, we know to be well managed. One of these paid a dividend of, I believe, 7½ per cent. a few weeks ago. What the effect of such an amalgamation will be I do not know, but I am afraid that it will ultimately mean that the price of coal will be raised.

Then there is an unfortunate proposal, under which, if the demand for coal falls off, the extent to which an economical colliery is to work has to be taken into consideration and proportionately reduced, instead of there being a reduction in the case of the uneconomical mine. There is to be a certain quota of production given to the two, and they have got to be kept going whether the demand justifies it or not. It seems to be a very curious arrangement. I am afraid that on the whole I have not an unlimited belief in what I will call unlimited amalgamations, and I certainly have not enough to welcome a scheme of this kind under which ill-equipped mines are to be amalgamated with well-equipped ones. It is a curious thing that a policy of that kind should be proposed so quickly on top of another proposal with regard to the generation of electricity, by which the less economical stations are going to be shut down and their places are to be taken by super-stations.

PROPOSED SUBSIDY ON EXPORT COAL

Then, finally, it is proposed to pay a subsidy upon export coal, the money for which is to be obtained by taxing the coal consumer at home. This really seems to be worse than robbing Peter to pay Paul; it would be better described as "something taken out of John's pocket to be given to X."—that represents the British coal consumer and the foreign buyer. We are sometimes told that as monopolists we can easily pass the cost on to the gas consumer. Politicians make much political capital out of what they call an "untaxed breakfast." Where does the logic or the justice of the untaxed breakfast come in if they are going to tax the almost universal means of cooking it—namely, gas? (Hear, hear.) It does seem a contradiction.

We all realize that the present Parliament was elected to settle the question of miners' hours, but I sincerely hope that, even at the eleventh hour, they will be content with that, and will leave the coalmining industry to reorganize itself, to improve its technology and its selling methods, and to carry that out by means of its own people without Civil servants and extra people being brought in for that particular purpose. I sincerely hope, at the same time, that, as labour troubles have been at the bottom of a good many of their difficulties for many years, they will include some scheme of co-partnership as between capitalists engaged in the coalmining industry and their employees. (Hear, hear.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have now dealt with the report at the necessary length, and I will now formally move:—"That the report of the directors and the accounts examined and signed by the auditors be received and adopted, and the report entered upon the minutes."

Mr. BENJAMIN R. GREEN (deputy-chairman) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—"That a dividend for the half-year ended December 31 last be now declared at the following rate per annum, viz.:—6% per cent. on the Ordinary stock, less income-tax, and that warrants for the net amounts be forwarded on the 27th inst. to the registered addresses of the proprietors."

This resolution was also seconded by the DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN and unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. FRANK H. JONES, M.Inst.C.E., seconded by Mr. ARTHUR M. PADDON, M.Inst.C.E., the retiring directors, Mr. Benjamin R. Green and Mr. Harold Gundry, were re-elected.

The retiring auditor, Mr. Alfred Morland, F.C.A., was reappointed.

VOTES OF THANKS

The CHAIRMAN proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the staff, to whom, he said, they were very much indebted. They were admirably served both by their commercial staff, headed by Mr. Wastell, and also by their technical staff, under Mr. Terrace.

This resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. WILFRID WASTELL, F.C.I.S. (commercial manager and secretary), acknowledging the compliment, said that great credit was due to those members of the staff who had carried out the great amount of work involved in the change in the system of rendering accounts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN TERRACE, M.Inst.C.E. (chief engineer), thanked the meeting on behalf of the engineering side of the staff. He said that all his efforts would be of little avail if he was not backed up by the whole of the staff and the workpeople. He was surrounded by efficient and willing men. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 13.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef, mutton and lamb during the past week all showed increases compared with the preceding week. Details are given below:—

	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcasses	Carcasses
To London	96,000	34,000	71,000
„ Liverpool	34,000	15,000	21,000
„ France	7,000	15,000	—
„ Italy	8,000	—	—
„ Rest Continent ..	26,000	7,000	—
Total	171,000	71,000	92,000
Total last week ..	110,000	21,000	53,000
Total so far this year ..	1,032,000	259,000	529,000
Corresponding week last year ..	101,274	24,853	36,044
Corresponding total last year ..	980,964	265,180	450,365

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 13.—Further good rains have fallen during the week, proving beneficial to the new crop maize. Wheat closed with an easy tone, the ex-dock quotation at $11.20 showing a decline of 10c. on the week, while maize closed steady and 20c. higher at $6.55. Oats are quiet and 5c. dearer at $5.06, while linseed is 10c. higher on the week and closed steady at $19.40.

The week's shipments of wheat consisted of 156,500 quarters for orders, 92,000 to the Continent, and 96,500 to non-European ports. The total, 345,000 quarters, compares with 285,000 during the preceding week, and 805,000 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances comprised 23,000 quarters to Liverpool, 4,500 to U.K. ports other than London or Liverpool, 193,500 for orders, and 216,000 to the Continent, making a total of 437,000 quarters, against 427,500 last week, and 142,500 a year ago. Of a total of 124,000 quarters of oats cleared, 77,000 were to the U.K. and for orders, and 45,000 to the Continent. Last week's total was 70,000, and that of a year ago, 140,000 quarters. Linseed shipments amounted to 60,400 tons, against 53,500 a week ago, and 34,000 last year. Details show that 12,100 tons were to the U.K. and for orders, 17,000 to the Continent, and 31,300 to the U.S., &c.

Stocks of wheat at 260,000 tons, maize at 140,000 tons, and linseed at 110,000 tons are all 10,000 tons heavier than a week ago. Oat stocks are unaltered at 50,000 tons.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF LOCHABER WORKS

IMPORTANT ORDERS ON HAND

INDUSTRY AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY

MR. G. BALFOUR ON HANDICAP OF GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

The SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Mr. GEORGE BALFOUR, J.P., M.P. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. Selley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The accounts we submit to-day will, I think, be regarded as satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that we have again left the profits of our subsidiary in that account to which I will refer later. The profits have been derived from the financial side of the business connected with associated interests, new enterprises and underwritings, and participations in various issues, realizations, and interests on investments.

Before dealing with the accounts I will say a few words regarding matters of general and historical interest.

THE NATIONAL POSITION

I have, at previous meetings of shareholders, touched upon the national position and outlook, and addressing you two years ago I said that "after many years of abnormal conditions the previous nine or 10 months had shown some indication of a tendency to normal conditions." I also said, "The one condition in my opinion necessary for a natural return of national prosperity is rigid national and local economy and reliance upon the people to work out their salvation instead of reliance upon the Government to make a gift of prosperity."

Two years ago, when I made those statements, there appeared every hope of more settled conditions, more employment, and less Government interference. That is all changed, and I do not think that any responsible person can view the future with anything but very grave misgivings. We can only hope that the present situation with which the country is faced will stimulate interest in public affairs, resulting in a diminution of Government interference, which, in my view, is the chief cause of unemployment and other troubles.

I make no apology for touching upon this matter, as I believe it to be the duty of all engaged in industry to do everything in their power to stimulate public opinion so that individuals will realize that the condition of the country's affairs is always in the long run the direct responsibility of the citizen. It is an old and true saying that we get the Government we deserve.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST

This annual general meeting, our seventh, is of greater interest than usual owing to the fact that it is held within a few days of the coming of age of the business upon which the Power Securities Corporation was founded. It may, therefore, not be out of place for a few moments to review the past.

Twenty-one years ago Balfour, Beatty, and Co., Limited, commenced business. They commenced with a small staff of loyal, enthusiastic workers with the intention of building up and knitting together an organization capable of dealing with every class of concession relating to public service and involving all phases of engineering—electrical, mechanical, and civil. The organization was designed not only to deal with the legal and engineering problems involved but to provide the capital required for financing schemes and developments undertaken.

The organization was started with a determination not to rush into work beyond its capacity but patiently to move forward with growing experience, to develop a staff within the organization skilled in all branches of the work undertaken, so as to ensure that the organization and staff would correspond to the increasing responsibilities undertaken.

STAFF COOPERATION

We realized that in this class of business the essential feature was that all responsible members of the staff should be known to each other and to their chiefs, and that their experience and character should be such as would command mutual respect and ensure the working of the organization with a whole-hearted team spirit. We believe we have secured the coordination and cooperation of talent, experience, enthusiasm, and loyalty by the only means by which it can be accomplished—namely, the expenditure of time and efforts, reinforced by inspiration.

I think we have accomplished this, and it is something which will never be achieved by Act of Parliament. It may interest you to know that we have to-day, occupying important positions in the organization, 14 of the original staff who were with the business over 20 years ago.

THE WORKS AT LOCHABER

Turning now to engineering and construction works, the large works at Lochaber have been successfully carried out, involving the removal of a million tons of rock in the 15-mile tunnel, the construction of many shafts, dams, and intakes, finished with the blasting out of the end of the tunnel into Loch Treig 1000 ft. under water. This, I believe, is the only case where a clean blast at that depth has been made, and in view of the erroneous Press statements it may interest you to have my emphatic assurance that not only was the final blast a complete success but that it has afforded a most perfect entrance from the loch into the tunnel. There remain only the cleaning up and odd trifles to finish.

This work of vast proportions, unique in character and involving the consideration of many new problems, has been carried out according to original plan, but, as I mentioned last year, we were faced with the grave disturbance during 1926 and reactions of that disturbance well into the year 1927.

Our associated company has already made very substantial provision against contingencies in connexion with this contract, and we have no reason to think that our clients will deal with the final settlement of outstanding claims on other than a fair and equitable basis which would render further provision unnecessary.

I naturally cannot discuss figures, but have given you as fair a picture as possible, and when I add that throughout this long and difficult work we have maintained most cordial relations with our clients and their engineers you will realize that mutual confidence and understanding must have guided all of us in dealing with the work.

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKING

Needless to say, the profits shown in this corporation's account would have been substantially greater during the last few years if we had not been under the necessity of making provision in the accounts of Balfour, Beatty, and Co. against any possible loss on these works instead of bringing into our account substantial profits from this source. This is the only work against which it has been necessary to make provision, but by its nature and importance any provision that has been made should be more than offset by the world importance of the work and the opportunity it afforded of proving our capacity to deal with undertakings of such magnitude and involving such difficult problems.

During the year under review we have carried out a large amount of construction work at home and abroad with complete success and satisfaction to our clients.

THE GRAMPIAN SCHEME

The work on the Grampian scheme has gone on without a hitch and is well up to time. We have every reason to believe that the hydro-electric power plant, equipped with 32,000-kilowatt plant, will be in operation in the autumn and the supply available over a very wide area. We have, in addition, during the year, erected a large amount of miscellaneous plant and transmission lines and handled the operating of a large number of properties.

We have also carried through many financial schemes and transactions for associated interests and for new enterprises which will afford work and scope for the future.

We solidly established the Spanish enterprise to which I referred last year and pulled it out of its difficulties and arranged a sale for our friends for whom we were acting, to the most important Spanish interests, the transaction giving satisfaction to all parties.

At the present time we have on hand works involving finance and engineering on a thoroughly satisfactory basis amounting to upwards of £2,000,000 at home and abroad, including South America, East Africa, India, Palestine, Italy, &c.

FRUIT OF PAST EFFORTS

I think we can fairly say that the work of the past is bearing fruit, as we find business maturing now as a result of effort and expenditure in past years. To give one illustration only, you will remember that I mentioned an Indian Concession some years ago, and last year I stated that we had supplied a small works plant for the Madras Government. Only a few days ago we signed the contract with the Madras Government for the handling of a large hydro-electric plant and the construction of over 100 miles of extra high tension transmission lines. This work, which is fixed on secure terms, is the result of preliminary effort of five years ago, when we took a controlling interest in the Concession which we subsequently transferred to the Madras Government with the reservation of certain rights when the works were proceeded with.

I mention this one important instance, as it indicates that we are not only carrying out our current work, but at the same time year by year establishing business for future years.

We have recently received official intimation that our tender for a Concession for the electricity supply, including large hydro-electric development, in Tanganyika has been accepted, and we are in course of arranging for an additional Concession to the south of that territory.

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

We hear a great deal at the present time about Empire development, and I am sure it will be of interest to you to note that a certain portion of our work outside Great Britain is directly connected with supplying Empire needs.

The Tanganyika development in Mandated Territory will, in the first instance, provide for the power supply to the sisal factories in addition to dealing with the local domestic requirements. In passing, it is of interest to note that the sisal industry is one of growing importance and likely to play an increasingly important part in supplying what might be called Empire produce, binders and cords.

It is an interesting theme to pursue, but it would take too long to show the effect of the efforts of an organization and business such as this upon the employment of workers in this country and the development of essential services at home, throughout the Empire, and abroad. You may rightly congratulate yourselves that not only is your money engaged in this Corporation as an investment, but that it is directly employed in providing a large volume of employment resulting in the establishment of such essential services.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

Turning now to the accounts: before referring to the various items on the balance-sheet I should point out that these have been set out in a form which is slightly different from last year to suit the requirements of the new Companies Act. In comparing the figures with last year certain items in this year's accounts have to be added together to compare with the previous accounts, as adjustments have to be made where certain assets have been taken out of one item and placed in others.

The first item on the credit side of the balance-sheet is "investments at or under cost" standing at £550,081 10s. 11d. This figure represents the general investments of the Corporation and shows an increase of approximately £50,000 over last year, this amount being largely represented by additional shares which we have taken up in electric supply companies with which we are associated.

The next item, "loans and participations"—namely, £106,255—compares with last year's figure of £276,489 1s. 5d. The sum of £77,000 which appeared in this item last year—namely, our holding in the Hydro Electric Development Company—has been transferred to the item "investments in shares of subsidiary companies," and the difference of approximately £100,000 is the amount by which this item is reduced this year.

This reduction is due to the sale during the year of the company's interest in the Spanish electrical undertaking, to which I have referred, and the repayment of our loans and participation in that undertaking.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

We now come to the item "subsidiary companies"; the investments in the shares of these at cost stand at £377,529 6s. 8d., being the cost of our investments in Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited, and the Hydro-Electric Development Company, Limited, the whole of whose shares we hold. This is the same figure at which these investments stood last year, but they were included in the items "investments" and "loans and participations."

The next item is "advance" £90,000. This is an advance in the ordinary course of business made by the corporation to Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited, during the year.

The next item "investments sold for future settlement" £1,821 5s. 10d. represents the sale of two small investments, settlement for which was outstanding at the end of the year, and is a considerable decrease on last year's figure—£66,236 3s. 1d.

The item of "debtors" £764 6s. 9d. does not call for special mention, and the remaining item, "cash at bank," £209,790 10s. 2d., compares with last year's figure of £173,034 16s. 10d.

INCREASED RESERVE ACCOUNT

On the other side of the account, the capital issued remains as before—viz., £1,000,000. The reserve account has been increased to £150,000, which includes the appropriation of £20,000 out of the profits for the year under review. This is the same amount as placed to reserve account last year, but you will remember that, in addition, last year we placed the sum of £10,000 to the credit of dividend equalization account, which is the next item on the balance-sheet.

The item of "advance from subsidiary companies," £75,000, remains the same as last year, and, as I then informed you, it represents the cash assets of the Hydro-Electric Development Company.

The items of "creditors and credit balances" amount to £40,927 16s. 10d., against last year's figure of £40,588 15s. 9d. This represents provision for taxation and sundry other credit items in respect of open transactions at the date of the account.

Regarding the profit and loss account, the income for the year, which, as I have already mentioned, is derived from profits on concessions, realization of investments, dividends, interest, and commissions, amounted, including transfer fees, to £112,392 11s. 4d., against last year's figure of £123,159 8s. 9d., a decrease of £11,000.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

On the other side we have "administration and general expenses" and provision for taxation, £31,768 6s. 9d., and directors' fees, £1,200, making a total expense of £32,968 6s. 9d., against last year's figure of £37,920 12s. 5d., or a reduction of £5,000. The balance, therefore, is £79,424 4s. 7d., against last year's figure of £85,238 16s. 4d., or a reduction in the net profit of £6,000.

The only alteration which we have made in the profit and loss account this year is to show the directors' fees separately, in accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act, and the note at the bottom of the page is not a new item but inserted to ensure compliance with the new Act.

Taking the figure of net profit mentioned above—namely, £79,424 4s. 7d.—and adding the amount brought forward from last accounts of £14,869 8s. 8d., there is a balance available of £94,293 13s. 3d., out of which there have been paid and appropriated—

(1) Preference dividend for the year, less income-tax, £28,000;

(2) Transfer to reserve account, £20,000; making a total of £48,000, which leaves a balance of £46,293 13s. 3d., which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—

In payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1929, at the rate of 7 per cent., less income-tax, £28,000, leaving to be carried forward to next account £18,293 13s. 3d., which compares with a sum brought in of £14,869 8s. 8d.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Before I submit the resolution I wish to say a word about the officers and staff of this and our allied businesses. I have already touched upon the spirit of organization, and do not think it necessary to say more than tender them all my personal thanks, the thanks of my colleagues on the board, and, I am sure I might add, the thanks of the shareholders for their loyal service, well rendered, which has done so much to build and maintain the strength and prestige of the business.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be approved and adopted, that the dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, paid on the Preference shares be confirmed, and that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares be declared."

Mr. WILLIAM SHEARER (managing director) seconded the resolution.

Mr. MORRICE EDWARDS said he thought it was fitting, on the occasion of the 21st birthday of Balfour, Beatty, and Co., to offer his congratulations upon the success which had attended the efforts in building up such an organization. He also wished to congratulate the board, and particularly the managing director, upon the very excellent figures shown in the accounts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BLAKE also congratulated the directors on the satisfactory results of the past year, and asked the chairman if he would care to say a word or two as to the prospects of the subsidiary companies from the revenue-producing point of view.

The CHAIRMAN briefly thanked Mr. Edwards and Mr. Blake for their complimentary remarks, and, referring to the outlook, said he thought that with the vast quantity of miscellaneous work which they had in hand they had ample provision for the engagement of their future efforts, which normally should produce substantial returns.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. A. H. Beatty, was re-elected, and Messrs. George A. Touche and Co. were reappointed auditors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DIRECTORS

Mr. L. A. STRIDE, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and the staff, said that while congratulating the chairman on the historical survey which he had given the meeting, there was one point to which he particularly wished to draw the attention of the shareholders—namely, the prescience shown by the chairman in collecting round him that excellent group of young men in the early days of the company. He had had the pleasure and satisfaction of meeting many of them and could testify that the company had in its own office the command of real and expert knowledge on all trade, technical, and financial questions likely to affect the business. In his opinion, it was to that and to the driving power of the chairman and Mr. Shearer, the managing director, that they owed the success which had been attained. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was duly seconded and unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said that, while he and Mr. Shearer were able to play their part in guiding the affairs of the company, their efforts would not meet with the same success were it not for the loyal and efficient services of the staff and of the complete organization to which he had referred. He felt sure the officers and staff would appreciate the fact that at the end of a long year's work they had not been forgotten, but that the shareholders appreciated their efforts.

The proceedings then terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.55 (previous closing, 89.15); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.40 (101.75); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.50 (100.60); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (99.90); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.45 (136.50); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.30 (103.25); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.60 (108.10); 5% Credit National, 1919, 614 (613.50); 5% Credit National, 1920, 552 (552); 6% Credit National, 1921, 569 (569); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 527 (527); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 563 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 579 (579); 4% Egyptian Unified, 385.25 (388.50); 4% Japanese, 1905, 486.25 (486.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 8 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.50 (4.60); 4% Turkish Unified, 69.90 (68.10); Banque de France, 24,615 (24,620); Banque de Paris, 2,910 (2,910); Banque Parisienne, 2,085 (2,100); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,000 (2,000); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,805 (3,855); Credit Lyonnais, 3,095 (3,100); Banque d'Orient, 343 (345); Banque Ottomane, 1,230 (1,235); Suez Canal Shares, 19,710 (19,770); Chargeurs Reunis, 198 (791); Messageries Maritimes, 231 (—); Transatlantique, 1,070 (1,118); Raffineries Say, 1,950 (1,950); Sucreries d'Egypte, 920 (926); Wagons Lits, 665 (666); Thomson Houston, 1,175 (1,188); Lautaro Nitrate, 351 (372); Ford of France, 185 (172); Rio Tinto, 5,515 (5,600); Tharsis, 603 (606); De Beers, 1,220 (1,222); De Beers Preferred, 1,558 (1,563); Jagersfontein Estate, 257 (257); Central Mining, 2,230 (2,265); Chartered, 259 (260); Brakpan, 372 (372); Crown Mines, 392 (393); East Rand, 68 (68); Geduld, 414 (415); General Mining, 95 (96); Consolidated Goldfields, 257 (257); Johannesburg Consolidated, 279 (278); Randfontein Estate, 36 (36); Rand Mines, 378 (374); Tanganyika, 525 (524); Transvaal Consolidated, 171 (169); Union Corporation, 442 (444); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 80 (81); Mozambique, 75 (76); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 38 (40); Cauntchoucs, 206 (209); Eastern International, 142 (143); Gula Kalumpong, 173 (172); Kuala Lumpur, 258 (237); Malacca, 233 (230); Mexican Eagle, 161 (162); Royal Dutch, 40,400 (40,500); Shell Transport, 591 (591); Platine, 1,925 (1,940); Llanoseof, 91 (91); Oceana Consolidated, 18.00 (18.25). Exchange on New York, 25.53⅛ (25.53½); exchange on London, official average, 124.15½ (124.15½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.17 (124.15). Private discount rate, 2¾% (2¾%); short money, 2¾% (2¾%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 103½); 5% Dutch, 102⅝ (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 64¼ (65); 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (77⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49 (45⅝); Peruvian, 12½ (12); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 54¾ (53½); New York, Ont

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Ticket Day .. | SETTLEMENT DATES: Feb. 18 / Feb. 20 | Mar. 4 / Mar. 6 | Mar. 18 / Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85⅛ 82	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛ 54⅜	..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	83⅜ 83⅝	..
105¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 101⅝	..
101⅝ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	..
91¼ 90	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87⅛ 88	..
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅛ 94⅜	..
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅛ 94⅜	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅞ 76⅝	..
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	96⅛ 96⅜	..
105 97¾	Treas. 5½% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 5% '33-35	101⅛ 101⅜	..
100 96⅜	Do., 4½% 30-32	99¼ 100	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% 32-34	99⅛ 99⅜	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% 31-33	97¼ 98	..
103¼ 95	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼ 57¼	..
66¼ 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼ 62⅛	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62⅛ 62¾	..
84¾ 80	T'vasl.5%, '25-55	82 84	..
266 259	Bank of England	248 251	..
88⅛ 77¾	Nigerian, 5% ..	80 82	..
60 50	India, 5½% ..	59 60	..
61¾ 50⅜	Do., 5% ..	50⅜ 51¾	-¼
51⅞ 44	Do., 4% ..	42 44	-¼
101⅞ 98	Do., 3½% ..	90 100	..
92¾ 85	Do., 3% 30-55	85 84	-½
102¾ 105⅞	Sudan, 5% ..	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn., Cty., 3% ..	61¾ 62⅜	..
76⅛ 70	Do., 2½% ..	72½ 73½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	100¾ 101¼	+¼
104⅝ 99¼	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	102¼ 103¼	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	62½ 63½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83½ 84½	..
73⅛ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68¾ 69¾	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	..	..
.. ..	"A" ..	59¼ 60¾	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78¼ 79¼	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½%	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

105⅞ 98	Aust. 6% '21-41	98 99	..
99¼ 90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	90 91	..
91⅞ 86⅛	Can., 4% '40-60	88¼ 88¾	..
85¾ 78¾	Do., 3½% '30-50	82¼ 82¾	..
85¼ 91⅜	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
88⅛ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	80⅜ 81¼	..
81⅞ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	79¾ 80¼	..
113⅛ 108⅜	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	108¾ 109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100 100⅜	..
85⅞ 81⅜	Do., 3½-4% '23-53	82¼ 82¾	..
76⅞ 72	Do., 3% '49-59	74¾ 75¼	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 5% '55	84½ 85½	..
77 69¼	Do., 3% '30-50	69½ 70⅜	..
94¾ 90⅛	Do., 5% '1033	92 93	..
93¼ 88¼	Do., 4% '43-63	87⅞ 88⅜	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90 91	..
104 98⅛	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100⅛ 101	..
97⅜ 91⅜	Do., 4½% '45	92¼ 92⅝	..
89¼ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83 83½	..
88¼ 75	Do., 4% '40	87½ 88	..
88¼ 75	Do., 3% '45-75	78⅛ 79	..
104⅜ 98⅛	Nig., 5% '47-57	98⅛ 99	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88⅛ 89½	..
84 73⅜	Do., 4% '40-50	75 76	..
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99½ 99⅝	..
90 81⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 83¾	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	88 89	..
102¼ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100 100⅛	..
85⅜ 79⅛	Tas's, 3½% '1940	81 82	..
96⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	89½ 90	..
79¾ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70½ 71⅜	..
99¾ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	88 89	..
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86½ 87½	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	71½ 72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¾ ..	Arg., 4% Rescission.	83¼ 84¼	..
80¾ ..	Do., 4% 1900	80½ 81½	..
91¼ ..	Do., Port Cap., 5%	90½ 91½	..
102⅜ ..	Austrian, 6% ..	102½ 102⅝	-⅛
111¾ ..	Belgian, 7% ..	110 111	..
90⅜ ..	Berlin (City of), 6%	91 92	..
50⅜ ..	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	50 51	..
53¾ ..	Do., 4% Rescission	53 54	..
65⅜ ..	Do., 5% 1913	63 64	..
82¾ ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75 76	..
82¾ ..	Do., 5½% 1927	81½ 82½	-½
56¾ ..	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56 57	..
80 ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	80 82	..
95¾ ..	Chile, 6% .. 1926	92½ 93½	..
85⅞ ..	Do., 5% 1911	85 87	..
105 ..	Do., 5% 1922	102 104	-½
99¼ ..	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	98½ 99½	..
81¼ ..	Do., 4½% 1898	83½ 84½	-1¼
47⅜ ..	Do., 5% 1912	49 50	..
61⅜ ..	Do., 5% 1913	60⅛ 62¼	..
60 ..	Do., Shanghai-N..5%	60 62	..
24 ..	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	25 29	..
28½ ..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	28 31	..
111 ..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½ 112½	..
77 ..	Egyptian Unified	77 79	..
20¾ ..	French, 5% ..	20½ 21	..
20¼ ..	Do., 4% ..	19¾ 20¼	..
105¾ ..	Mdl. 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾ ..	Stock, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾ ..	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾ ..	T.M., 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
106¾ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½ 108½	..
104¾ ..	German, 7% ..	105 106	..
57½ ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
75 ..	Do., 5% 1915	75 77	..
101¼ ..	Do., 7% Refugee	101½ 102⅝	..
87 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization	88 89	+¼
100¼ ..	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100⅜ 101⅜	..
17¾ ..	Italian, 3½% ..	17¼ 18¼	..
101½ ..	Do., Cit. Consort."B"	103 104	..
73⅜ ..	Japan, 4½% 1899	73¼ 74¼	..
90 ..	Do., 5% 1907	90¾ 91¾	..
99¾ ..	Do., 5% 1924	99¼ 99⅝	..
91¼ ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92 93	..
22 ..	Mexican, 5% ..	20 22	-1
81 ..	Do., 4% ..	81 82	..
90 ..	Polish, 4% ..	90 91	..
42¾ ..	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	41¾ 42¾	..
46¾ ..	Roumania, 4% Cons.	47 48	..
3¾ ..	Russian, 4% .. 1889	3 4	..
4¾ ..	Do., 5% .. 1906	4 5	..
105¾ ..	Siamese, 4½% .. 1924	102½ 103½	..
18¾ ..	Turkish, 4% Unified	14 15	+½
66 ..	Uruguay, 5½% ..	64½ 65½	..
11⅞ ..	Peruvian Corp. ..	11¾ 12¼	..
52⅜ ..	Do., Pref. ..	53 53½	..
104¾ ..	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	..
82½ ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82 83	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92⅛ ..	Great Western ..	91¼ 92	-⅛
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¾ 79¼	..
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¼ 96½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91½ 92½	..
54½ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	51¼ 52⅛	..
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76 77	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Pref. ..	70⅝ 71¾	..
12¾ ..	L. and N. East., Def.	11 11½	..
36½ ..	Do., Pref. ..	32¾ 33½	..
— ..	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56¾ 57⅞	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72⅝ 73¾	..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67¼ 68¾	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	60 61	-¼
64⅜ ..	Metropolitan ..	63½ 64½	..
74⅜ ..	Met. Dist. ..	74½ 75½	..
22¾ ..	Southern, Def. ..	30⅜ 31⅜	+⅛
75¼ ..	Do., Prefd. ..	72½ 73½	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76½ 77⅜	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¼ 96¼	..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¾ 90¾	..
22 10/32	Underground, £1 ..	23/0 23/6	..
107 ..	Do., Income ..	108 110	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81½ ..	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	82 84	+1½
— ..	Argentine Gt. Western	78 80	..
— ..	Argentine N. Eastern	85 87	..
100 ..	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	94 95	-1
86¾ ..	B.A. and Pacific ..	85 84	-¼
81¾ ..	B.A. Western	73½ 74½	-1½
205 ..	Canadian Pacific ..	221½ 222½	+¼
87 ..	Central Argentine ..	86 91	-1
76½ ..	Central Uruguay ..	74 76	-1
21½ ..	Cordoba Central ..	17¼ 18¾	-¼
35 ..	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27 30	+1
29 ..	Costa Rica	28 29	..
64½ ..	Entre Rios	60 62	..
— ..	Int. Cent. America ..	30 34	..
51¼ ..	Leopoldina	49½ 50½	..
8½ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7 9	..
3½ ..	Mexican (Hearer) ..	3¼ 4½	..
187 ..	Sao Paulo	181 185	-1
24 ..	United of Havana ..	23 25	-1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½ ..	..	Lloyds, A...	60⅜ ..	..
Alexanders ..	15⅜ ..	..	Martins ..	71¼ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾ ..	..	Merc. Ind. C.	18 ..	..
Bk. of Aust.	12 ..	..	Midland, £1	80⅛ 0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅛ ..	..	Do., £12	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	64¾ ..	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	96⅛ ..	-⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	58¾ ..	..	National ..	21¼ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56⅛ ..	..	Nat. Dist. B.	97⅛ ..	..
Barclays, A	81½ ..	..	Nat. Egypt	32½ ..	..
Do., B	55⅛ ..	..	Nat. India	45 ..	+¼
Do., D.C.O.	27⅞ ..	..	Nat. Prov.£4	15⅛ ..	..
B. Overseas	25¾ ..	..	Rly. of Can.	64⅜ ..	..
Can. Com. ..	54⅜ ..	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅛ ..	..
Char. India	17 ..	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅞ ..	-⅛
Chartrd. ..	35½ ..	..	Un. Discount	8⅛ ..	..
Eng. & A. A.	6¼ ..	..	Westminster	17⅜ ..	-6d
Hambros ..	9 ..	..	Do., £1 ..	50⅛ ..	..
Hedging ..	115⅛ ..	-⅛	Wms. Dens	42⅛ ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance ..	19 ..	-¼	Nthn. Assur.	16⅛ ..	..
Atlas Assur.	13⅜ ..	..	Phoenix, f.p.	14¼ ..	..
Britannic ..	15⅛ ..	..	Prudential ..	22 ..	..
Com. Union	24¼ ..	-⅛	Do.. "B"	38⅛ ..	..
Eagle Star ..	12 ..	..	Royal	8⅛ ..	..
Empr'rs' Liab.	75 0	..	R. Exchange ..	5⅛ ..	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14⅜ ..	..	Scottish,"A"	16⅜ ..	..
Guardian ..	9⅝ ..	..	Sea	75 0	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅛ ..	..	Sun Insur. ..	38 ..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10 ..	..	Sun Life ..	84 ..	..
N. Brit. & M.	24¼ ..	-¼	Y'ksh're(50/-)	6¼ ..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0 7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2⅛ ..	..
Bleachers ..	22⅞	-⅝	Fine Spinners	27⅞ ..	..
Borax, Def.	7 ..	..	Hoyle, J. ..	1¼ ..	..
Brad. Dyers	28⅛ ..	..	Impl. Chem.	26 7½	..
Brit.Celanese	3⅛ ..	..	Do., Def. ..	8⅛ ..	..
Do.,2nd Pf.	11⅛ ..	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	5⅜ ..	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/4½	-1d	Lister Thread	2 11⅝	..
Brit. Enka ..	1½	..	Lister	14/9*	-3d
Calico Print.	13/6	..	Patons & B.	1 13⅛	..
Can. Celanese	2⅜	-⅛	Rylands	22⅜	..
Ch'ns Amer.	2⅜	-⅛	Salt Union ..	12 7½	..
Coats ..	65⅛	-9d	Salts (S'th'rn)	2⅛	..
Cook, Son ..	9⅛	..	Snia Viscose	12⅜	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	-⅛	Wardle & Dy.	11 5⅛	-1

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27⅛	..	Hydro Elec.	4 3⅛	+1⅞
Atlas ..	26 7½	..	Johnson & Ph.	34⅛	..
Barcelona Tr.	7⅛	-1	Metro. Elec.	5⅛	..
B'mouth&Pl.	6 1⅞	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	7⅝	..
Brazil Tract.	5 7 1⅛	-⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	7⅝	..
Brit. Insul'd	37⅛	..	Mid.Counties	27⅞	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	25⅞	..
Callender's ..	3¾	..	Perak Elec.	10⅛	..
City of Lond.	33⅛	..	Do., Pref.	6⅜	..
County Lond.	44⅜	-6d	Teleg. Const.	27	..
English Elec.	5⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	5	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45⅜	..	Westrn'ld Pf.	24⅜	..
Healey's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	3 2⅝	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.& E. Trad.	15/6	+6d	Imp. Smelt	1 9/0	..
Am.Dentl.Df.	4⅜	..	ImperialTob.	4 2 3⅛	..
Apollinaris.	9/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can.	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	26⅜	..	Int. Nickel	39¼	..
Austin, B. Pf.	15⅜	+1d	Krenger & T.	30⅛	..
Bovril, Def.	38/0	..	Lever,7% Pf.	22/6	-1½d
Brit. Alum.	4⅜/6	..	Leyland, M.	22 3⅛	..
Brit. Am.Tb.	5 0⅛	..	LondonBrick	37/6	-6d
Brit. Match	25/0	-1½d	Mantse G.Df.	15⅜	+3d
Brit. OilCake	33/9	..	Marconi Mar.	2 3⅛	..
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	..	Do., Can. ..	1 11⅛	..
Brit., Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3⅝	-⅛
Cab.&W."B"	30¼	+¼	Mather & P.	2 3⅛	-3⅛
Cadbury, "A"	65	+½	Nairn, M.&G.	21⅜	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	96	..	Napier ..	41⅜	-9d
Carreras, "A"	9⅛	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	49/0	..
Col. Graph.	6¼	-9/16	Phillips (G.)	1 7⅛	..
Crittall ..	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	49/6	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12/3	+4d	Prin. Rings	29/0	-3d
Cunard Stm.	21/0	-6d	Rolls-Royce	45 7½	..
Dennis Bros.	40/0	..	Rover (8/-)	7/9	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13 7½	..	Royal Mail	22½	-2½
E.Ready'O.B.	17/4½	..	Singer ..	26/0	..
Finlay, Jas.	4⅛	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	9/4½	+1d
Furness, W.	35/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101 ..	..
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Spillers ..	23/9	-3d
Gaumont Br.	16⅜	..	S.T.D. Pref.	12/0	-1½d
Globe Tel. ..	2 1¼	-¼	Swed.Match.B	17⅜	..
Gramophone	4⅜	-⅛	Turner & N.	4 3⅛	..
Guy Motors	15/7½	-3d	Utd. Dairies	31⅝	..
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5¼	-⅛
Imp. Airways	21⅜	..	Utd. Tob.(8.)	4 3⅛	..
Imp. Con.Gas	375	..	Wall PaperD	44/0	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/6	-1½d	Howard & B.	3¾	..
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	37/0	..
Babcock&W.	60/9	..	Pease & Pns.	3/9	..
Baldwins ..	3/0	1½d	Platt Bros.	7/0	..
Bengal ..	11/9	-3d	Powell, Duff	10/0	-3d
B.S.A. ..	10/0	..	Richds,West.	6/0	..
Bobsover ..	17 1⅛	+6d	Ruston & H.	7 6	..
Brown J.&N.	3⅜	..	S. Speakman	11 3	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley ..	20/6	-3d
Consett ..	9/9	..	Stew.&L.Def.	26⅜	-3d
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
Dorman Long	6 1½	..	Swan,Hunter	21/6	-3d
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	..	Tata, Def. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	35/4½	..	Thomas, R. ..	2/6	..
Hadfields ..	9/0	..	Vickers ..	7 9	-1½d
Harld.&W.P.	10 1½	..	Weardale,Df.	19 4½	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7 7½	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	..	Ind. Coope	60/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	64/6	..	Meux's ..	56/0	-6d
Benskin's ..	32/0	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C.of Lon.Def.	9/3	..	S. Africa ..	58/0	-1/0
Courage ..	63/6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	31/3	-3d
Distillers ..	64/9	-6d	Threlfalls ..	51/0	-6d
Guinness ..	101/0	..	WalkerP.&C.	17/0	..
Hoare	62/9	-3d	Watney, Def.	54/9*	-9d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	17/6	..	Lewis&Pig. Pf.	47/6	..
Arny & N...	3 8/6	-6d	Lipton	4 0	..
Barker ..	65/9	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/9	+⅛
Boots Pure D	6 4	..	Maple ..	55/6	..
Carlton ..	36/0	..	Map. & Webb	14/3	-3d
Debenhams ..	9/3	-3d	Maypole, Def.	5 7½	..
Gordon Hts.	14/3	-3d	Savoy Hotel	36/3	..
Harrods ..	71/0	-3d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds.(B.A.)	19/0	-1½d	Spiers&P.10/0	17/3	..
Home&C. 4/0	16/6	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..	5	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38/6	..	Dalgety ..	11 ..	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/6	..	Forestal ..	16/9	..
Aust. Ld. M.	5⅝	..	Goldsbr., M.	31⅜	..
Aust.Mrc.f.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4⅜	-⅛
Brit. N. Born	7/9	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109 ..	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3¼	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17 3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/6	..
An.-Dutch ..	34⅜	..	Lumut ..	38/9	-1/3
An.-Java ..	3 1½	+1d	Malacca ..	2	..
An.-Malay ..	1⅜	..	Malayalam ..	24/6	+3d
Bah Lias ..	1¼	..	Mendaris ..	2	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅛	+1/16	Merliman ..	2 7½	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	+1/0	Pataling ..	1⅝	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	..	Perak ..	3/3	+1d
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	37/6	..
Sarawak ..	4/9	..	Selangor Un.	2 1½	..
Duff Devt. ..	9	..	Sennah ..	1	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/3	-1½d	Sialang ..	25 7½	-7½d
Grand Cent.	6¼	-9/16	Straits Rbr.	7⅛	..
Gula Kalump	1⅛	+1/32	Sum. Para ..	3 1½	-1½d
Highlands ..	1⅛	-1/32	Tandjong ..	1⅛	..
Java Invest.	1 1⅛	+1/32	Tanjong Mal.	1 5/32	..
Java United	1 7/8	..	Telogoredjo	1 1/32	..
Jugrad'Carey	15.3	..	U. Serdang	3 1/0	..
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Sg. B't'g	1 5	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	-1½d
Labu ..	33 1/32	+7½d	U. Temiang	2/6	+1½d
Lanadron ..	15/0	-1/32	Vallambrosa	13/0	..
Linggi ..	1¼	..			

TEA

Amal. Est...	21	+¼	Eastn. Prod.	4 1⅛	..
An.-Ceylon..	1 1/16	-9d	Empire ..	1⅞	..
Assam Co...	1½	-3d	Galaha ..	2 9/16	-1/32
Assam Front.	19/3	+3d	Imperial Tea	1 3/32	..
Bngw'tawa ..	3⅛	..	Jhanzie ..	2	..
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai ..	3 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/16	..	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	..
Bndla Beta ..	3⅝	+1/16	Lanka Plant.	1 1/16	..
Carolina ..	2 3/32	-1/32	Lebong ..	3 1/16	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 3/32	..	Lungla ..	12/6	..
Chargola ..	5⅛	..	Makum ..	1 1/32	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	..	Nedeem ..	1⅞	..
Consn. T. & L.	22	..	NewDimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2 9/16	..	Nnwara Eliya	3⅝	-1/16
Darj. Cons...	3	..	Pabbojan ..	2 7/16	..
Deundi ..	15/0	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3 1/32	..
Dooars ..	2¼	..	Singlo ..	2 1/16	..
Doom Dooma	3 1/16	..	Travancore ..	2 7/16	..
Eastn. Assam	3 0/32	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	1 5/16	..	Lobitos ..	1 31/32	..
A.-Egypt, B	2 1/32	-1/32	Mex. Eagle ..	13.0	-3d
A.-Persian ..	4 3/32	-1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8 3	..
Apex Trin...	1⅛	..	Pearl(£1 sh)	12 10⅞	-10d
Attock	1 1/16	..	R. Dutch ..	32⅛	-1/32
Brit. Borneo	10 1⅛	..	Shell	4 13/16	..
Brit. Burmah	6.5*	-3d	Spies (2/-) ..	4 1d.	..
Brit.Contl.Pf.	5 7½	-1½d	Steaua Rom.	9 1⅛	..
Burmah ..	4¼	..	Trinidad C.	3.6	..
Canad. Eagle	12 11⅛	-3d	Trinidad L.	3 3⅛	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12 4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6.6	-5d
Creole	1¼	..	Ural Caspian	2.6	..
Kern River ..	5.9	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2 15/16	-1/32

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	2d.	..	Liverpool ..	8.9	..
Alianza ..	4⅛	..	New Tamgl.	18.0	..
Brit.& S.Pac.	17 6	..	Pan d'Azucar	3.9	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2 1/16	-1/16	Rosario ..	3.6	..
Do.,Delaware	6¾	-⅛	Tarapaca ..	6.9	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/9	..	Modder.Deep	1 3/0	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 19/32	..	Modder. East	1¼	..
An.-French ..	1 1/32	-1/32	Mozambique	11/6	..
Brakpan ..	2 3/16	..	Natal N. Col	1 1/16	..
C.Mining, Br.	18/4	..	New Argers.	4.9	..
City Deep ..	7.6	..	New Modder.	4¼	-⅛
Cons. Dmds.	11 6*	..	New State A.	1 1/8	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2 1/16	..	Nourse ..	8.6*	..
Cons. M. R.	15.3*	..	Randf'n'n E.	5.9	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18.0	..	Rand Mines	1 3/4	..
Crown ..	3 3/0*	..	Rand Select.	14.0*	..
Daggafontein	1 5/32	..	Rob. Deep, B	7.9	..
De Beers, D.	9 1/32	-1/16	S.A.Gold Tst.	15.3	..
Durban Deep	11.0	-3d	S.A. Town.	9.6	-3d
East Geduld.	1⅞	..	S.W. Africa	14.6	..
East Rand...	10.9	-3d	Springs ..	3¼*	..
Geduld ..	3 3/16*	..	Sub Nigel	1 15/32	..
Geldenhuis ..	2 3/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 1/16	..
Glen. Mining	2 3/32	..	Union Corp.	3 0*	..
Govt. Areas	15/8*	-1/32	V. Ryn Deep	1 3/8*	..
J'b'g C'nsliv.	45.0	..	Vereen'g Est.	2 1/32*	..
Knights ..	9.0*	..	Village Deep	7.5*	..
Langlaagte	21/0*	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6 3/32	..
Meyer & C.	1/0	..	West Springs	15.5*	..
Modder. D...	15.5*	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b	23/6	+4½d	Rho. Cong.B.	1 4¼	-⅛
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	Rhodk'n'ga	1⅛	-1/16
Chartered ..	42/0	..	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2 9/16	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	9 1/0	-3d	Roan Antel.	1 3/32	-1/16
Loangwa ..	6/6	-1½d	Selukwe ..	4/6	+1½d
Lonely Reef	1 3/32	..	Shamva ..	2/6	..
N'Ganga ..	3 7/16	+7½d	Tang'ikaCon.	1 31/32	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1 27/32	-1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B.H.	2 1/32	..	Zambesia Ex.	2 1/8	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Frantl Cons.	13/3

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Anglo-Oriental Mining, 6/- 6/-
Do., 1½% Pref., 14/3? -/6
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 839 9 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Do., "B," 819 18?
Brit. Por. and Colonial, 5/-
Cons. Invest. of Canada, 45/-
Do., 5% Prefd., 17/-
Egyptian Comp., -/6½‡
Ever Ready Trust, 7 9†† -/6 -/9
Fanti Cons., 13/3 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/11½
Griqualand Explin., 3/9
Do., New, -/1½ 10/-
Hesketh Estates, 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/9
Hudson Bay, New (86, 5), £3 [pd.], 61/10½
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 84½ 4½ 1¼ 4‡†† 3¾ 3¼ 7½ 2 1¾ 2½ 2 1¾ 2 1½ 1¾ 1 1 1††
Intern. Holding and Invest., 85¼ 5 5 5 1‡ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 2⅝
Mayfair Trust, 2-2Δ
Metropolitan Housing Corpn., 17/9
Metropolitan Rly. Ests., 11/10½
Primitiva Holdings, 28 9½ -9 -9 -9 -9 9/-
Ud. Motor Finance Corpn., 7½ Pfg. Pref., 14/9 -/9
Zambesia Expl., 40 7½ 1/3 -/3 40/9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbots Invest., 15/9
Alliance Invest., 4% Deb., 72¼
Anglo-American Deb., 29¾
Anglo-Scottish Amalg., 15/-†† -/3 15/9
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 26/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½†† -/6†† -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 23/10½ 4/3 -/9¾ -/11½ -/11½ -/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 95½
Beaver, 5½% Pref., 16/3††
Brit. Assets, 33/9
Brit. Empire Tst., Prefd., 19/10½
Brit. Invest., Defd., 42½
Cardinal, Incorp., Deb., 240½††
Confl. and Indust., 228½ 9
Do., 5½% Prefd., 97††
Consl. Union, 110
Do., 5% Deb., 82¼ 1 3
Eng. and N. York, 5% Pref., 84 3¼
Foreign, Amer. and Gen., Defd., 160‡
Foreign and Col. Invest., 178
Do., 5% Pref., 88
Foreign Railways, 93
General and Com. Invest., Defd., 154
Globe Telegraph, 21¾ 1 1½
Govmts. Stk. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 82††
Do., 4½% Deb., 81½
Indian and Gen., 5% Prefd., 84½ 3
Industrial and Gen., 328 31
Do., 3½% Deb., 68½
Internat. Fin. Soc., 6% Pref., 97
Internat. Invest., 4% Deb., 71½
Internat. Sleeping Car, 7/6
Investment Corp., 4% Deb. (1907-10 issues), 75
Lake View, 21/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 82‡
Lond. and S. Amer., 16/6 17/-
Do., 5% Pref., 15/9 16/3
Lond. Mid. Scot. Stk. Convrsn., 4% Pref., 48
Mercantile, 44¾ Deb., 79
Mercantile, 267
Merc. Credit Rly. Securities, 4% "A" Deb., 8
Mid-European, 11½
Do., 5½% Pref., 92
Parent, Defd., 1/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 1/6 3/-
Railway Share, 4½% Deb., 1940, 83½
Rio Claro Rly. and Inv., 184 5
Rubber Plants, Invest., 37/6 5/9 -/4½ -/9
Second Con., 123½††
Second Guardian, 5% Pref., 83¼ 1½
Second Industrial, 131½††
Second Mercantile, 5% Pref., 86
St. Andrew Gold, 25/-
Do., 6% Pref., 17/-
Sterling, 5% Pref., 87
Trustees Corp., Invest., 4½% Deb., 82¼
Trustees Corp., 222
Do., 4½% Pref., 82½
Tyre Invest., 10% Prefd., 1/3
Do., 7% Pref., 11/3
U.S. and Gen., 5% Deb., 92
U.S. Deb. Corp., 240

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Second Stk., 45‡†† 5 4¾
Bovril, 10/- 10/3
Carnuelite, 1 4½ -/6 -/6½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/9
Daily Mail, 64/9 2/9 4 4½ -/9 -/4½ -/8½ 5/- 5/- 2/9 4/1½ 5/- 4/-
Eng. and Internat., 5½% Pref., 85½ 6¼
G. Racing Assn., -/7½†† -/7½ -/8
Do., 5% Part. Pref., -/9 -/9 -/9

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands, Guinea (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

• P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia, Aden, Bushire and Mohammerah, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons), Canary Islands (Tenerife), West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

3.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

• P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
Nelson* (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Houlder†† (Marquesa)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
L. & H.†† (Dryden)	Feb. 22 6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) ..	Feb. 26 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orontes) ..	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranmak and Cathay) ..	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails‡	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
Rio, Santos* : Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
Rio, Santos : R. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
Rio, Santos : R. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Pernam, Bahia : R.M.S.P. (Severn)	Feb. 21 7.30 a.m.
Rio, Santos† : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
Rio, Santos† : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26 6 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Mag. (Post) (all parts) : Direct (Ausonia)	Feb. 20 5.30 p.m.
Mag. (Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E. & P. (Orotava) ..	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle†† (Gloucester Castle)	Feb. 21 6 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.D. (Bathurst) ..	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 22 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Houlder (Hardwicke Grange)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Puerto) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranmak and Ranpotana) ..	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Autolycus) (Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Daily Noon Feb. 18 6 p.m. Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(Hong-kong and S. China) : Via Suez & Bombay (Rampura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.), : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia) ..	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Antonia) ..	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 18 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 19 1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Feb. 26 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ft. pkt. (Angkor)	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 18 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 19 8 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt.	Feb. 19 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Ft. Said) : Ital. pkt. ..	Feb. 20 9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‡	Feb. 22 8 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Duilio) ..	Feb. 17 6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br. Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
E. & F. (Artigunas)	Feb. 22 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ARMEN, PERSIA (exc. North (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‡	Feb. 22 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : Ft. pkt. (Angkor)	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
R.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	Feb. 18 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail‡	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Aidan)	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
SAMOA : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails‡	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &C. : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Machaon)	Feb. 18 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Cunard (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Cunard (Antonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Antilla)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Feb. 22 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. Pkt. (Lipari)	Feb. 18 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Addax)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 15 6 p.m.
F.D. (Addax)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
Togoland, Dahomey : Holt (J. Holt)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15 7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 19 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Artigunas) ..	Feb. 22 7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 2d. per half-oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half-oz.
" Iraq .. .. .. 2½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

Unless printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office.

TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Turks and Caicos Islands (*via* Jamaica). **MONDAY, 9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Pacific Coast), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch West Indies, Malta, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal). **11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Guatemala, Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Newfoundland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Jamaica.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. Aquitania. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Deseado. Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China, and Australia, by ss. Moultan. Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Japan, China and Fiji, by ss. Minnedosa. **MONDAY.**—U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Minnekahda. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Koningin der Nederlanden. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Walmer Castle. Jamaica, by ss. Ariguani. China and Japan *via* Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CAMBRIDGE (Federal), from New Plymouth : Gravesend, 10 a.m.

CAPTALIA (Anchor), from Bombay : Liverpool, passengers land, 8 a.m.

CITY OF CORINTH (Ellerman), from Australia : Royal Victoria Dock, p.m.

JAMAICA PRODUCER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica : Plymouth, 6.30 p.m.

MUNSTERIAN (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. : Liverpool.

SUTTON HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa : Glasgow p.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.), from New York : Royal Albert Dock, 3 p.m.

ARAGUANI (E. & F.), from Jamaica : Avonmouth, 9 a.m.

AURANIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth.

BENDIGO (P. & O.), from Brisbane : Plymouth, 8 a.m.

CAMERONIA (Anchor), from New York : Glasgow, p.m.

LONDON CORPORATION (Furness), from Halifax : London, 6 a.m.

MOPAN (E. & F.), from Jamaica : Liverpool, 2 p.m.

NORFOLK (Federal), from New Zealand : Gravesend, 5 p.m.

MONDAY

ANTONIA (Cunard), from New York : Liverpool, 9 a.m.

APAPA (E.D.), from West Africa : Plymouth, p.m.

MILWAUKEE (Ham.-Am.), from New York : Southampton.

MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3.30 a.m. Due London, Tuesday.

WALMER CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa : Southampton, 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

FORFARSHIRE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 14th.

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Harcourt 12th.
BODNANT .. .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 11th.
EBOE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Dunla 12th.
EGORI .. .. Fm. Forcados, arr. Ldn. 13th.
PRABSU .. .. For Cont., left Grand Bassam 12th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOSNIA .. .. For Naples, left Leghorn 11th.
BOTHNIA .. .. Fm Catania, arr. Patras 11th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MAINE .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 13th.

BEN LINE

BENLEDI .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 13th.
BENVENUE .. .. For U.K., arr. Pt. Pirie 12th.

BIBBY

DERBYSHIRE .. .. Left Rassein 14th.
LANCASHIRE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Suez 14th.
WARWICKSHIRE .. .. Fm. Barry, arr. Pt. Said 13th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ANTENOR .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Suez 13th.
EUMAEUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. N.Y. 12th.
JASON .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Batavia 12th.
MEDON .. .. For Java, left N.Y. 12th.
MENELAUS .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 12th.
MENTOR .. .. For L'pool, left Kobe 10th.
MERIONES .. .. For Japan, left Singapore 12th.
THESEUS .. .. Fm. Java, arr. M'selles 13th.

BOOTH

AIDAN .. .. For L'pool, left Leixoes 12th.
DOMINIC .. .. For Havre, left Para 12th.
HUBERT .. .. For Pernambuco, left N.Y. 6th.
PANCRAS .. .. Fm. Para, arr. Maranham 12th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACORA .. .. For W. Africa, left Accra 12th.
APAPA .. .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 12th.
BOMA .. .. For W. Africa, cld. Las Palmas 13th.
DUNKWA .. .. For Cont., left Takoradi 12th.
JEKRI .. .. Fm. Duala, arr. Dakar 12th.
NEW TORONTO .. .. For N.Y., left S. Leone 11th.

BULLARD, KING

UMZUMBI .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Colombo 13th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERDALE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, due St. John 16th.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD LINE

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Hamilton 13th.
EARL OF SCOTLAND .. .. Fm. Funchal, arr. Cadiz 13th.
MELITA .. .. Fm. L'pool, disch. at St. John 12th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ANGO .. .. For Rio Grande, left Pernam. 12th.

AMIRAL VILLARET DE JOYEUSE

.. .. For Hamburg, left Gd. Bassam 9th.
BANGKOK .. .. For Haiphong, left Saigon 14th.
CEYLAN .. .. For Hamburg, left Dunkirk 11th.
FT. ARCHAMBAULT .. .. For Pt. Noire, left Tabu 10th.
FOUCAULD .. .. For Bordeaux, left Tabou 9th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. .. Fm. Pacific, arr. B'dam 14th.
CLAN MACBEATHE .. .. For Ldn., left Galle 13th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. .. Fm. Hongkong, arr. Tuticorin 14th.
CLAN MACINNES .. .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Dunkirk 13th.
CLAN MACKAY .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Algoa B. 13th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ALASKA .. .. For Havre, left N. Orleans 13th.
MISSISSIPPI .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Talcahuano 13th.
ROCHAMBEAU .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 13th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA .. .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 14th.
ANTONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Queenstown 16th.
AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Silvatin. 14th.
CARINTHIA .. .. Cruise, arr. Alexandria 14th.
FRANCONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bombay 14th.
MAURETANIA .. .. Cruise, arr. Havana 14th.
SAMARIA .. .. For Mollendo, left Callao 14th.

ANCHOR

TRANSYLVANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Gib. 14th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BRISBANE .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Dunedin 14th.
PORT DENISON .. .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Invercargill 13th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 14th.

DONALDSON

CORDILLERA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 12th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ARGUAL .. .. For L'pool, left Tenerife 12th.
CAMITO .. .. For A'mouth, left Kingston 11th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF CALCUTTA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. L'pool 19th.
CITY OF CANTERBURY .. .. For Calcutta, left L'pool 13th.
CITY OF CANTON .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 13th.
JERBA .. .. Fm. Johannesburg, arr. Hull 13th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Hull 13th.
CITY OF MARSEILLES .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Shanghai 14th.
CITY OF ORAN .. .. For Adelaide, left Philadel. 12th.
KIOTO .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 13th

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. .. Fm. Hull, arr. Bombay 18th.
FRANCISCO .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Hull 13th.

FABRE

PATRIA .. .. Fm. M'selles, arr. Providence 13th.

FURNESS LINE

EL URUGUAYO .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 13th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT .. .. For Ldn., left Colon 12th.

GLEN

GLENAPP .. .. For Vladivostok, left Yokohama 14th.
GLENGARRY .. .. For U.K., left Dalren 13th.
GLENIFFER .. .. Arr. R'dam 13th.
GLENSHANE .. .. For U.K., left Vladivostok 14th.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 13th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

WESTPHALIA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 13th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 14th.
CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 14th.

HARRISON

ARCHITECT .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kingston 13th.

HENDERSON

AMARAPOORA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

HOULDER

THORPE GRANGE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. S'an Julian 12th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BIELA .. .. For R. Plate, left N.Y. 13th.
HOLBEIN .. .. For Glasgow, left M'video 13th.
VANDYCK .. .. For N.Y., left Barbados 13th.
VAURAN .. .. For B. Aires, left Pernambuco 13th.

LEYLAND

BELGRAVIAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Baltimore 12th.
MELTONIAN .. .. Fm. Curacao, arr. Savanilla 13th.
MERCIAN .. .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curacao 13th.
NINIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 13th.
NORTONIAN .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 11th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE BIANCAMANO .. .. For N.Y., left Genoa 14th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

PILSNA .. .. Fm. Trieste, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCNEIL CITIZEN .. .. For L'pool, left Halifax 12th.
MCNEIL MERCHANT .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. St. John 12th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ANDROMEDE .. .. Fm. M'selles, arr. Pt. a Pitre 11th.
BER. DE ST. PIERRE .. .. Fm. M'selles, arr. Diego Suarez 10th.
COM. RAMEL .. .. For Dunkirk, left Melbourne 14th.
EURIAN .. .. Fm. M'selles, arr. Fremantle 11th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

JAN PIETERSZOON COEN .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Colombo 18th.
MADOERA .. .. For Batavia, left Padang 13th.
PRINSES JULIANA .. .. For Batavia, left Sthmtn. 14th.
RADJA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 18th.
ROTTE .. .. For Batavia, left Sweltenham 13th.
SINGKEP .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Ldn. 13th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. .. For Ldn., left M'video 13th.
HIGHLAND WARRIOR .. .. For B. Aires, left Rio Janeiro 12th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ANYO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Panama 13th.
CALCUTTA MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 14th.
DELAGOA MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 12th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Glb. 14th.
HAKURAN MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 14th.
KIYANO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Kobe 13th.
MATSUYE MARU .. .. Fm. M'dam., arr. Pt. Said 13th.
SIBERIA MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Shanghai 14th.
TAIYO MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left Honolulu 12th.
TATSUNO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Frisco 12th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALLER .. .. For Bremen, left Sabang 12th.
CREFELD .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Baltimore 12th.
FRANKEN .. .. For Bremen, left Kobe 13th.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Hong-kong, left Manila 14th.
SCHLESIEN .. .. For Hamburg, left Yokohama 13th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESSEQUIBO .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Valparaiso 12th.
LOCH LINNHE .. .. For Plymouth, left Ldn. 13th.
ORBITA .. .. For L'pool, left Bermuda 13th.
ORCOMA .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. L'pool, 14th.
OROPESA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Callao 12th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. .. For Brisbane, left Ldn. 14th.
BARRABOOL .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 18th.
BARRAMUNDI .. .. For Ldn., left Madras 12th.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. .. For Bombay, left Suez 19th.
KALYAN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 14th.
KARMALA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hong-kong 14th.
MALOJA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Adelaide 12th.
MALWA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 13th.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Ldn., arr. M'seilles 14th.
NAGOYA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 13th.
NANKIN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 14th.
NARKUNDA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 13th.
RAWALPINDI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 14th.
MALDA .. .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 14th.
NEVASA .. .. Fm. Glb., arr. Sthmtn. 14th.
NOWSHERA .. .. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 13th.
QUEENSTA .. .. For Southampton, left Sydney 14th.
TALMA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 13th.

FEDERAL

MIDDLESEX .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Fremantle 14th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. .. For Sydney, left Honolulu 12th.
NIAGARA .. .. For Vancouver, left Auckland 11th.
WAIKAWA .. .. Fm. N. Westminster, arr. Launceston 13th.

PRINCE

CINGALESE PRINCE .. .. Fm. Cebu, arr. Macassar 11th.
EASTERN PRINCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Rio Janeiro 13th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Al'andria, arr. Syrian Cst. 12th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE .. .. Fm. Durban, arr. Lourenco Marques 13th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. .. For Penang, left Pt. Swettenham 12th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARCADIAN .. .. Cruising, arr. N.Y. 11th.
ARLANZA .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Bahia 13th.
SILABUS .. .. For Rio Grande, left Santos 13th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

CRIJNSSEN .. .. For Plymouth, left Barbados 12th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

ABOYNESHIRE .. .. For U.K., arr. Wanganui 14th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH .. .. Fm. Panama, arr. 'Frisco 12th.
SILVERDELLE .. .. For Colombo, left Penang 13th.

UNION-CASTLE

BALMORAL CASTLE .. .. For Sthmtn., left Pt. Natal 13th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar es Salaam 13th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Table B. 13th.
GARTH CASTLE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 14th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Suez 19th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 14th.
RIPLEY CASTLE .. .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. N.Y. 13th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICA .. .. For, Hamburg, left N.Y. 13th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 12th.

MARINE INSURANCE

LOWER RATE ON THE MUNCHEN

Unexpectedly good news was received yesterday from New York concerning the German liner MÜNCHEN, which is partially submerged in New York harbour. The most striking feature was the statement that the owners proposed refloating the vessel and making temporary repairs in order that she might proceed to Germany. As a result the rate, which stood at 65 per cent. on Wednesday and 60 per cent. on Thursday, fell to 30 per cent.

It was stated that the vessel had sustained considerable damage, the entire passenger and crew accommodation from the bridge to the stern having been completely gutted and the wood decks, deck, bulkhead, and shell plating being badly buckled. It was added that the engine room and holds Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were flooded.

Some uneasiness was expressed for the safety of the Finnish steel barque KILLORAN, bound from Newport for Puerto Cabello with a cargo of patent fuel. The vessel left Newport on January 12 and passed Barry Island on January 15, since when no news has been received of her. Lloyd's agents at Coruña reported that the German steamer Fasolt stated that on Thursday she passed a waterlogged boat marked "Killoran Mariehamn" in lat. 39.33N., long. 9.44W. (North Atlantic). In view of this news 30 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. A view expressed in the market was that the vessel was probably safe. Nevertheless, owing to the method of stowage on the decks, the loss of a boat from a sailing ship is apt to be regarded as a more serious sign of danger than the corresponding loss of a boat from a steamship, since such a boat stowed on the side may be more easily washed overboard during heavy weather. The KILLORAN, a steel barque of 1,817 tons, owned by G. Erikson, was built in 1900.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ordling	20
BALTADOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	20
MCSORLEY	At New York From Bremerhaven. Resting on rock bottom, having been on fire	30
KILLORAN (s.v.) (of Mariehamn)	Newport, Jan. 12, for Puerto Cabello. Passed Barry Island Jan. 15. Waterlogged marked "Killoran Mariehamn" passed Feb. 18 in lat. 39.33N., long. 9.44W.	30

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALMANZORA .. .. For Sthmtn., cld. Madeira 12th.
AMERICAN TRADER .. .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 14th.
ASTURIAS .. .. For B. Aires, left Sthmtn. 14th.
BACTRIA .. .. Fm. Valencia, arr. L'pool 13th.
BALLARAT .. .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 14th.
BARRABOOL .. .. For L'pool, left Ldn. 14th.
BOSNIA .. .. Fm. Leghorn, arr. Naples 12th.
BRATTON CASTLE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Table B. 14th.
CALEDONIA .. .. Fm. Colon, arr. N.Y. 11th.
CHESHIRE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'selles 14th.
CITY OF CANTERBURY .. .. For Adelaide, left Fanal 13th.
CITY OF DURBAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. N.Y. 12th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Aden 14th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. .. For Hong-kong, left Penang 14th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. .. Left Hong-kong 14th.
CITY OF ORAN .. .. For Philadel, arr. N.Y. 12th.
CITY OF RANGOON .. .. Fm. Busreh, arr. N.Y. 12th.
COLONIAL .. .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. L'pool 14th.
DAGOMBA .. .. For W. Africa, cld. Madeira 14th.
DESRADO .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. L'pool 14th.
FLAMINIAN .. .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 14th.
FORDSDALE

WARMINGTON & CO.,

19, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1,
AND AT ALRESFORD, HANTS.

BY ORDER OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

MAYFAIR
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
"BERKELEY HOUSE"
NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET,
NOS. 14, 15, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
NOS. 30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING OF EIGHT FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE, OVERLOOKING BERKELEY-SQUARE AND THE PRIVATE GARDENS OF "LANSDOWNE HOUSE," SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER SERVICE, TWO FIRE ESCAPE STAIRCASES AT REAR, TWO TRADESMEN'S ENTRANCES SERVING THE BACK DOOR OF EVERY FLAT, COMPRISING:—

A BLOCK OF TWENTY-ONE RESIDENTIAL FLATS
AND SUITES OF BACHELORS' CHAMBERS,
KNOWN AS
NO. 15, HAY-HILL.
ALSO
TWO SUITES OF OFFICES AND FOUR SHOPS,
NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET,
NOS. 14, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET.
LET AND PRODUCING OVER
PER £17,000 ANN.
EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES OF ABOUT 331 FEET, AND OCCUPYING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
FEET 12,950 SUPER.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY
FORMING AN ISLAND BLOCK.
TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.
WARMINGTON & CO.,
AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1930,
at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale in course of preparation, and when ready may be obtained of SOLICITORS:—Messrs. GEDGE, PISKE and Co., Hastings House, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, and of the
AUCTIONEERS:—19, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, and ALRESFORD, HANTS.
PHONES: MAYFAIR 3533/4.

SURREY.
IN THE
BEAUTIFUL MICKLEHAM VALLEY.
THIS ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE
TO BE LET ON LEASE (UNFURNISHED).

SIX RECEPTION ROOMS.
19 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
TWO BATH ROOMS.
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
COMPANY'S WATER.

LODGE; FIVE COTTAGES (WITH POSSESSION); STABLING AND GARAGE.
CHARMING LAWNS AND GARDENS
AND ABOUT 40 ACRES OF PARKLAND WITH FARM BUILDINGS IF REQUIRED.
MODERATE RENTAL.
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors,
2 and 3, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3.

Many people whose business is in London would like to get into the country, but believe it to be impossible.
We build small week-end cottages for those who want to get away from town at intervals, and also larger cottages. They are on old-fashioned lines, as illustrated, but with modern conveniences.
Our cottages at West Chiltington Common are in some of the most picturesque pine and heather country of Sussex. Ten miles from the coast and 50 miles from London.
We are also building in several parts of Surrey, within a 20 mile radius of London, in picturesque country.
If you can visit us you will see several of our cottages, and they are also open during week-ends.
MORTGAGES CAN BE ARRANGED.
WELLS ESTATE OFFICE (TILES & POTTERIES, LTD.),
WEST CHILTINGTON COMMON, PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX.
Nearest Station—Pulborough. 'Phone: Storrington 59.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 21)

EASTBOURNE. £2,400 — CHOICE POSITION.—Attractive, detached RESIDENCE on high ground, commanding glorious views; close three golf courses; three sitting rooms, seven bed, bath, kitchen and usual offices; electric light and gas; good garden.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

CHARMING OLD 17th CENTURY FARMHOUSE; modernized; full old oak; two miles from sea; situate in rural surroundings; three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath, usual offices; garage; grounds comprise two acres, with shooting and fishing rights over 145 acres. Rent only £100 per annum exclusive, or furnished £5 5s. per week.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

ASPLEY PINE COUNTRY (1¼ hour Euston), adjoining golf course, sand, high, views.—RESIDENCE; three reception, nine bed, bath (hot and cold); stabling; men's rooms; main water, sewer, gas, electric; ample tennis; 1¼ ACRES; £2,400 or offer.—ROSS and DENNIS, Eastbourne.

LIMPSFIELD COMMON.
A really attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, enjoying a delightful situation; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garage; modern conveniences and all mains; charming garden of about ¾ Acre, with tennis lawn. ONLY £1,850 freehold.—Apply F. D. IBBETT and Co., F.A.I., Estate Agents, Oxted. (Tel. 240.)

BERKS-OXON BORDERS.—In old-world village, near Reading.—For SALE, charming old thatched COTTAGE, with lovely views; full of oak beams; three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; company's electric light and water.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.
50 MIN. LONDON.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, near Station, golf, 45 minutes London.—Freehold well-built detached RESIDENCE; three large reception, eight bed (three gas fires), bath, spacious hall, conservatory, kitchen, maid's parlour, scullery, two w.c.'s; newly decorated; drive in for garage, non-thoroughfare road, rising ground. Well-turfed tennis court, beautiful herbaceous border, kitchen garden, young fruit trees; £1,800.—SWORDER and SONS, Bishop's Stortford. 'Phone 243.)

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park).—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth, in 20th March, the attractive FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE "WEST LANDS," WESTERN-ROAD, occupying a delightful position, close to sea, Canford Cliffs, and Parkstone Golf Links; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, fine lounge hall, five reception rooms, magnificent oak-panelled library, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, &c.; garage and stabling, the living rooms over; charming secluded grounds of 6¼ ACRES; central heating, electric light.—Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, FOX and SONS, 52, Poole-road, Bournemouth West.
BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.—Application free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BUCKS BORDERS. Astley Guise, 1¼ hour Euston and Essex, and adjoining Golf.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on high ground; view; three reception, 10 bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; farmery; main water, sewer; electric available; attractive grounds; plantations; four meadows, 12½ ACRES. £3,900.—POLLARD, auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

CANFORD CLIFFS.—FREEHOLD for SALE, near Six Links; suit people with artistic taste.—Thompson, Milford Lodge, Christchurch.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON.—High and healthy position, close golf and country town, with all facilities; three reception, five bed, bath; all main services; garden. BARGAIN £1,750 FREEHOLD.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

DEVON.—Attractive small square-built HOUSE for SALE; FREEHOLD; three reception, four bed and roops, bath, offices, cloak room, hot pump; electric light, local boiler; built workroom outside; 2 acre productive garden, space for garage. Sea and land views. £4,950.—Apply F. Grimsdale, Boustridge, Seaton. Possession on completion of sale.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KELLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES,
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT and MACHINERY.

To FACTORY OWNERS and others who have for disposal FACTORIES, FACTORY SITES, or INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES of any description.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
beg to draw attention to their widely circulated
REGISTER OF FACTORIES
as the quickest and best means of realizing this class of property.
MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES
should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

PARK ROYAL, N.W.—AN EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD FACTORY to be Sold, with Possession, by Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders of FELLOWS MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at eleven o'clock precisely, the above Company's
FREEHOLD GROUND FLOOR FACTORY,
which has a frontage to Cumberland-avenue of 309 feet, a frontage to Whitby-road of 220 feet, and contains an AREA of ABOUT 17,000 SQ. YDS., with well-lighted Ground Floor Buildings, having a floor space of about 64,000 square feet.
Immediately after the Sale of the Freehold will follow the Sale of the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS and the SALE by AUCTION, IN LOTS, IN DETAIL, of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, as separately advertised.
Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. BRISTOW and Co., Chartered Accountants, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4; of Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW, and GILLETT, Solicitors, 90, Portland-place, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re FELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in Liquidation).—By Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, N.W., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1930, and Following Day, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,
MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,
including six Screw-cutting Lathes, 18 Capstan Lathes, Herbert No. 4 Capstan Lathe, eight Brown and Sharpe Automatics, two Acme four-spindle ditto, 14 Horizontal and Vertical Milling Machines, Plain and Universal Grinders, Disc and Tool and Cutter Grinders, 10 Sensitive Drilling and Tapping Machines, 15 Bench Drilling Machines, Slotting and Shaping Machines, 18 Power and other Presses, Sheet-Metal Guillotines, Plating and Sand Blast Plants, Hardening Furnaces, Engraving Machine, Air Compressor, Dolly Moulding Machines, 10 A.C. Motors, Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Stores, and Office Furniture; also
1,200 WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS,
and large stock of components and spare parts for same.
May be viewed on production of catalogue, to be had (when ready) as in preceding advertisement.

At the ROTAX WORKS, CHANDOS-ROAD, WILLESDEN. Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION at the above Works on Wednesday, March 5th, at Two-thirty o'clock precisely,
SURPLUS MACHINE TOOLS
including:—30 CAPSTAN LATHES by Warner and Swasey, H. W. Ward and other makers; 10 SCREW-CUTTING and OTHER LATHES; 12 Milling Machines; 12 Drilling Machines; 12 Power and Hand Presses; 12 Gridley, Cleveland and other Automatics; Slotting and Shaping Machines; Circular Saw Bench; Power Backsaw Machines; Grinding Machines various; Polishing Spindles; Pfanter Hobber; Thread Milling Machines; Pulleys; Bearings; seven E.C.C., 50-h.p., D.C., Motors; 20 25-h.p. ditto; 23 Motors various up to 40-h.p. and other effects.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G. R.
H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (to which only British Subjects will be admitted), on TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1930, and Following Days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including:—900 Tons scrap Steel and Iron; 180 Tons old Boiler Tubes; Steel Wire Rope; Davits; Anchors; Boilers; Buoys; 230 Tons scrap Metals, various; 50 Tons Brass Condenser Tubes; 29 Tons scrap Zinc, Bottoms and Ashes; 35 Tons old Battery Plates; 150 Tons scrap Electrical Cable, various; 60 Tons old Rope and Paperstuff; 20 Tons Canvas Bags and Cuttings; scrap Rubber, Leather, Mixed Rags; 2,000 Sacks; 4,000 Blankets; 780 Canvas Tents; 450 Horse Rugs; an 81in. centre (packed to 102in.) Sliding, Surfacing, and Screwcutting Lathe by Hulse, swing 55ft. between centres, with Motor; 10 4 k.w. Petrol-Electric Generating Sets; Electrical Apparatus; Motors; Motor-Generators; Pumps; Engines; Cranes; Surface Condensers; Circulating and Discharge Valves; Obsolete Machine Tools; Blocks; Tanks; Vices; Forges; Smiths' Tools; Motor Lorries; Motor Boats; Sailing and other Boats; Timber; Firewood; Ships' Furniture; and other Effects.
May be viewed three working days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ALDERSHOT.—By Order of the Directors of PHILLIPS MAGNETOS, Ltd., of the Cranmore Engineering Works, Aldershot, who are retiring from Business.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at 12 o'clock precisely,
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,
including 35 CAPSTAN LATHES up to 1¼in., various makes; Gridley 2¼in. Automatic; four National Acme Automatics; five Screw-cutting Lathes; Radial and Vertical Drilling Machines; Landis Universal Grinder; Power and Hand Presses; Tool and Cutter Grinders; Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines; Hardening Furnaces; Electroplating Plant; Polishing Spindles; 50 H.P. 440-volt D.C. Motor by Electro Motors, Ltd.; B.T.H. 10 and 30-H.P. D.C. Motors; Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Tools and Stores, Office Furniture, and other effects.
Prior to the Sale of the Machinery, as the first Lot will be offered, the
FREEHOLD FACTORY,
which contains an area of about FIVE ACRES, with modern, well-lighted Ground-Floor Buildings, having an available floor space of about 10,000 sq. ft.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had (when ready), of Messrs. Eve and Clinton, Solicitors, Station-road, Aldershot, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

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"FAIR GREEN HOUSE,"
SAWBRIDGEWORTH, HERTS.
Picturesque Old-World Residence
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
Eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms. Company's water, gas, main drainage, electric light, telephone.
GARAGE. CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS.
ABOUT ¾ ACRE GARDEN
WITH TENNIS COURT.
Full particulars from SOLE AGENTS, as above.

POTTERS BAR, adjoining golf links.—Well-built, conveniently-planned RESIDENCE, standing in one acre of ground; full-sized tennis court; flower garden, &c.; large drawing room, dining room, hall, good offices, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; suitable for doctor, nursing home, or private school.—Apply as above.

BUSHEY.—Modern detached Freehold RESIDENCE, four bed rooms, bath room, square hall, two reception rooms. Low price quick sale.—Particulars as above.

HOLLAND PARK, W.—FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES with good living accommodation over. Vacant possession.—Apply as above.

JONES LANG & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS,
17, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.
BRANCH OFFICE, 27, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

At the London Auction Mart, on 25th February, 1930, at 2.30.

14, JOHN-STREET, BEDFORD-ROW.
FREEHOLD.
A fine old Georgian House, let on Tenancies that will shortly expire, should appeal to
PROFESSIONAL FIRMS and OTHERS requiring an Office Building in this favourite locality for EARLY OCCUPATION.
Solicitors: Messrs. Ellis, Bickerstreth and Co., 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

21, BREAD-STREET, CITY OF LONDON.
Close to Cannon-street, suitable for either Offices or Warehouse.
Floor area about 4,400ft. Held for long term at a Ground-rent of £260 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION.
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In conjunction with Messrs. Wootton and Son, 24, Lime-street, E.C.3.
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
10, YORK-BUILDINGS, ADELPHI
close to Charing Cross Station.
An attractive ADAM period House, suitable for business purposes or Residential.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Solicitors: Messrs. Blyth, Dutton and Co., 112, Gresham House, E.C.2.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EASTBOURNE and E. SUSSEX.
HOUSES and FLATS.
ABATT and Co., 35, CORNFIELD-ROAD. Tele. 3181.

EAST GRINSTEAD
and DISTRICT.
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES.—For SALE, in wonderful situation, half-an-hour's motor run of Reading, a delightful old-world COUNTRY HOUSE in 11 ACRES; Southern aspect and extensive views; lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms; main water, electric and gas; first-class stabling, two garages; maid's quarters; old choice gardens, orchard, walled kitchen garden, meadow and wood.—Recommended by the sole agents, NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
GARTH HUNT.
GOLF.

FOR SALE or to be LET. In ALTHORPE-ROAD, ST. ALBANS, well built RESIDENCE, containing 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; all modern conveniences; quiet road; separate gardener's cottage; garage for two cars; stabling for two horses if required; nearly one acre of garden.—Apply Owner, E. Dunham, 65, Victoria-street, St. Albans.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 63 and 1017.

GENTLEMAN'S well-built RESIDENCE for SALE, near Malvern; 10 bed rooms, two bath, four reception; central heating, electric light, gas cooker, telephone; delightful grounds, tennis court, orchard; stabling, garage.—Write Box M.1561, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL WOODED SETTING.
GENTLEMAN'S small MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, secluded and well situated in unspoilt country, 38 miles London, 2½ main line station; 1¼ acre, tennis lawn, pretty garden. South aspect; excellent order; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception; gardener's cottage; two garages; central electric light installation (entirely automatic, cost £300); telephone on. Bargain £2,000. FREEHOLD and VACANT, or near offer. Mortgage if desired.—De BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. 'Phone 243.)

GODALMING Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., and for particulars of GUILDFORD. AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

OLD-WORLD GEM.
HASLEMERE, lovely secluded position, within one mile of all conveniences; three large reception, five bed, bath; electric light, central heating, modern drains; garage; fine outbuildings; extremely attractive property with lovely grounds, TWO ACRES. Immediate inspection advised.—Apply Owner's Agents, BRIDGER and SONS, F.A.I., Hindhead and Haslemere.
PRICE REDUCED TO £1,725.
GUILDFORD (pleasantly situated).—Modern detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, excellent order; two good reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and scullery; all services; garage; made garden.—Agents, CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford.

SUSSEX.
A CHARMING MODERN SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
HAYWARDS HEATH.—Delightfully situated, 300ft. above sea level, lovely views, 1¼ mile station, ¼ mile shops, church, &c.; excellently planned accommodation; four bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, lounge, three reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, &c.; every comfort and convenience, including electric light, gas, main water, central heating; all in excellent condition; garage; greenhouse; well-laid-out gardens and woodland of about TWO ACRES. Vacant possession two or three weeks. PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,500, including fixtures and fittings.—Apply T. BANNISTER and Co., Haywards Heath. (Tele. No. 7).

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,
WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

EASTBOURNE, near sea and Devonshire Park.—Detached RESIDENCE for SALE at reduced price; three reception rooms, billiards room, nine bed rooms (seven having hot and cold water supplies), dressing room, two bath rooms, and ground-floor domestic offices; central heating in all rooms; good garden with full-sized tennis court; room for garage, or adjoining garage with 11-ing accommodation can be purchased.—Particulars of EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

A Perfect
LITTLE RESIDENCE.
Absolutely Ideal for City Man.
KENT.—Amidst unspoilt country, 32 trains within 25 minutes of Town. SOUTH ASPECT. FINE VIEWS. Four bed, bath, two reception and lounge. Garage. Beautiful garden of 1¼ ACRE. Low price for private SALE or by Auction in March.—Apply W. LEVENS and SON, Orpington (Tel. 152), or MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate (Tel. 938).

KENT, 20 miles London, beautiful country, 4mins. station, 2hrs. Victoria; detached RESIDENCE; five beds, two baths, two reception, billiards; ¾ acre; tennis; double garage.—LEVENS, Broadway, Bromley. Rav. 2926.

LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.
Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized HOUSE with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEAR TORQUAY.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Sheltered position. Good views. Pretty garden and paddock, 2½ Acres. Electricity and gas. Three reception rooms, six bed-rooms, bath room, &c. Garage. PRICE £3,700 FREEHOLD.—Full particulars on application to Messrs. COX and SON, Estate Agents, 8, Strand, Torquay.

NEAR NEWBURY.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garage, stabling; 2 cottages; central heating; electric light; telephone; water by engine.
£5,000 WITH COTTAGE AND 14 ACRES.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

OXFORD.—To be LET unfurnished, detached RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, containing four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, nursery, ample domestic offices; charming grounds of 4 ACRES, with extensive views. Rent, on lease, £250 per annum.—For full particulars apply BUCKELL and BALLARD, 10, Cornmarket-street, Oxford.

OXON; in small Market Town, G.W.R. main line. Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath and w.c.; flower and kitchen gardens, lawns, &c. VACANT POSSESSION; £1,250.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton.

XVIIth-CENTURY HOUSE.
An Unprecedented Bargain at £2,300.
REIGATE (country 30), only 1 hour. Five bed, bath, three reception; garage; ½ Acre. WEALTH OF OAK.—Apply MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate (Tele. 938).

RADLETT.—Pre-War built detached HOUSE for SALE, containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; main drainage, co.'s water, gas and electricity; motor garage. Within few minutes' walk of golf and rail. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.—Apply E. GRACE, F.S.I., Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

SEAFORD.—Artistic detached RESIDENCE near links in open position; four bed, bath, two reception, one with sunk bedroom; garage; garden. FREEHOLD £1,600.—J. PATTINSON MARTIN, The Estate Offices, Seaford.

SMALL HOUSE, outskirts GUILDFORD, close Merrow Links; seven bed, three reception, two baths; hot and cold in rooms, radiators; tele. £180 Unfurnished or Sale.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Brown Eaves, Guildford.

SUFFOLK COAST.—BUNGALOW to be LET March 25th; secluded situation, 6 acres, with convenience and garage.—Philpot, Flixton, Bungay.

SUFFOLK.—A capital AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE of 382 ACRES, fully equipped for pedigree stock or large dairy herd; splendid buildings (electric light), 120 acres good pasture, 102 woodlands, compact residence, all modern conveniences. PRICE £4,500 only.—A. J. POPE, Land Agent, Ipswich.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SUFFOLK.—In a charming rural part, convenient for Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford.—An attractive RED-BRICK HOUSE, part old and part modernized, with long carriage drive; square hall, three reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold); garage, stabling, three cottages. In expensive grounds (two tennis courts) and well-timbered grassland 12 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.—ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS and Co., Bury St. Edmunds.

SURREY, WOKING.—A very attractive detached RESIDENCE, brick and tiled; four bed, two reception, bath (hot and cold), excellent kitchen with new Eagle range and pressure boiler, scullery; double garage; tennis lawn; greenhouse (heated); particularly charming garden in acre, herbaceous borders and rose garden. £2,375 (or near), includes fixtures, &c.—EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 167.

SUSSEX.
EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX HOUSES.
ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX, nine miles coast.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, eight bed, bath; electric light; central heating; garage; delightful grounds; tennis court; paddock; 7½ ACRES. £3,500; trout fishing available.—Eyre and Co., Lewes.

DORSET COAST—LYME REGIS.
Overlooking the sea and glorious stretch of rugged coast and affording excellent golf, sea fishing, and sailing.
SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED MARINE RESIDENCE, placed in small and inexpensive grounds; four or five reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms (or 16 bed rooms if required), two baths; electricity, gas and water; garage, stabling. Photo from RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.
SUITABLE FOR OCCUPATION AS A WHOLE OR AS TWO HOUSES.

TO be LET, within four miles MANCHESTER, RESIDENCE containing four reception, six bed rooms, box rooms, servants' bed rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms, kitchen, and good domestic offices, wine cellar, garage, greenhouse, &c.; in grounds having total area 2a. 2r. 3p.; adjoins golf course.—For rent and particulars apply A. J. BRICKWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Paton-street, Manchester.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WILTSHIRE.—For SALE, LYDIARD HOUSE, LYDIARD MILLICENT; charming old house; three reception, 11 bed rooms, bath; paddock. Hunting, three packs.—Apply HERT, Auctioneer, Swindon, or Hobbs and Chambers, Cirencester.

£425 FREEHOLD.
WILTS, near DEVIZES.—A picturesque and very cosy little brick and tiled detached COUNTRY COTTAGE, in excellent repair; garden; electric light; well; cellar; vacant now.—CRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

WILTSHIRE, PURTON.—To be LET, Unfurnished HOUSE; five bed, three reception, bath; paddock; hunting three packs.—Apply Hart, Auctioneer, Swindon.

WHY NOT BUILD
a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

£1,080.—Exceptionally attractive opportunity. Detached well-built HOUSE; three bed, bath, two reception; well arranged; large rooms; own electric light plant, includes electric fittings, &c.; brick garage; lawn, flower garden, kitchen garden, trees, shrubs, &c. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.—C.L., Messrs. WATKINS, 28, Market-place, Reading.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

INVERNESS-SHIRE.
MAMORE DEER FOREST AND LODGE.
This forest, which extends to about 4,500 ACRES and affords 35 stags, is to be sub-let for Season 1930. The forest is situated on the shores of Loch Leven, and the lodge, which is about 750ft. above sea level, commands an extensive prospect. There is ample accommodation for a family and staff. Electric light, and accommodation for five cars. Trout fishing on two lochs and fishing in Loch Leven.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Hosack and Sutherland, Solicitors and Estate Agents, Oban.

SALES BY AUCTION
4 lines 9s. (minimum)

HOVE, SUSSEX.
67, WALSINGHAM-ROAD, close sea front, quiet select locality, near bus routes. Attractive MODERN pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, two floors only; about eight rooms and offices; inexpensive to maintain; modern conveniences. Vacant Possession on completion.
WINKWORTHS, F.A.I.,
will SELL the above by AUCTION on Tuesday, 25th February next, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, at 3 o'clock. Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Solicitor, E. Cragg, Esq., 9, Old Steine, Brighton, or the Auctioneers, 188, Church-road, Hove (and at Brighton).

HOVE, 30, MEDINA-VILLAS.
(FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION.)
Attractive compact RESIDENCE, in pleasant and quiet position near the sea; rooms of good dimensions; small garden; space for garage.
WINKWORTHS,
188, Church-road, Hove, will SELL the above, by order of the Court, by AUCTION, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, Tuesday 25th February, 1930, at 3 o'clock.
Solicitors: Messrs. Bridgman and Co., 4, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

By Order of the Executors.
SOUTH DEVON.
One mile Totnes, seven miles Paignton.
WINSLAND.
Charming small COUNTRY ESTATE, occupying a well-sheltered position in a district noted for its sport (salmon and trout fishing in the Rivers Dart and Avon). Hunting with five packs, shooting, golf. The house extends within the precincts of delightful grounds some 150ft. above sea level, and is approached by a well-timbered drive; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; petrol gas lighting; tennis court, prolific kitchen garden, ample glasshouses; stabling, garage; farmery, bungalow lodge; orchard and pasture.
IN ALL 13 ACRES.
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
MUDGE & BAXTER, F.A.I.,
have received instructions to offer the above property for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty), at the Seymour Hotel, Totnes, on Thursday, February 27th, 1930, at 3 p.m.
Illustrated printed particulars of the Auctioneers at 6, Queen-street, Exeter, 3, High-street, Totnes, and 14, Torquay-road, Paignton; or of the Solicitors:—Messrs. Sanders, Locker and Parish, 67, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

By Order of Trustee.
NEAR NEWBURY.
1½ mile from Kingsclere, five from Newbury, 16 from Reading, and 10 from Basingstoke.—Messrs.
DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.
will SELL, at The Mart, E.C.4, on Tuesday, March 4, at 2.30, the exceedingly attractive FREEHOLD
MODEL STUD FARM
FOR THE BREEDING OF RACEHORSES,
known as
"STRATTONS"
(for many years occupied by the late John Porter), comprising a GENTLEMAN'S MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE, with pleasure and kitchen gardens, glasshouses, garage, &c.,
43 SPACIOUS BOXES,
and the appurtenant buildings, together with TWO COTTAGES, Lodge, and SEVEN FINE PADDOCKS, the area embracing
NEARLY 60 ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
Solicitors:—Messrs. ISADORE GOLDMAN and SON, 9, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

BUILDING SITES AT PINNER, RUISLIP, KINGSBURY, and HENDON.
MESSRS.
P. H. EDWARDS, Limited,
are instructed to offer by AUCTION at their Head Office Sale Rooms, 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11, on Wednesday, February 26th, at 7.30, the following sites:—
PINNER.—Building Plots, frontage to The Avenue, Royston Park, three minutes from Hatch End Station, as a whole or in three plots.
RUISLIP.—Frontages in Bury-avenue and Howletts-lane, in blocks or plots for residences. Nice position, suitable for small detached houses.
KINGSBURY.—Plot for one detached residence in high choice position in Hayland Close, Hay-lane, Edgware-road. About ¼ Acre.
KINGSBURY.—40ft. frontage in Hay-lane, one minute from Edgware-road; suit bungalow or pair of houses; low reserve; no road charges; sewer and all services.
HENDON.—Plots on the Holders Hill Estate, suitable for detached or semi-detached houses; on bus route; two minutes golf club.
Particulars from Auctioneers, 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11. In same auction will be included houses, 4, Heathfield-gardens, and 15, St. Mary's-road, Golders Green, 50, Cyprus-avenue, Finchley, and "Rosedene," The Mount, Kingsbury.

WITH POSSESSION.
SUSSEX.
About 2½ miles from Hastings Station, close to bus service and golf links, ¾ mile from Cliff's Edge.
NOTICE OF SALE of a VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and BUILDING ESTATE, occupying a unique position, about 550ft. above sea level, and commanding wonderful marine and inland views.
RESIDENCE with LODGE, GARAGE, and PLEASURE GROUNDS of over SEVEN ACRES, and Building Sites suitable for the erection of Bungalows and other Residences, to be offered by Auction as a whole, in blocks or lots, by
MESSRS. SIMMONS & SONS,
in conjunction with
MESSRS. GIDDY & GIDDY,
at The Castle Hotel, Hastings, on Monday, 17th March, 1930.
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Savory, Pryor and Blagden, Solicitors, The Quiet Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2; Messrs. Giddy and Giddy, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1; or of Messrs. Simmons and Sons,